

CHAPTER 32A CHILDREN'S CODE

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1993, ch. 77 revised the Children's Code by repealing and re compiling the former sections and enacting new sections compiled by that act throughout Chapter 32 NMSA 1978. However, in order to retain a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law the sections as enacted or recompiled by Chapter 77 of Laws 1993 have been recompiled to Chapter 32A NMSA 1978. The legislatively assigned Article and Section numbers have been retained. Citations to decisions under prior law have been included whenever possible.

ARTICLE 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Sections 32A-1-1 to 32A-1-20 NMSA 1978 were originally enacted as 32-1-1 to 32-1-19 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, §§ 10 to 29, but since the former provisions of the Children's Code were compiled at that location, the sections as enacted by Chapter 77 of Laws 1993 have been recompiled to Chapter 32A NMSA 1978 in order to retain a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law. Citations to decisions under prior law have been included whenever possible.

32A-1-1. Short title.

Chapter 32A NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Children's Code".

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-1-1, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 10; 1995, ch. 206, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For authority to administer social services for children in the social services division of the human services department, see 9-8-13 NMSA 1978.

For sexually oriented material harmful to minors, see 30-37-1 NMSA 1978.

For provisions of the Uniform Child-Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, see 40-10A-101 to 40-10A-403 NMSA 1978.

For provisions of the Kinship Guardianship Act, see 40-10B-1 to 40-10B-15 NMSA 1978.

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, substituted "Chapter 32A" for "Chapter 32".

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-1 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Repeals and supersedes provisions of Delinquent Children's Act. - The Children's Code repeals and supersedes many of the provisions of the Delinquent Children's Act, cited as 13-8-1 through 13-8-73, 1953 Comp. 1972 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 72-27 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Termination of benefits pending hearing. - Combination of benefits received under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, during the time the children are in foster care pending an adjudicatory hearing to determine whether the children are being abused or neglected and should remain in the custody of the Social Services Division, is prohibited until after a full adjudicatory hearing and final judicial decision that the children must be removed from the home. *Kramer v. New Mexico Human Servs. Dep't*, 114 N.M. 1245, 840 P.2d 1245 (Ct. App. 1992) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Applicability of Children's Code to residents of federal enclave. - The state could exercise its jurisdiction and apply the provisions of the Children's Code to those who reside on a federal military enclave because, in those areas where the federal government has no laws or regulations, there is no interference by the state when it asserts jurisdiction; in such cases, there would be no need for the federal government to relinquish its jurisdiction as provided in 19-2-2 NMSA 1978. *State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. Debbie F.*, 120 N.M. 665, 905 P.2d 205 (Ct. App. 1995).

Law reviews. - For comment, "The Freedom of the Press vs. The Confidentiality Provisions in the New Mexico Children's Code," see 4 N.M.L. Rev. 119 (1973).

For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

For article, "Defending the Criminal Alien in New Mexico: Tactics and Strategy to Avoid Deportation," see 9 N.M.L. Rev. 45 (1978-79).

For article, "The New Mexico Children's Code: Some Remaining Problems," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 341 (1980).

For comment, "The Right to Be Present: Should It Apply to the Involuntary Civil Commitment Hearing," see 17 N.M.L. Rev. 165 (1987).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Authority of court to order juvenile delinquent incarcerated in adult penal institution, 95 A.L.R.3d 568.

Failure of state or local government to protect child abuse victim as violation of federal constitutional right, 79 A.L.R. Fed. 514.

32A-1-2. Short title; scope.

A. Chapter 32 [32A], Article 1 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Children's Code General Provisions Act".

B. The provisions of the Children's Code General Provisions Act apply to Chapter 32 [32A] NMSA 1978:

(1) unless the context otherwise requires; and

(2) subject to additional definitions contained in Chapter 32 [32A], Articles 2 through 6 NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-1-2, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 11.

32A-1-3. Purpose of act.

The Children's Code [this chapter] shall be interpreted and construed to effectuate the following legislative purposes:

A. first to provide for the care, protection and wholesome mental and physical development of children coming within the provisions of the Children's Code and then to preserve the unity of the family whenever possible. The child's health and safety shall be the paramount concern. Permanent separation of the child from the family, however, would especially be considered when the child or another child of the parent has suffered permanent or severe injury or repeated abuse. It is the intent of the legislature that, to the maximum extent possible, children in New Mexico shall be reared as members of a family unit;

B. to provide judicial and other procedures through which the provisions of the Children's Code are executed and enforced and in which the parties are assured a fair hearing and their constitutional and other legal rights are recognized and enforced;

C. to provide a continuum of services for children and their families, from prevention to treatment, considering whenever possible prevention, diversion and early intervention, particularly in the schools;

D. to provide children with services that are sensitive to their cultural needs;

E. to provide for the cooperation and coordination of the civil and criminal systems for investigation, intervention and disposition of cases, to minimize interagency conflicts and to enhance the coordinated response of all agencies to achieve the best interests of the child victim; and

F. to provide continuity for children and families appearing before the children's court by assuring that, whenever possible, a single judge hears all successive cases or proceedings involving a child or family.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-1-3, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 12; 1999, ch. 77, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 1999, in Subsection A added the second sentence and in the next-to-last sentence inserted "or another child of the parent has".

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-2 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Intent of code. - The Children's Code is intended to protect children from the consequences of their own acts so long as it is "consistent with the protection of the public interest," and it establishes a system of treatment, care and rehabilitation for children who have committed either "delinquent acts" or who are neglected or in need of supervision. *State v. Favela*, 91 N.M. 476, 576 P.2d 282 (1978), overruled on other grounds *State v. Pitts*, 103 N.M. 778, 714 P.2d 582 (1986) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

The Children's Code has as its central focus children who are alleged to be delinquent, in need of supervision, abused, or neglected. *In re Lupe C.*, 112 N.M. 116, 812 P.2d 365 (Ct. App. 1991) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

With respect to neglected children, the legislative purposes contained in the Children's Code emphasize a legislative objective of keeping the family together whenever possible, separating the child from his parents and family only when necessary for his welfare, and providing services to assist the child and the family. *In re Lupe C.*, 112 N.M. 116, 812 P.2d 365 (Ct. App. 1991) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Best interests of children is paramount consideration. - Parents do not have an absolute right to their children, for any right is secondary to the best interests and welfare of the children. *In re Samantha D.*, 106 N.M. 184, 740 P.2d 1168 (Ct. App. 1987) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Proceedings to further stated purposes and policies. - The court is expected to conduct children's court proceedings in a manner that will further the purposes and

policies stated in this section. *State v. Doe*, 97 N.M. 263, 639 P.2d 72 (Ct. App. 1981), cert. denied, 457 U.S. 1136, 102 S. Ct. 2965, 73 L. Ed. 2d 1354 (1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Children's Code must be read in entirety and each section interpreted so as to correlate as faultlessly as possible with all other sections, in order that the ends sought to be accomplished by the legislature shall not be thwarted. *State v. Doe*, 95 N.M. 88, 619 P.2d 192 (Ct. App. 1980) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Parents' right to custody not absolute. - Parents have a natural and legal right to custody of their children. This right is prima facie and not an absolute right. This right, however, must yield when the best interests and welfare of the child are at issue. *Roberts v. Staples*, 79 N.M. 298, 442 P.2d 788 (1968) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Placement with one other than minor's parent. - The court did not violate the spirit and intent of the Children's Code by placing a 16-year-old girl in the custody of a woman who had helped to rear her and had been found to be a positive influence over her where the child felt compelled to run away from her mother's household and would in all likelihood continue to refuse to live with her mother since the children's court is vested with a broad discretion in hearing and deciding matters under it. *In re Doe*, 88 N.M. 505, 542 P.2d 1195 (Ct. App. 1975) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Committal to youth authority in best interests of child. - Since the evidence revealed that a child committing involuntary manslaughter had engaged in other violent behavior, the children's court could have reasonably determined that transferring the custody of the child to the youth authority was consistent with the child's best interests, the interests of the child's family, and the interests of the public. *State v. Cody R.*, 113 N.M. 140, 823 P.2d 940 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 113 N.M. 23, 821 P.2d 1060 (1991) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Subject of act adequately expressed in title. - Since the "subject" of the act is children and that subject is clearly expressed, a provision within the act authorizing a change in the custody of a neglected child is a detail provided for accomplishing the legislative purpose of protecting children and such detail need not be set forth in the title of the bill to comply with the requirement of N.M. Const., art. IV, § 16, that the subject of every bill be clearly expressed in its title. *State ex rel. Health & Social Servs. Dep't v. Natural Father*, 93 N.M. 222, 598 P.2d 1182 (Ct. App. 1979) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Right to be treated as child is a statutory, not a constitutional, right. *State v. Doe*, 91 N.M. 506, 576 P.2d 1137 (Ct. App. 1978) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Same constitutional standards apply to juveniles as to adults. *State v. Henry*, 78 N.M. 573, 434 P.2d 692 (1967) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For comment on *Neller v. State*, 79 N.M. 528, 445 P.2d 949 (1968), see 9 Nat. Resources J. 310 (1969).

For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

For article, "The New Mexico Children's Code: Some Remaining Problems," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 341 (1980).

For note, "Children's Code - Neglect - State ex rel. Health & Social Services Department v. Natural Father," see 12 N.M.L. Rev. 505 (1982).

32A-1-4. Definitions.

As used in the Children's Code [Chapter 32A NMSA 1978]:

A. "adult" means a person who is eighteen years of age or older;

B. "child" means a person who is less than eighteen years old;

C. "court", when used without further qualification, means the children's court division of the district court and includes the judge, special master or commissioner appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Code [Chapter 32A NMSA 1978] or supreme court rule;

D. "court appointed special advocate" or "CASA" means a person appointed as a CASA, pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Court Rules, who assists the court in determining the best interests of the child by investigating the case and submitting a report to the court;

E. "custodian" means a person, other than a parent or guardian, who exercises physical control, care or custody of the child, including an employee of a residential facility or a person providing out-of-home care;

F. "department" means the children, youth and families department, unless otherwise specified;

G. "foster parent" means a person, including a relative of the child, licensed or certified by the department or a child placement agency to provide care for children in the custody of the department or agency;

H. "guardian" means the person having the duty and authority of guardianship;

I. "guardianship" means the duty and authority to make important decisions in matters having a permanent effect on the life and development of a child and to be concerned about the child's general welfare and includes:

(1) the authority to consent to marriage, to enlistment in the armed forces of the United States or to major medical, psychiatric and surgical treatment;

(2) the authority to represent the child in legal actions and to make other decisions of substantial legal significance concerning the child;

(3) the authority and duty of reasonable visitation of the child;

(4) the rights and responsibilities of legal custody when the physical custody of the child is exercised by the child's parents, except when legal custody has been vested in another person; and

(5) when the rights of the child's parents have been terminated as provided for in the laws governing termination of parental rights or when both of the child's parents are deceased, the authority to consent to the adoption of the child and to make any other decision concerning the child that the child's parents could have made;

J. "guardian ad litem" means an attorney appointed by the children's court to represent and protect the best interests of the child in a court proceeding; provided that no party or employee or representative of a party to the proceeding shall be appointed to serve as a guardian ad litem;

K. "Indian child" means an unmarried person who is:

(1) less than eighteen years old;

(2) a member of an Indian tribe or is eligible for membership in an Indian tribe; and

(3) the biological child of a member of an Indian tribe;

L. "Indian child's tribe" means:

(1) the Indian tribe in which an Indian child is a member or eligible for membership; or

(2) in the case of an Indian child who is a member or eligible for membership in more than one tribe, the Indian tribe with which the Indian child has more significant contacts;

M. "judge", when used without further qualification, means the judge of the court;

N. "legal custody" means a legal status created by the order of the court or other court of competent jurisdiction that vests in a person, department or agency the right to determine where and with whom a child shall live; the right and duty to protect, train and discipline the child and to provide the child with food, shelter, education and ordinary and emergency medical care; the right to consent to major medical, psychiatric, psychological and surgical treatment and to the administration of legally prescribed psychotropic medications pursuant to the Children's Mental Health and Developmental

Disabilities Act [32A-6-1 to 32A-6-22 NMSA 1978]; and the right to consent to the child's enlistment in the armed forces of the United States, all subject to the powers, rights, duties and responsibilities of the guardian of the child and subject to any existing parental rights and responsibilities. A person granted legal custody of a child shall exercise the rights and responsibilities as custodian personally, unless otherwise authorized by the court entering the order;

O. "parent" or "parents" includes a biological or adoptive parent if the biological or adoptive parent has a constitutionally protected liberty interest in the care and custody of the child. A parent retains all of the duties and authority of guardianship and legal custody of the child, unless otherwise limited or altered by court order;

P. "permanency plan" means a determination by the court that the child's interest will be served best by:

(1) return to the parent;

(2) placement with a person who will be the child's permanent guardian;

(3) placement for adoption after the parents' rights have been relinquished or terminated or after a motion has been filed to terminate parental rights;

(4) placement in the custody of the department with the child placed in the home of a fit and willing relative; or

(5) placement in the custody of the department under a planned permanent living arrangement;

Q. "person" means an individual or any other form of entity recognized by law;

R. "preadoptive parent" means a person with whom a child has been placed for adoption;

S. "tribal court" means:

(1) a court established and operated pursuant to a code or custom of an Indian tribe; or

(2) any administrative body of an Indian tribe that is vested with judicial authority;

T. "tribal court order" means a document issued by a tribal court that is signed by an appropriate authority, including a judge, governor or tribal council member, and that orders an action that is within the tribal court's jurisdiction; and

U. "tribunal" means any judicial forum other than the court.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-1-4, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 13; 1995, ch. 206, § 2; 1999, ch. 77, § 2; 2003, ch. 225, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For the Children's Court Rules, see Rule 10-101 NMRA et seq.

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, in Subsection G, inserted "or certified" following "licensed"; in Subsection N, inserted "department" preceding "or agency" and the language beginning "the right to" and ending "Disabilities Act;"; in Subsection O, substituted "biological" for "natural"; added Subsections Q and R; and redesignated former Subsection Q as Subsection S.

The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 1999, deleted "but is not necessarily limited in either number or kind to" at the end of Subsection I; in Subsection O, inserted the language beginning "if the biological" to the end of the first sentence and added the second sentence; and added Subsections P and R, and redesignated the subsequent subsections accordingly.

The 2003 amendment, effective July 1, 2003, substituted "a person" for "an individual" in Subsections A and B; deleted "and Forms" following "Children's Court Rules" in Subsection D; substituted "a person" for "any persons" following "residential facility or" in Subsection E; substituted "A person" for "An individual" preceding "granted legal custody" in Subsection N; substituted "with the child placed in the home of a fit and willing relative" for "until the child reaches the age of majority, unless the child is emancipated, pursuant to the Emancipation of Minors Act" in Paragraph P(4); deleted "that meets the department's definition of long-term foster care" at the end of Paragraph P(5).

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-3 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Stepfather as "custodian". - A stepfather meets the definition of "custodian" for purposes of the court's subject matter jurisdiction over him in a proceeding on a petition alleging abuse or neglect of a child. State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't (In re Candice Y.), 2000-NMCA-035, 128 N.M. 813, 999 P.2d 1045.

Human services department not "person". - State health and social services (now human services) department was not a "person" within the meaning of the Children's Code. Thus, the department need not be made a party to nor was its presence required in any action filed pursuant to the Children's Code where it may be ordered to assume certain responsibilities pursuant to the Children's Code. In re Doe, 88 N.M. 632, 545 P.2d 491 (Ct. App. 1975) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Ex parte conduct rule inapplicable to guardians ad litem. - Rule 16-402 of the Rules of Professional Conduct does not prohibit guardians ad litem from communicating ex parte with department of children, youth and families social workers; although attorneys, guardians ad litem do not have typical attorney-client relationships with children, and are therefore not bound by that rule. *State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. George F.*, 1998-NMCA-119, 125 N.M. 597, 964 P.2d 158.

"Legal custody" continues until terminated by appropriate authority. - A parent has a legal right to the custody of his child unless that right had been terminated, however temporarily, by appropriate authority. *State v. Sanders*, 96 N.M. 138, 628 P.2d 1134 (Ct. App. 1981) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

A parent's legal right to custody of a child does not end until entry of, and the giving of notice of, a judgment in compliance with Rule 62(a), N.M.R. Child. Ct. (now Rule 10-310), requiring a signed written judgment and disposition. *State v. Sanders*, 96 N.M. 138, 628 P.2d 1134 (Ct. App. 1981) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Age references are to years of age, not mental age. - The numerous references to age in the Children's Code are references to years of age, not mental age. *State v. Doe*, 97 N.M. 598, 642 P.2d 201 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For comment, "Navajo Grandparents - 'Parent' or 'Stranger' - A Child Custody Determination," see 9 N.M.L. Rev. 187 (1978-79).

For article, "The New Mexico Children's Code: Some Remaining Problems," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 341 (1980).

For article, "Child Welfare Under the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978: A New Mexico Focus," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 413 (1980).

32A-1-5. Children's court established as division of district court; transfer.

A. There is established in the district court for each county a division to be known as the children's court. The district court of each judicial district shall designate one or more district judges to sit as judge of the children's court.

B. The supreme court shall adopt rules of procedure not in conflict with the Children's Code [this chapter] governing proceedings in the children's court, including rules and procedures for juries.

C. If, in a criminal action, it appears to a court other than the children's court division of the district court that jurisdiction is properly within the children's court division, the other court shall transfer the matter to the children's court division. Upon transfer, the children's court division obtains jurisdiction over the matter for proceedings in accordance with the provisions of the Children's Code.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-1-5, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 14.

ANNOTATIONS

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-4 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

No constitutional violation. - Since the 1921 Juvenile Court Law was applicable only to special statutory proceedings set up therein, it did not abrogate the jurisdiction of district courts over minors and therefore was not in violation of N.M. Const., art. VI, § 13. *In re Santillanes*, 47 N.M. 140, 138 P.2d 503 (1943)(decision under former law).

Division created. - The Juvenile (now Children's) Code created a division of the district court. *Peyton v. Nord*, 78 N.M. 717, 437 P.2d 716 (1968) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Court not inferior to district court. - The N.M. Const., art. VI, § 1, authorizing creation of inferior courts did not require that jurisdiction of district courts over juveniles, provided in N.M. Const., art. VI, § 13, be transferred to courts inferior to district courts; the juvenile court (now children's court) created in 1955 was not a court inferior to the district court but rather a division of the district court and was constitutionally created. *Peyton v. Nord*, 78 N.M. 717, 437 P.2d 716 (1968)(decided under former law).

Right to disqualify judge. - The fact that the Juvenile (now Children's) Code created special procedures and special handling for minors accused of criminal offenses, and no provision is made in the Juvenile (now Children's) Code for the disqualification of a juvenile (now children's court) judge, does not mean that the provisions of 38-3-9 NMSA 1978 are inapplicable to juvenile (now children's) court proceedings. The juvenile (now children's court) judge is none other than the district judge serving in another division of the district court and the juvenile is a party to the action or proceeding and entitled to exercise the right of disqualification given her by 38-3-9 NMSA 1978. *Frazier v. Stanley*, 83 N.M. 719, 497 P.2d 230 (1972) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

When judge not proper respondent in habeas corpus proceeding. - Juvenile (now children's) court justice is not the proper party in habeas corpus proceeding since only the person having the physical custody of a petitioner (here the sheriff), and who is able to produce him in court, may properly be named as respondent in the habeas corpus proceeding. *Peyton v. Nord*, 78 N.M. 717, 437 P.2d 716 (1968) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Juvenile Courts and Delinquent and Dependent Children § 1 et seq.

Family court jurisdiction to hear contract claims, 46 A.L.R.5th 735.

43 C.J.S. Infants § 6.

32A-1-6. Children's court attorney.

A. The "office of children's court attorney" is established in each judicial district. Except as provided by Subsection C, D or E of this section, each district attorney is the ex-officio children's court attorney for the judicial district of the district attorney.

B. Except as provided by Subsection C, D or E of this section, the children's court attorney may represent the state in any matter arising under the Children's Code [this chapter] when the state is the petitioner or complainant. The children's court attorney shall represent the petitioner in matters arising under the Children's Code when, in the discretion of the judge, the matter presents legal complexities requiring representation by the children's court attorney, whether or not the state is petitioner or complainant, but not in those matters when there is a conflict of interest between the petitioner or complainant and the state. A petitioner or complainant may be represented by counsel in any matter arising under the Children's Code.

C. In cases involving civil abuse or civil neglect and the periodic review of their dispositions, the attorney selected by and representing the department is the children's court attorney. The attorney selected by and representing the department shall provide the district attorney of the appropriate judicial district with a copy of any abuse or neglect petition filed in that judicial district. Upon the request of the district attorney, the attorney selected by and representing the department shall provide the district attorney with reports, investigations and pleadings relating to any abuse or neglect petition.

D. In cases involving families in need of services, the periodic review of their dispositions and voluntary placements, the attorney selected by and representing the department is the children's court attorney. The attorney selected by and representing the department shall provide the district attorney of the appropriate judicial district with a copy of any family in need of court-ordered services petition filed in that judicial district. Upon the request of the district attorney, the attorney selected by and representing the department shall provide the district attorney with reports, investigations and pleadings relating to any family in need of court-ordered services petition.

E. In cases involving a child subject to the provisions of the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act [32A-6-1 to 32A-6-22 NMSA 1978] that also involves civil abuse, civil neglect or a family in need of court-ordered services, the attorney selected by and representing the department is the children's court attorney. In cases involving a child subject to the provisions of the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act that does not also involve civil abuse, civil neglect or a family in need of court-ordered services, the district attorney is the ex-officio children's court attorney.

F. In those counties where the children's court attorney has sufficient staff and the workload requires it, the children's court attorney may delegate children's court functions to a staff attorney.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-1-6, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 15; 1995, ch. 206, § 3.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, added "or E" following "D" and made minor stylistic changes in Subsections A and B; in Subsection C, substituted "with a copy of any abuse or neglect petition" for "reports, investigations and pleadings related to charges of abuse and neglect" and added the last sentence; in Subsection D, substituted the language at the end beginning "with a copy" for "reports, investigations and pleadings related to charges of abuse and neglect filed in that judicial district"; added Subsection E; and redesignated former Subsection E as Subsection F.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-5 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Judge's interference with children's court attorney not permitted. - A judge is without authority to direct the juvenile probation office to refrain from referring juvenile cases to the district attorney without the judge's prior written consent, or to relieve the district attorney as children's court attorney and to appoint private attorneys to act and to be compensated out of the district attorney's budget, and to do so constitutes bad faith, malicious abuse of judicial power and willful misconduct in office. *In re Martinez*, 99 N.M. 198, 656 P.2d 861 (1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Attorney has authority to execute affidavit of disqualification of judge. - The power and duty of the children's court attorney to represent the state necessarily includes the authority to execute an affidavit of disqualification of a judge when the disqualification is done on behalf of the state. *Smith v. Martinez*, 96 N.M. 440, 631 P.2d 1308 (1981) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

District attorneys' pay. - The legal basis for continuing to pay district attorneys at their pre-Children's Code rate is found in N.M. Const., art. IV, § 27. 1972 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 72-45 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

32A-1-7. Guardian ad litem; powers and duties.

A. A guardian ad litem shall zealously represent the child's best interests with respect to matters arising pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Code [this chapter].

B. A guardian ad litem shall represent the child during any appellate proceedings.

C. Any party may petition the court for an order to remove a guardian ad litem on the grounds that the guardian ad litem has a conflict of interest or is unwilling or unable to zealously represent the child's best interest.

D. When a child's circumstances render the following duties and responsibilities reasonable and appropriate, the guardian ad litem shall:

(1) meet with and interview the child prior to custody hearings, adjudicatory hearings, dispositional hearings, judicial reviews and any other hearings scheduled in accordance with the provisions of the Children's Code;

(2) present the child's declared position to the court;

(3) communicate with health care, mental health care and other professionals involved with the child's case;

(4) review medical and psychological reports relating to the child and the respondents;

(5) contact the child prior to any proposed change in the child's placement;

(6) contact the child after changes in the child's placement;

(7) attend local substitute care review board hearings concerning the child and if unable to attend the hearings, forward to the board a letter setting forth the child's status during the period since the last local substitute care review board review and include an assessment of the department's permanency and treatment plans;

(8) report to the court on the child's adjustment to placement, the department's and respondent's compliance with prior court orders and treatment plans and the child's degree of participation during visitations; and

(9) represent and protect the cultural needs of the child.

E. A guardian ad litem may retain separate counsel to represent the child in a tort action on a contingency fee basis or any other cause of action in proceedings that are outside the jurisdiction of the children's court. When a guardian ad litem retains separate counsel to represent the child, the guardian ad litem shall provide the court with written notice within ten days of retaining the separate counsel. A guardian ad litem shall not retain or subsequently obtain any pecuniary interest in an action filed on behalf of the child outside of the jurisdiction of the children's court without permission of the children's court, pursuant to rules promulgated by the supreme court.

F. In the event of a change of venue, the originating guardian ad litem shall remain on the case until a new guardian ad litem is appointed by the court in the new venue and the new guardian ad litem has communicated with the former guardian ad litem.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-1-7, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 16; 1995, ch. 206, § 4.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, added "with respect to matters arising pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Code" in Subsection A; added Subsections C and F and redesignated the remaining subsections accordingly; in Subsection E, inserted "or any other cause of action" following "fee basis" and added the last sentence; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Guardian ad litem's dual role. - A guardian ad litem has the dual role of representing the child's best interests, while also presenting the child's position to the court when reasonable and appropriate, even if the child's position conflicts with what the guardian ad litem thinks should be done. *State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. Esperanza M.*, 1998-NMCA-039, 124 N.M. 735, 955 P.2d 204; *State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't (In re Candice Y.)*, 2000-NMCA-035, 128 N.M. 813, 999 P.2d 1045.

Ex parte conduct rule inapplicable to guardians ad litem. - Rule 16-402 of the Rules of Professional Conduct does not prohibit guardians ad litem from communicating ex parte with department of children, youth and families social workers; although attorneys, guardians ad litem do not have typical attorney-client relationships with children, and are therefore not bound by that rule. *State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. George F.*, 1998-NMCA-119, 125 N.M. 597, 964 P.2d 158.

32A-1-8. Jurisdiction of the court; tribal court jurisdiction.

A. The court has exclusive original jurisdiction of all proceedings under the Children's Code [this chapter] in which a person is eighteen years of age or older and was a child at the time the alleged act in question was committed or is a child alleged to be:

- (1) a delinquent child;
- (2) a child of a family in need of services;
- (3) a neglected child;
- (4) an abused child;
- (5) a child subject to adoption; or
- (6) a child subject to placement for a developmental disability or a mental disorder.

B. The court has exclusive original jurisdiction to emancipate a minor.

C. During abuse or neglect proceedings in which New Mexico is the home state, pursuant to the provisions of the Child Custody Jurisdiction Act, the court shall have jurisdiction over both parents to determine the best interest of the child and to decide all matters incident to the court proceedings.

D. Nothing in this section shall be construed to in any way abridge the rights of any Indian tribe to exercise jurisdiction over child custody matters as defined by and in accordance with the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978.

E. A tribal court order pertaining to an Indian child in an action under the Children's Code shall be recognized and enforced by the district court for the judicial district in which the tribal court is located. A tribal court order pertaining to an Indian child that accesses state resources shall be recognized and enforced pursuant to the provisions of intergovernmental agreements entered into by the Indian child's tribe and the department or another state agency. An Indian child residing on or off a reservation, as a citizen of this state, shall have the same right to services that are available to other children of the state, pursuant to intergovernmental agreements. The cost of the services provided to an Indian child shall be determined and provided for in the same manner as services are made available to other children of the state, utilizing tribal, state and federal funds and pursuant to intergovernmental agreements. The tribal court, as the court of original jurisdiction, shall retain jurisdiction and authority over the Indian child.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-1-8, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 17; 1995, ch. 206, § 5; 1999, ch. 46, § 1; 1999, ch. 78, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, added "tribal court jurisdiction" to the section heading; in Subsection B, deleted "under other laws which will be controlled by provisions of the other laws without regard to provisions of the Children's Code"; in Subsection C, deleted "children's" preceding "court"; and added Subsection E.

1999 amendments. - Identical amendments to this section were enacted by Laws 1999, ch. 46, § 1, effective July 1, 1999, approved March 17, 1999, and Laws 1999, ch. 78, § 1, also effective July 1, 1999, and approved on March 19, 1999, which in Subsection E, deleted "that is not subject to the provisions of the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act and" following "Indian child" in the second sentence, and added the last three sentences. The section is set out as amended by Laws 1999, ch. 78, § 1. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

The Child Custody Jurisdiction Act. - The Child Custody Jurisdiction Act was repealed by Laws 2001, ch. 114, § 404, effective July 1, 2001. For present comparable provisions, see the Uniform Child-Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, 40-10A-101 to 40-10A-403 NMSA 1978.

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-9 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Vested with sole jurisdiction. - The sole jurisdiction over juveniles in the state of New Mexico has been vested in the juvenile (now children's) court. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-131 (opinion rendered under former law).

Children's court is empowered to enter injunction conducive to purposes of Children's Code. *State v. Echols*, 99 N.M. 517, 660 P.2d 607 (Ct. App. 1983) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

District court has jurisdiction in guardianship, paternity and parental rights disputes. - The district court, whether or not sitting as children's court, has jurisdiction over disputes concerning guardianship, paternity and termination of parental rights. *Thatcher v. Arnall*, 94 N.M. 306, 610 P.2d 193 (1980) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Section 40-10-15A(1) NMSA 1978 is in pari materia with this section because both deal with jurisdiction of the children's court; and, being in pari materia, they are to be construed together, if possible, to give effect to the provisions of both statutes. The construction that this section gives the children's court the exclusive jurisdiction to act and that 40-10-15A(1) NMSA 1978 limits when that authority is to be exercised, gives effect to both statutes. *State ex rel. Department of Human Servs. v. Avinger*, 104 N.M. 355, 721 P.2d 781 (Ct. App. 1985), *aff'd*, 104 N.M. 255, 720 P.2d 290 (1986) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Section 40-10-15A NMSA 1978 limits the court's exercise of jurisdiction in a "neglected child" proceeding if that proceeding could result in the modification of another state's custody decree if the other state has not given up jurisdiction. *State ex rel. Department of Human Servs. v. Avinger*, 104 N.M. 255, 720 P.2d 290 (1986) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Jurisdiction of other courts. - There is no limitation in the Children's Code providing that only children's courts may issue subpoenas to children. Therefore, if a witness fails to appear as ordered, the court with jurisdiction over the case may issue a bench warrant for that witness' arrest, whether or not that witness is a child. 1989 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 89-14 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Subsection B of former 32-1-9 NMSA 1978 did not limit district court's jurisdiction. - The words "exclusive original jurisdiction" used in Subsection B of former 32-1-9 NMSA 1978 were not intended to limit or abrogate the jurisdiction of the district court. *Thatcher v. Arnall*, 94 N.M. 306, 610 P.2d 193 (1980).

Neglect proceeding is not bar to termination proceeding. - A prior proceeding concerned with the fact of neglect is not a jurisdictional bar to a later, separate termination proceeding. State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't v. Levario, 98 N.M. 442, 649 P.2d 510 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Being found within county without more, held not to suffice. - Juveniles who are merely found within a county in which a particular juvenile (now children's) court has jurisdiction, but who are not otherwise within the provisions of the code, may not be held. For a child under 18 years of age to be within the provisions of the Juvenile (now Children's) Code so as to permit him to be taken into custody and lawfully held requires that the juvenile shall have fallen into one of the following situations: (1) violated a law of the state or ordinance or regulation of a political subdivision of the state; (2) has by habitual disobedience of parental or other authority become habitually disobedient, wayward or uncontrollable; (3) is habitually truant from home or school; and (4) habitually deports himself in a manner to injure or endanger the morals, health or welfare of himself or others. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-52 (opinion rendered under former law).

Juvenile to be cited to children's court by police officer. - No town or city police officer may knowingly cite a juvenile offender into any court other than the juvenile (now children's) court; and if a juvenile is mistakenly cited into any other court, the case must be transferred to the juvenile (now children's) court. That court may, in its discretion, allow the juvenile to be treated as an adult, and taken before another court of competent jurisdiction, but all cases of traffic violations by juveniles must first be submitted to the juvenile (now children's) court, as that court has exclusive original jurisdiction. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-199 (opinion rendered under former law).

Jurisdiction to be affirmatively established when defendant's minority at issue. - Exclusive original jurisdiction over juveniles under 18 years of age is vested in the children's court and where the minority of the defendant appears during the course of the trial, the jurisdiction of the trial court must, at that point, be affirmatively established. Trujillo v. Cox, 75 N.M. 257, 403 P.2d 696 (1965)(decided under former law).

Jurisdiction over persons contributing to delinquency of minor. - Insofar as the juvenile law purported to confer "exclusive original jurisdiction" on juvenile (now children's) courts over persons contributing to the delinquency of juveniles it was invalid since the constitution vested sole and exclusive jurisdiction for the trial of all felony cases in the district courts. State v. McKinley, 53 N.M. 106, 202 P.2d 964 (1949)(decided under former law).

Age references are to years of age, not mental age. - The numerous references to age in the Children's Code are references to years of age, not mental age. State v. Doe, 97 N.M. 598, 642 P.2d 201 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Apprehension for violation of state law or prohibited habitual conduct. - The Juvenile (now Children's) Code does not authorize the apprehension and holding of

juveniles unless a state law is violated or the juvenile is charged with habitual conduct specifically prohibited. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-52 (opinion rendered under former law).

Allegation of habitual conduct by officer. - It is a practical impossibility for an apprehending officer to truthfully allege habitual conduct in the case of a runaway, except, of course, where the juvenile's past record is, in fact, known and can be presented. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-52 (opinion rendered under former law).

Effect of petition alleging child in need of supervision. - A child in need of supervision means a child in need of care or rehabilitation, and where the petition alleged that the child was in need of supervision, there was no merit to the claim that the petition was jurisdictionally deficient. *In re Doe*, 88 N.M. 505, 542 P.2d 1195 (Ct. App. 1975) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For comment, "The Freedom of the Press vs. The Confidentiality Provisions in the New Mexico Children's Code," see 4 N.M.L. Rev. 119 (1973).

For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

For comment, "Navajo Grandparents - 'Parent' or 'Stranger' - A Child Custody Determination," see 9 N.M.L. Rev. 187 (1978-79).

For article, "Children's Waiver of Miranda Rights and the Supreme Court's Decisions in *Parham*, *Bellotti*, and *Fare*," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 379 (1980).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d *Juvenile Courts and Delinquent and Dependent Children* § 36 et seq.

Jurisdiction of another court over child as affected by assumption of jurisdiction by juvenile court, 11 A.L.R. 147, 78 A.L.R. 317, 146 A.L.R. 1153.

Vagrancy of minors, 14 A.L.R. 1507.

What constitutes delinquency or incorrigibility, justifying commitment of infant, 45 A.L.R. 1533, 85 A.L.R. 1099.

Continuing jurisdiction over infant delinquent or offender, power of juvenile court to exercise, 76 A.L.R. 657.

Marriage as affecting jurisdiction of juvenile court over delinquent or dependent children, 14 A.L.R.2d 336.

Civil or criminal nature of proceedings, 43 A.L.R.2d 1128.

Homicide by juvenile as within jurisdiction of juvenile court, 48 A.L.R.2d 663.

Age of child at time of alleged offense or delinquency, or at time legal proceedings are commenced, as criterion of jurisdiction of juvenile court, 89 A.L.R.2d 506.

Jurisdiction or power of juvenile court to order parent of juvenile to make restitution for juvenile's offense, 66 A.L.R.4th 985.

State court's authority, in marital or child custody proceeding, to allocate federal income tax dependency exemption for child to noncustodial parent under § 152(e) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 USCS § 152(e)), 77 A.L.R.4th 786.

43 C.J.S. Infants § 6.

32A-1-9. Venue and transfer.

A. Proceedings in the court under the provisions of the Children's Code [this chapter] shall begin in the county where the child resides. If delinquency is alleged, the proceeding may also be begun in the county where the act constituting the alleged delinquent act occurred or in the county in which the child is detained. Neglect, abuse, family in need of court-ordered services or mental health proceedings may also begin in the county where the child is present when the proceeding is commenced.

B. The venue for proceedings under other laws will be determined by the venue provisions of the other laws. If the other laws contain no venue provisions, then the venue and transfer provisions of Subsections A and C of this section apply.

C. If a proceeding is begun in a court for a county other than the county in which the child resides, that court, on its own motion or on the motion of a party made at any time prior to disposition of the proceeding, may transfer the proceeding to the court for the county of the child's residence for such further proceedings as the receiving court deems proper. A like transfer may be made if the residence of the child changes during or after the proceeding. Certified copies of all legal and social records pertaining to the proceeding shall accompany the case on transfer.

D. In neglect, abuse, family in need of court-ordered services or adoption proceedings for the placement of an Indian child, the court shall, in the absence of good cause to the contrary, transfer the proceeding to the jurisdiction of the Indian child's tribe upon the petition of the Indian child's parent, the Indian child's custodian or the Indian child's tribe. The transfer shall be barred if there is an objection to the transfer by a parent of the Indian child or the Indian child's tribe.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-1-9, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 18; 1999, ch. 196, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 1999 inserted "or after" in the second sentence of Subsection C, in Subsection D, inserted "Indian" preceding "child's parents" in the first sentence, and "Indian" preceding "child or" in the third sentence.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-13 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Intent of section. - The legislature intended to create a mechanism which would allow both the children's court and the district court to exercise full subject matter jurisdiction in criminal matters. *State v. Garcia*, 93 N.M. 51, 596 P.2d 264 (1979) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

District court was required to send matter to children's court if defendant was not adult when the offense charged allegedly was committed. *State v. Doe*, 95 N.M. 88, 619 P.2d 192 (Ct. App. 1980) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Traffic offenses not deemed delinquent acts. - Municipal and magistrate courts can exercise jurisdiction over children for traffic offenses which are not designated delinquent acts under the Children's Code. 1972 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 72-32 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Extradition of juveniles from another state. - See 1973 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 73-14 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Remand from state district court to children's court. - On habeas corpus petitions by state prisoners, the federal courts are concerned only with basic constitutional questions, and whether a juvenile under New Mexico law is entitled to a remand from the state district court to the juvenile (now children's) court because of defects in the waiver of jurisdiction presents a procedural question ordinarily to be determined by the New Mexico courts. *Salazar v. Rodriguez*, 371 F.2d 726 (10th Cir. 1967)(decision rendered under former law).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Jurisdiction of another court over child as affected by assumption of jurisdiction by juvenile court, 11 A.L.R. 147, 78 A.L.R. 317, 146 A.L.R. 1153.

Authority of court to order juvenile delinquent incarcerated in adult penal institution, 95 A.L.R.3d 568.

32A-1-10. Petition; who may sign.

A. A petition initiating proceedings pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 32 [32A], Article 2, 3B, 4 or 6 NMSA 1978 shall be signed by the children's court attorney.

B. An affidavit for an ex-parte custody order may be signed by any person who has knowledge of the facts alleged or is informed of them and believes that they are true.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-1-10, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 19.

ANNOTATIONS

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-18 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Petition held insufficient. - The district court erred in applying the provisions of the Probate Code to appellees' application for guardianship and in adjudicating the child to be neglected under procedural provisions outside the provisions of the Children's Code, because the petition alleging neglect, seeking removal of the child from the mother's custody and the appointment of guardians did not comply with the provisions of former 32-1-17 and 32-1-18 NMSA 1978. In re Lupe C., 112 N.M. 116, 812 P.2d 365 (Ct. App. 1991) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

32A-1-11. Petition; form and content.

A petition initiating proceedings pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 32 [32A], Article 2, 3B, 4 or 6 NMSA 1978 shall be entitled, "In the Matter of, a child", and shall set forth with specificity:

- A. the facts necessary to invoke the jurisdiction of the court;
- B. if violation of a criminal statute or other law or ordinance is alleged, the citation to the appropriate law;
- C. the name, birth date and residence address of the child;
- D. the name and residence address of the parents, guardian, custodian or spouse, if any, of the child; and if no parent, guardian, custodian or spouse, if any, resides or can be found within the state, or if a residence address is unknown, the name of any known adult relative residing within the state, or, if there be none, the known adult relative residing nearest to the court;
- E. whether the child is in custody, and, if so, the place of detention when alleging delinquency and the place of custody when alleging neglect, abuse or family in need of court-ordered services and the time the child was taken into custody;
- F. whether the child is an Indian child; and
- G. if any of the matters required to be set forth by this section are not known, a statement of those matters and the fact that they are not known.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-1-11, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 20.

ANNOTATIONS

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-19 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Neglect proceeding without final judgment does not bar termination proceeding. - Since neglect proceedings do not result in a final judgment on the merits, the department is not barred under the "judgments" rule from later bringing termination proceedings. *State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't v. Levario*, 98 N.M. 442, 649 P.2d 510 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Petition held insufficient. - Petition alleging that child had committed a delinquent act but not alleging that the child was in need of care or rehabilitation was insufficient to confer jurisdiction upon the children's court, since delinquency requires a showing that both elements exist. *In re Doe*, 87 N.M. 170, 531 P.2d 218 (Ct. App. 1975) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For comment, "The Freedom of the Press vs. The Confidentiality Provisions in the New Mexico Children's Code," see 4 N.M.L. Rev. 119 (1973).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Juvenile Courts and Delinquent and Dependent Children § 36 et seq.

43 C.J.S. Infants §§ 93, 99.

32A-1-12. Summons; issuance and content; waiver of service.

A. After a petition has been filed, summonses shall be issued and served pursuant to children's court rule.

B. The summons shall require the persons to whom directed to appear personally before the court at the time fixed by the summons to answer the allegations of the petition. The summons shall advise the parties of their right to counsel under the Children's Code [this chapter] and shall have attached to it a copy of the petition.

C. The court may endorse upon the summons an order directing the parent, guardian, custodian or other person having the physical custody or control of the child to bring the child to the hearing.

D. If it appears from any sworn statement presented to the court that the child needs to be placed in detention, the judge may endorse on the summons an order that an officer serving the summons shall at once take the child into custody and take the child to the place of detention designated by the court, subject, however, to all of the provisions of

the Children's Code relating to detention criteria and post-detention proceedings and the rights of the child in regard thereto.

E. A party other than the child may waive service of summons by written stipulation or by voluntary appearance at the hearing. If the child is present at the hearing, the child's counsel, with the consent of the parent, guardian or custodian, may waive service of summons in the child's behalf.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-1-12, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 21; 1995, ch. 206, § 6.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, in Subsection A, substituted "and served pursuant to children's court rule" for specific directions for proper service.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-20 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Age reference is to years of age, not mental age. - The numerous references to age in the Children's Code are references to years of age, not mental age. *State v. Doe*, 97 N.M. 598, 642 P.2d 201 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Children's court attorney provides notice. - A fair implication from the Children's Code's structure and language, especially in light of the customary practice of law, is that the children's court attorney who files the petition bears the burden of providing notice to the parties. *Martinez v. Mafchir*, 35 F.3d 1486 (10th Cir. 1994).

Law reviews. - For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Juvenile Courts and Delinquent and Dependent Children § 36 et seq.

43 C.J.S. Infants §§ 93, 99.

32A-1-13. Summons; service.

A. If a party to be served with a summons can be found within the state, the summons shall be served upon the party as provided by the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts at least forty-eight hours before the hearing, except that for a child party to the action pursuant to Chapter 32A, Article 4 NMSA 1978, service shall be on the child's guardian ad litem and not personally pursuant to children's court rule.

B. If a party to be served is within the state and cannot be found but the party's address is known, service of the summons may be made by mailing a copy of the summons to the party by certified mail at least fifteen days before the hearing.

C. If after reasonable effort a party to be served cannot be found, or address ascertained, within or without the state, the court may order service of the summons by publication in accordance with the provisions of Rule 1-004 of the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts, in which event the hearing shall not be less than five days after the date of last publication.

D. The court may authorize the payment from court funds of the costs of service and of necessary travel expenses incurred by persons summoned or otherwise required to appear at the hearing.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-1-13, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 22; 1995, ch. 206, § 7.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For process and service, see Rules 1-004 and 1-005 NMRA.

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, added the proviso at the end of Subsection A beginning "except that".

Children's court attorney provides notice. - A fair implication from the Children's Code's structure and language, especially in light of the customary practice of law, is that the children's court attorney who files the petition bears the burden of providing notice to the parties. *Martinez v. Mafchir*, 35 F.3d 1486 (10th Cir. 1994).

Law reviews. - For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Service of process, 90 A.L.R.2d 293.

32A-1-14. Notice to Indian tribes.

A. In a case involving a family in need of services, if the child is an Indian child, the Indian child's tribe shall be notified when the petition is filed. The form of the notice shall comply with the provisions of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978.

B. In abuse, neglect or adoption proceedings, if the child is an Indian child, the Indian child's tribe shall be notified. The form of the notice shall comply with the provisions of the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-1-14, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 23.

ANNOTATIONS

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

32A-1-15. Release or delivery from custody.

In all cases begun pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Code [this chapter], when a child is taken into custody, the child shall be released to the child's parent, guardian or custodian in accordance with the conditions and time limits set forth in the Children's Court Rules and Forms.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-1-15, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 24.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For the Children's Court Rules and Forms, see Rule 10-101 NMRA et seq.

32A-1-16. Basic rights.

A. A child subject to the provisions of the Children's Code [this chapter] is entitled to the same basic rights as an adult, except as otherwise provided in the Children's Code.

B. A person afforded rights under the Children's Code shall be advised of those rights at that person's first appearance before the court on a petition under the Children's Code.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-1-16, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 25.

ANNOTATIONS

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-27 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Child's right to counsel is the right to have counsel present at any proceeding when the child is a participant; the right to counsel does not extend to a probation officer's conference with another probation officer, law enforcement officers or the other children involved. *State v. Doe*, 91 N.M. 232, 572 P.2d 960 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 91 N.M. 249, 572 P.2d 1257 (1978) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

The policy behind Rule 22(d), N.M.R. Child. Ct. (now Rule 10-204), is that every child has the right to be represented by an attorney and that a child is not capable of making a knowing and intelligent waiver of that right. *State v. Doe*, 95 N.M. 302, 621 P.2d 519 (Ct. App. 1980) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Statements made before advised by counsel inadmissible. - Where the statements of the defendant, a child, show he believed in the truth of statements witnesses made to the police, the defendant's statements were made to the police after the police took him into custody and at a time when he was not advised by counsel, and under this section the statements were inadmissible. *State v. Doe*, 91 N.M. 92, 570 P.2d 923 (Ct. App. 1977) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Right not applicable to volunteered statements or statements not requiring Miranda warnings, such as answers to threshold questioning. *Doe v. State*, 100 N.M. 579, 673 P.2d 1312 (1984) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Children's court's failure to appoint guardian not jurisdictional. - In a proceeding to terminate a minor mother's parental rights, the failure of the children's court to appoint a guardian ad litem for the mother did not deprive the court of jurisdiction since the court appointed counsel to represent her pursuant to Rule 1-017C NMRA. *State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. Lilli L.*, 1996-NMCA-014, 121 N.M. 376, 911 P.2d 884.

Fourth amendment applicable to proceedings. - United States Const., amend. IV, rights of persons to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been expressly applied to juvenile proceedings in this state. *Doe v. State*, 88 N.M. 347, 540 P.2d 827 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 88 N.M. 318, 540 P.2d 248 (1975); *State v. Doe*, 93 N.M. 143, 597 P.2d 1183 (Ct. App. 1979) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Children require opportunity to be heard. - Since the children's court made a dispositional ruling without giving the attorney for the children an opportunity to be heard, and since the attorney nevertheless sought to speak on behalf of the children, but the children's court interrupted and effectively denied the children the opportunity to be heard, the portions of the judgments committing each of the children to the department of corrections (now corrections department) were vacated to afford the children an opportunity to be heard before a new dispositional judgment is to be entered. *State v. Doe*, 90 N.M. 404, 564 P.2d 207 (Ct. App. 1977) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

A child has the right to address the children's court before disposition; the children's court should offer a child the opportunity to address the court before pronouncing sentence. *State v. Ricky G.*, 110 N.M. 646, 798 P.2d 596 (Ct. App. 1990) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Court has discretionary power to accept or refuse admission by child, and so it is not an abuse of discretion to refuse to accept the admission when the consequence of such an acceptance would foreclose transfer. *State v. Doe*, 91 N.M. 506, 576 P.2d 1137 (Ct. App. 1978) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Prior inconsistent statement not admissible for impeachment. - In a delinquency proceeding, the state was prohibited from introducing for impeachment purposes a prior

inconsistent statement made by a youth the night of his arrest. *State v. Santiago Rene O.*, 113 N.M. 148, 823 P.2d 948 (Ct. App. 1991) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

No reversal where court fails to advise of rights. - Although the court has a statutory obligation to advise children before it of their rights under the Children's Code and other laws at each separate appearance, that obligation must be read in light of the legislative purposes expressed in the code, and since the child did not claim any prejudice nor claim that he was not otherwise advised by his attorney of his constitutional or other legal rights, the appellate court would not reverse a commitment order for failure of the trial court to advise the child of his rights. *In re Doe*, 88 N.M. 481, 542 P.2d 61 (Ct. App. 1975) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Waiver of right must be done intelligently. - Waiver of a right created by the constitution, a statute or a court-promulgated rule must be done intelligently and knowingly if the right is to be denied the one claiming it. *State ex rel. Department of Human Servs. v. Perlman*, 96 N.M. 779, 635 P.2d 588 (Ct. App. 1981) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Admission of child's statement is reversible error. - Admission of statements made by a child under age 15 against that child at a hearing to adjudicate delinquency is reversible error. *State v. Jonathan M.*, 109 N.M. 789, 791 P.2d 64 (1990) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Right to disqualify judge. - The disqualification statute (38-3-9 NMSA 1978) applies to children's court proceedings, and a party to a children's court proceeding is entitled to disqualify the children's court judge. *Smith v. Martinez*, 96 N.M. 440, 631 P.2d 1308 (1981) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For comment, "The Freedom of the Press vs. The Confidentiality Provisions in the New Mexico Children's Code," see 4 N.M.L. Rev. 119 (1973).

For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

For article, "Children's Waiver of Miranda Rights and the Supreme Court's Decisions in *Parham*, *Bellotti*, and *Fare*," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 379 (1980).

For article, "Child Welfare Under the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978: A New Mexico Focus," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 413 (1980).

For note, "Children's Code - Neglect - *State ex rel. Health & Social Services Department v. Natural Father*," see 12 N.M.L. Rev. 505 (1982).

For comment, "The Right to Be Present: Should It Apply to the Involuntary Civil Commitment Hearing," see 17 N.M.L. Rev. 165 (1987).

For note, "Criminal Procedure - The Fifth Amendment Privilege Against Self-Incrimination Applies to Juveniles in Court-Ordered Psychological Evaluations: State v. Christopher P.," see 23 N.M.L. Rev. 305 (1993).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Juvenile Courts and Delinquent and Dependent Children § 75 et seq.

Duty to advise accused as to right to assistance of counsel, 3 A.L.R.2d 1003.

Right to and appointment of counsel in juvenile court proceedings, 60 A.L.R.2d 691, 25 A.L.R.4th 1072.

Jury trial in juvenile court delinquency proceedings, right to, 100 A.L.R.2d 1241.

Bail: right to bail in proceedings in juvenile courts, 53 A.L.R.3d 848.

Applicability of double jeopardy to juvenile court proceedings, 5 A.L.R.4th 234.

Mental subnormality of accused as affecting voluntariness or admissibility of confession, 8 A.L.R.4th 16.

Right of juvenile court defendant to be represented during court proceedings by parent, 11 A.L.R.4th 719.

Validity and efficacy of minor's waiver of right to counsel - modern cases, 25 A.L.R.4th 1072.

Coercive conduct by private person as affecting admissibility of confession under state statutes or constitutional provisions-post-connelly cases, 48 A.L.R.5th 555.

43 C.J.S. Infants § 96.

32A-1-17. Appeals.

A. Any party may appeal from a judgment of the court to the court of appeals in the manner provided by law. The appeal shall be heard by the court of appeals upon the files, records and transcript of the evidence of the court. Absent an order of the appellate court, files and records that are required to be kept confidential and closed to the public, pursuant to any provision of the Children's Code [this chapter] shall be kept confidential and closed to the public on appeal.

B. The appeal to the court of appeals does not stay the judgment appealed from, but the court of appeals may order a stay upon application and hearing consistent with the provisions of the Children's Code if suitable provision is made for the care and custody of the child. If the order appealed from grants the legal custody of the child to or

withholds it from one or more of the parties to the appeal, the appeal shall be heard at the earliest practicable time.

C. If the court of appeals does not dismiss the petition and order the child released, it shall affirm the court's judgment or it shall modify the court's judgment and remand the child to the jurisdiction of the court for disposition consistent with the appellate court's decision on the appeal. Any party may appeal to the supreme court in the manner provided by law.

D. A child who has filed notice of appeal shall be furnished a transcript of the proceedings, or as much of it as is requested, without cost upon the filing of an affidavit that the child or the person who is legally responsible for the care and support of the child is financially unable to purchase the transcript.

E. Appeals from the court to the court of appeals shall proceed in accordance with time limits to be established by the supreme court.

F. Appeals from a tribal court order shall proceed pursuant to tribal law to an appropriate tribal court.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-1-16, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 26; 1995, ch. 22, § 1; 1995, ch. 206, § 8; 1999, ch. 195, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

1995 amendments. - Laws 1995, ch. 22, § 1, effective June 16, 1995, amending this section by rewriting the third sentence of Subsection A which read "The name of the child shall not appear in the record on appeal", and deleting "children's" preceding "court" in Subsections A, C and E, was approved March 17, 1995. However, Laws 1995, ch. 206, § 8, effective July 1, 1995, also amending this section by deleting "children's" preceding "court" in Subsections A, C, and E and adding Subsection F, but not giving effect to the changes made by the first 1995 amendment, was approved April 6, 1995. The section is set out as amended by Laws 1995, ch. 206, § 8. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 1999, in Subsection A rewrote the last sentence, which formerly read "The name of the child shall not appear in the record on appeal".

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-39 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

State has right to appeal judgments of the children's court. *State v. Doe*, 92 N.M. 354, 588 P.2d 555 (Ct. App. 1978), cert. denied, 92 N.M. 353, 588 P.2d 554 (1979) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Right to court-appointed counsel. - Mother had a right to court-appointed counsel on appeal of a decision terminating her parental rights and counsel had an obligation to present her issues in accordance with the guidelines set forth in *State v. Franklin*, 78 N.M. 127, 428 P.2d 982 (1967). *State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. Alice P.*, 1999-NMCA-098, 127 N.M. 664, 986 P.2d 460, cert. denied, 127 N.M. 391, 981 P.2d 1209 (1999).

State questioning legal sufficiency of its own pleadings. - The state's appeal of the children's court order continuing a child on probation and granting her equal custody to one not a parent presented the anomalous situation of the state questioning the legal sufficiency of its own pleadings, but it would be entertained since proceedings concerning the custody of minors are not adversary, and the court therein is not merely an arbiter but an advocate seeking to protect the welfare and interests of the minor. *In re Doe*, 88 N.M. 505, 542 P.2d 1195 (Ct. App. 1975) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Clerk of court of appeals deletes child's name. - The clerk of the court of appeals is directed to delete the child's name from all records in this court and substitute the fictitious name of "John Doe." *In re Doe*, 85 N.M. 691, 516 P.2d 201 (Ct. App. 1973) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Release of child's name. - A law enforcement agency is not prohibited from releasing to the public the names of juveniles who have been arrested for criminal acts and the charges for which they were arrested. 1987 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-29 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Stay from prosecution should be granted in appeal from order transferring juvenile to district court to stand trial as an adult. *State v. Greg R.*, 104 N.M. 778, 727 P.2d 86 (Ct. App. 1986) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Effect of no application for stay of transfer order. - An order transferring a juvenile from the children's court to the district court is a "judgment"; thus, having failed to request a stay, the defendant waives any impediment to the state's obtaining a grand jury indictment of the defendant pending appeal of the order. *State v. Hovey*, 106 N.M. 300, 742 P.2d 512 (1987) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Issue of parental rights to be raised by parent. - The state, prosecuting the probation revocation petition of a child in need of supervision, can appropriately challenge the custody arrangements made by the court, but since those custody arrangements and thus their effect on parental rights are of limited duration, the issue of parental rights is one to be raised by the parent and not by the state; a violation of due process can be urged only by those who can show an impairment of their rights in the application of the statute to them. *In re Doe*, 88 N.M. 505, 542 P.2d 1195 (Ct. App. 1975) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Court's discretion not to be disturbed absent showing of abuse. - Exercise of the court's discretion should not be disturbed on appeal in the absence of a showing of

manifest abuse. *In re Doe*, 88 N.M. 505, 542 P.2d 1195 (Ct. App. 1975) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Supreme court review on appeal or writ of error. - A proceeding under act relating to dependent and neglected children was not a special proceeding, but was a civil action, and the judgment therein was reviewable in the supreme court on appeal or writ of error. *Blanchard v. State ex rel. Wallace*, 30 N.M. 459, 238 P. 1004 (1925) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Transfer order may be summarily affirmed. - Summary affirmance was due on order transferring a juvenile from children's court to be tried as an adult even though juvenile filed a timely memorandum in opposition to affirmance, and though continuing to contest summary disposition, he provided no reasons why the summary disposition should not be made. *State v. Greg R.*, 104 N.M. 778, 727 P.2d 86 (Ct. App. 1986) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Supreme court without jurisdiction to review interlocutory order. - Where in an adoption proceeding based upon written consent of the parents to the adoption of their infant child, the trial court granted the parents' motion to withdraw their previous consent, and at the same time retained jurisdiction to declare the child found to be a dependent and neglected child, a ward of the court, and place it under the control and direction of New Mexico department of public welfare (now human services department), leaving temporary custody of the child with the adoptive parents pending further order of the court, the order was interlocutory in nature and the supreme court was without jurisdiction to review it. *In re Helms*, 59 N.M. 177, 281 P.2d 140 (1955) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Review of best interests determination. - The best interests determination of the children's court attorney is subject to judicial review by the children's court and by the New Mexico court of appeals. *State v. Doe*, 97 N.M. 792, 643 P.2d 1244 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Exhibits on appeal. - Where a child sexual abuse victim had difficulty expressing herself about the offense, a stick figure drawing made by the court together with the victim's testimony, was evidence considered by the children's court in formulating its decision and was properly included in the record on appeal. *State v. Benny E.*, 110 N.M. 237, 794 P.2d 380 (Ct. App. 1990) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For comment, "Poteet v. Roswell Daily Record, Inc.: Balancing First Amendment Free Press Rights Against a Juvenile Victim's Right to Privacy," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 185 (1979-1980).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Juvenile Courts and Delinquent and Dependent Children § 118 et seq.

43 C.J.S. Infants § 101.

32A-1-18. Procedural matters.

A. When it appears from the facts during the course of any proceeding under the Children's Code [this chapter] that some finding or remedy other than or in addition to those indicated by the petition or motion are appropriate, the court may, either on motion by the children's court attorney or that of counsel for the child, amend the petition or motion and proceed to hear and determine the additional or other issues, findings or remedies as though originally properly sought.

B. Upon application of a party, the court shall issue, and upon its own motion the court may issue, subpoenas requiring attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of records, documents or other tangible objects at any hearing.

C. Subject to the laws relating to the procedures therefor and the limitations thereon, the court may punish a person for contempt of court for disobeying an order of the court or for obstructing or interfering with the proceedings of the court or the enforcement of its orders.

D. In any proceeding under the Children's Code, either on motion of a party or on the court's own motion, the court may make an order restraining the conduct of any party over whom the court has obtained jurisdiction if:

(1) the court finds that the person's conduct is or may be detrimental or harmful to the child and will tend to defeat the execution of any order of the court; and

(2) due notice of the motion and the grounds therefor and an opportunity to be heard thereon have been given to the person against whom the order is directed.

E. In any proceeding under the Children's Code, the court may allow a party or witness to the proceeding to participate by the use of electronic communications, consistent with the rights of all parties to the proceeding and pursuant to rules promulgated by the supreme court.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-1-18, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 27; 1995, ch. 206, § 9.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, deleted "provided all necessary parties consent" following "petition or motion and" in Subsection A, substituted "the judgment of disposition made" for "any order of the court" in Paragraph (1) of Subsection D, and added Subsection E.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-40 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Children's court is empowered to enter injunction conducive to purposes of Children's Code. State v. Echols, 99 N.M. 517, 660 P.2d 607 (Ct. App. 1983)(decided prior to 1993 revision).

Children's court had statutory authority to order therapy for a child, even though the court found that the child was neither abused nor neglected, where the facts indicated that the case itself caused a need for the child to require counseling. State ex rel. Department of Human Servs. v. Patrick R., 105 N.M. 133, 729 P.2d 1387 (Ct. App. 1986) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Incarceration of child in need of supervision for contempt. - There is no authority to incarcerate children in need of supervision for a probation violation after a finding of three violations of probation. State v. Julia S., 104 N.M. 222, 719 P.2d 449 (Ct. App. 1986) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Accommodation availability rests with administrators. - Availability of accommodations in state institution is made the controlling factor in determining admissions, and this question rests solely with the administrators and not with the court. That the court may punish for contempt is not open to question; but, in view of what is later said, it is without authority to proceed against the administrators. Carter v. Montoya, 75 N.M. 730, 410 P.2d 951 (1966)(decided under former law).

Testimony by electronic communication. - Court should consider the following functions related to a witness' personal appearance in determining whether the allowance of testimony via electronic communication falls within due process standards: assists the trier of fact in evaluating the witness' credibility by allowing his or her demeanor to be observed first-hand; helps establish the identity of the witness; impresses upon the witness the seriousness of the occasion; assures that the witness is not being coached or influenced during testimony; assures that the witness is not referring to documents improperly; and provides for the right of confrontation. State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. Anne McD., 2000-NMCA-020, 128 N.M. 618, 995 P.2d 1060.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Court's power to punish for contempt a child within the age group subject to jurisdiction of juvenile court, 77 A.L.R.2d 1004.

Interference with enforcement of judgment in criminal or juvenile delinquent case as contempt, 8 A.L.R.3d 657.

Lack of notice to contemnor at time of contemptuous conduct of possible criminal contempt sanctions as affecting prosecution for contempt in federal court, 76 A.L.R. Fed. 797.

32A-1-19. Court costs and expenses.

A. The following expenses shall be a charge upon the funds of the court upon their certification by the court:

(1) reasonable compensation for services and related expenses for counsel appointed by the court;

(2) reasonable compensation for services and related expenses of a guardian ad litem appointed by the court; and

(3) the expenses of service of summonses, notices, subpoenas, traveling expenses of witnesses and other like expenses incurred in any proceeding under the Children's Code [this chapter].

B. The court may order the parent or other person legally obligated to care for and support a child to pay all or part of the costs and expenses pursuant to paragraph [Subsection] A of this section when:

(1) the child has been found to be a delinquent child, a child of a family in need of court-ordered services, an abused or neglected child, or a mentally ill or developmentally disabled child;

(2) the parent or other person legally obligated to care for and support a child is given notice and a hearing to determine the parent or person's financial ability to pay the costs and expenses; and

(3) the court finds that the parent or person is able to pay all or part of the costs and expenses. Unless otherwise ordered, payment shall be made to the court for remittance to those to whom compensation is due, or if costs and expenses have been paid by the court, to the court for remittance to the state. The court may prescribe the manner of payment.

C. Whenever legal custody of an adjudicated child is vested in someone other than the child's parents, including an agency, institution or department of this state, if the court, after notice to the parents or other persons legally obligated to support the child, and after a hearing, finds that they are financially able to pay all or part of the costs and expenses of the support and treatment, the court may order the parent or other legally obligated person to pay to the custodian in the manner the court directs a reasonable sum that will cover all or part of the expenses of the support and treatment of the child subsequent to the entry of the custody order. The court may use the child support guidelines set forth in Section 40-4-11.1 NMSA 1978 to calculate a reasonable payment. If the parent or other legally obligated person willfully fails or refuses to pay the sum ordered, the court may proceed with contempt charges and the order for payment may be filed and if filed shall have the effect of a civil judgment.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-1-19, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 28.

ANNOTATIONS

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-41 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Assessment of deposition costs. - The children's court cannot assess deposition costs against the human services department in a child abuse and neglect proceeding. State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't v. Judy H., 105 N.M. 678, 735 P.2d 1184 (Ct. App. 1987) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Guardian ad litem not entitled to attorney fees. - Guardian ad litem for a child appointed by the children's court in an abuse and neglect proceeding was not entitled to attorneys fees since the court did not request payment and since the Children, Youth, and Families Department was not a "person" who could be required to pay attorney fees under this section. T.B. ex rel. Cubra v. State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't, 1996-NMCA-035, 121 N.M. 465, 913 P.2d 272.

Law reviews. - For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Attorneys' fees awards in parent-nonparent child custody case, 45 A.L.R.4th 212.

32A-1-20. Purchase of care from private agency by public agency.

When the legal custody of a child is vested in a public agency under the provisions of the Children's Code [this chapter], the public agency may transfer physical custody of the child to an appropriate private agency and may purchase care and treatment from the private agency if the private agency submits periodic reports to the public agency covering the care and treatment the child is receiving and the child's responses to that care and treatment. These reports shall be made as frequently as the public agency deems necessary, but not less often than once each six months for each child. The private agency shall also afford an opportunity for a representative of the public agency to examine or consult with the child as frequently as the public agency deems necessary.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-1-20, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 29.

ARTICLE 2 DELINQUENCY

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Sections 32A-2-1 to 32A-2-32 NMSA 1978 were originally enacted as 32-2-1 to 32-2-32 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, §§ 30 to 61, but since the former provisions of the Juvenile Parole Board Act were compiled at that location, the sections as enacted by Chapter 77 of Laws 1993 have been recompiled to Chapter 32A NMSA 1978, in order to provide a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law. Citations to decisions under prior law have been retained whenever possible.

32A-2-1. Short title.

Chapter 32 [32A], Article 2 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Delinquency Act".

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-1, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 30.

32A-2-2. Purpose of act.

The purpose of the Delinquency Act [Chapter 32A, Article 2 NMSA 1978] is:

A. consistent with the protection of the public interest, to remove from children committing delinquent acts the adult consequences of criminal behavior, but to still hold children committing delinquent acts accountable for their actions to the extent of the child's age, education, mental and physical condition, background and all other relevant factors, and to provide a program of supervision, care and rehabilitation, including rehabilitative restitution by the child to the victims of the child's delinquent act to the extent that the child is reasonably able to do so;

B. to provide effective deterrents to acts of juvenile delinquency, including an emphasis on community-based alternatives; and

C. to strengthen families and to successfully reintegrate children into homes and communities.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-2, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 31; 2003, ch. 225, § 2.

ANNOTATIONS

The 2003 amendment, effective July 1, 2003, added Subsection C.

32A-2-3. Definitions.

As used in the Delinquency Act [Chapter 32A, Article 2 NMSA 1978]:

A. "delinquent act" means an act committed by a child that would be designated as a crime under the law if committed by an adult, including the following offenses:

(1) an offense pursuant to municipal traffic codes or the Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 NMSA 1978]:

- (a) driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs;
- (b) failure to stop in the event of an accident causing death, personal injury or damage to property;
- (c) unlawful taking of a vehicle or motor vehicle;
- (d) receiving or transferring of a stolen vehicle or motor vehicle;
- (e) homicide by vehicle;
- (f) injuring or tampering with a vehicle;
- (g) altering or changing of an engine number or other vehicle identification numbers;
- (h) altering or forging of a driver's license or permit or any making of a fictitious license or permit;
- (i) reckless driving;
- (j) driving with a suspended or revoked license; or
- (k) an offense punishable as a felony;

(2) buying, attempting to buy, receiving, possessing or being served any alcoholic liquor or being present in a licensed liquor establishment, other than a restaurant or a licensed retail liquor establishment, except in the presence of the child's parent, guardian, custodian or adult spouse. As used in this paragraph, "restaurant" means an establishment where meals are prepared and served primarily for on-premises consumption and that has a dining room, a kitchen and the employees necessary for preparing, cooking and serving meals. "Restaurant" does not include an establishment, as defined in regulations promulgated by the director of the special investigations division of the department of public safety, that serves only hamburgers, sandwiches, salads and other fast foods;

(3) a felony violation of the provisions of Sections 17-1-1 through 17-5-9 NMSA 1978 or any regulations adopted by the state game commission that relate to the time, extent, means or manner that game animals, birds or fish may be hunted, taken, captured, killed, possessed, sold, purchased or shipped and for which a fine may be imposed or a civil damage awarded;

(4) a violation of Section 30-29-2 NMSA 1978, regarding the illegal use of a glue, aerosol spray product or other chemical substance;

(5) a violation of the Controlled Substances Act [30-31-1 NMSA 1978];

(6) escape from the custody of a law enforcement officer or a juvenile probation or parole officer or from any placement made by the department by a child who has been adjudicated a delinquent child;

(7) a violation of Section 30-15-1.1 NMSA 1978 regarding unauthorized graffiti on personal or real property; or

(8) a violation of an order of protection issued pursuant to the provisions of the Family Violence Protection Act [Chapter 40, Article 13 NMSA 1978];

B. "delinquent child" means a child who has committed a delinquent act;

C. "delinquent offender" means a delinquent child who is subject to juvenile sanctions only and who is not a youthful offender or a serious youthful offender;

D. "detention facility" means a place where a child may be detained under the Children's Code [Chapter 32A NMSA 1978] pending court hearing and does not include a facility for the care and rehabilitation of an adjudicated delinquent child;

E. "felony" means an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult;

F. "misdemeanor" means an act that would be a misdemeanor or petty misdemeanor if committed by an adult;

G. "restitution" means financial reimbursement by the child to the victim or community service imposed by the court and is limited to easily ascertainable damages for injury to or loss of property, actual expenses incurred for medical, psychiatric and psychological treatment for injury to a person and lost wages resulting from physical injury, which are a direct and proximate result of a delinquent act. "Restitution" does not include reimbursement for damages for mental anguish, pain and suffering or other intangible losses. As used in this subsection, "victim" means a person who is injured or suffers damage of any kind by an act that is the subject of a complaint or referral to law enforcement officers or juvenile probation authorities. Nothing contained in this definition limits or replaces the provisions of Subsections A and B of Section 32A-2-27 NMSA 1978;

H. "serious youthful offender" means an individual fifteen to eighteen years of age who is charged with and indicted or bound over for trial for first degree murder. A "serious youthful offender" is not a delinquent child as defined pursuant to the provisions of this section; and

I. "youthful offender" means a delinquent child subject to adult or juvenile sanctions who is:

(1) fourteen to eighteen years of age at the time of the offense and who is adjudicated for at least one of the following offenses:

(a) second degree murder, as provided in Section 30-2-1 NMSA 1978;

(b) assault with intent to commit a violent felony, as provided in Section 30-3-3 NMSA 1978;

(c) kidnapping, as provided in Section 30-4-1 NMSA 1978;

(d) aggravated battery, as provided in Subsection C of Section 30-3-5 NMSA 1978;

(e) aggravated battery upon a peace officer, as provided in Subsection C of Section 30-22-25 NMSA 1978;

(f) shooting at a dwelling or occupied building or shooting at or from a motor vehicle, as provided in Section 30-3-8 NMSA 1978;

(g) dangerous use of explosives, as provided in Section 30-7-5 NMSA 1978;

(h) criminal sexual penetration, as provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978;

(i) robbery, as provided in Section 30-16-2 NMSA 1978;

(j) aggravated burglary, as provided in Section 30-16-4 NMSA 1978;

(k) aggravated arson, as provided in Section 30-17-6 NMSA 1978; or

(l) abuse of a child that results in great bodily harm or death to the child, as provided in Section 30-6-1 NMSA 1978;

(2) fourteen to eighteen years of age at the time of the offense and adjudicated for any felony offense and who has had three prior, separate felony adjudications within a three-year time period immediately preceding the instant offense. The felony adjudications relied upon as prior adjudications shall not have arisen out of the same transaction or occurrence or series of events related in time and location. Successful completion of consent decrees are not considered a prior adjudication for the purposes of this paragraph; or

(3) fourteen years of age and adjudicated for first degree murder, as provided in Section 30-2-1 NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-3, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 32; 1995, ch. 204, § 2; 1995, ch. 205, § 2; 1995, ch. 206, § 10; 1996, ch. 85, § 2; 2003, ch. 225, § 3.

ANNOTATIONS

1995 amendments. - Laws 1995, ch. 204, § 2, effective July 1, 1995, adding Paragraph (7) of Subsection A, substituting "32A-2-27" for "32-2-27" in Subsection G, and making minor stylistic changes throughout the section, was approved April 6, 1995. However, Laws 1995, ch. 205, § 2, effective June 16, 1995, also amending this section by substituting "32A-2-27" for "32-2-27" in Subsection G, inserting "Subdivision C" preceding "Section" in Subdivision I(1)(d), adding Subdivision I(1)(e), redesignating the remaining subdivisions accordingly, and making minor stylistic changes throughout the section, but not giving effect to the changes made by the first amendment, was approved April 6, 1995. However, Laws 1995, ch. 206, § 10, effective July 1, 1995, inserting "felony" preceding "violation" in Paragraph (3) of Subsection A, substituting "32A-2-27" for "32-2-27" in Subsection G, substituting "three-year" for "two-year" preceding "time period" in Paragraph (2) of Subsection I, and making minor stylistic changes throughout the section, but not giving effect to the changes made by the earlier amendments, was approved April 6, 1995. The section is set out as amended by Laws 1995, ch. 206, § 10. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

The 1996 amendment, effective July 1, 1996, deleted "but not limited to" in the introductory language of Subsection A and added Paragraph A(7); substituted "fifteen to eighteen" "for sixteen or seventeen" in Subsection H; substituted "fourteen" for "fifteen" at the beginning of Paragraphs I(1), (2) and (3); added Subparagraph I(1)(e) and redesignated the following subparagraphs accordingly; deleted "which results in great bodily harm to another person" preceding "was provided" in Subparagraph I(1)(f); added Subparagraph I(1)(l); and made stylistic changes throughout the section.

The 2003 amendment, effective July 1, 2003, added "an offense" at the beginning of Paragraph A(1); deleted "any" at the beginning of Subparagraphs A(1)(a) to (h); in Paragraph A(2), substituted "an establishment" for "establishments" preceding "as defined in", substituted "serves" for "serve" following "public safety, that"; added Paragraph A(8); and substituted "a" for "any" or "an" for "any" throughout the section.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-3 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Conviction of crime necessary prerequisite to determination of delinquency. - It is a fundamental right of a party to be convicted of a crime, which is a necessary prerequisite to a determination of delinquency, based upon evidence of the elements of the crime, and in a prosecution for a violation of 30-31-23 NMSA 1978, the state must prove that the respondents had knowledge of the presence and character of the item possessed; a degree of furtiveness on the parts of juvenile respondents, in doing their smoking and passing a pipe around between buildings while changing classes, in light of a school regulation prohibiting the smoking of tobacco, was not conduct sufficient to imply that the smokers knew the character of the substance they were using. *Doe v. State*, 88 N.M. 347, 540 P.2d 827 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 88 N.M. 318, 540 P.2d 248 (1975) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Curfew ordinance not within definition. - A village curfew ordinance forbidding any juvenile under the age of 18 years to be upon the streets between certain hours unless accompanied by a parent or guardian does not come within the purview of the definition of a delinquent act since the ordinance relates only to juveniles under the age of 18 years. In re Doe, 87 N.M. 466, 535 P.2d 1092 (Ct. App. 1975), rev'd on other grounds sub nom. State v. Doe, 88 N.M. 137, 537 P.2d 1399 (1975) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Magistrate and municipal court jurisdiction. - It appears that municipal and magistrate courts can exercise jurisdiction over children for traffic offenses which are not designated delinquent acts under the Children's Code. 1972 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 72-32 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Sentencing as adult for unlisted crime. - A juvenile who is adjudicated for any of the offenses listed under Subsection I of this section may be subject to adult sanctions under 32A-2-20 NMSA 1978 for any other offense in the same case. State v. Montano, 120 N.M. 218, 900 P.2d 967 (Ct. App. 1995).

Prosecution as youthful offender for misdemeanor aggravated battery. - There is no incongruity or injustice in the legislature's decision to include misdemeanor aggravated battery in the list of offenses in Subsection I, or to exclude manslaughter and certain sexual assaults therefrom; therefore, prosecution of a juvenile as a youthful offender for misdemeanor aggravated battery was proper. State v. Michael S., 120 N.M. 617, 904 P.2d 595 (Ct. App. 1995).

Allegation of delinquency sufficient. - Petition was not jurisdictionally defective for failure to allege that defendant was in need of care or rehabilitation since it alleged defendant was a delinquent child, which was defined to mean a child who has committed a delinquent act and is in need of care or rehabilitation. Doe v. State, 88 N.M. 627, 545 P.2d 93 (Ct. App. 1976) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Probation order void without finding of need of care. - The children's court order which placed a child on probation without a finding that the child was in need of care or rehabilitation was unauthorized and void; probation is authorized for a child found to be delinquent, and a child is not delinquent unless in need of care or rehabilitation. State v. Doe, 90 N.M. 249, 561 P.2d 948 (Ct. App. 1977) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

If no finding of delinquency, then no diagnostic evaluation. - Although a child was found to have committed delinquent acts, there was no finding that the child was in need of care or rehabilitation, or a finding that the child was a delinquent child, and thus the children's court lacked authority to order a diagnostic evaluation. State v. Doe, 90 N.M. 249, 561 P.2d 948 (Ct. App. 1977) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Delinquent child allegation improper where charge for possession of liquor. - The act of possession of alcoholic beverages with which a 16-year-old child was charged could be characterized as a delinquent act and the allegation of delinquent child

seemed proper, since an adult between the ages of 18 and 21 may under certain circumstances be guilty of a crime when in possession of alcoholic beverages. However, it cannot apply to any minor under the age of 18 under the Children's Code since the children's court has exclusive jurisdiction of any illegal act committed by a child under the age of 18 and it is not considered a crime, unless there is a specific exception made in the code itself. State v. Doe, 88 N.M. 137, 537 P.2d 1399 (1975) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Probable cause of possession of alcohol. - Probable cause to believe that a child wrongfully possessed or consumed alcohol sufficient to justify an arrest and warrantless search was not shown by the fact that the child's friend smelled of alcohol, or by the child's admission that he consumed a beer outside of the officer's presence. State v. Tywayne, 1997-NMCA-015, 123 N.M. 42, 933 P.2d 251.

Law reviews. - For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

32A-2-4. Detention facilities; standards; reports; appeals.

A. The department shall promulgate updated standards for all detention facilities, including standards for site, design, construction, equipment, care, program, personnel and clinical services. The department shall certify as approved all detention facilities in the state meeting the standards promulgated. The department may establish by rule appropriate procedures for provisional certification and the waiving of any of its standards for facilities in existence at the time of the adoption of the standards, except that it shall not allow waiver of any standard pertaining to adequate health and safety protection of the residents and staff of the facility. No child shall be detained in a detention facility unless it is certified as approved by the department, except as otherwise provided in Chapter 32A, Article 2 NMSA 1978.

B. The department shall inspect all detention facilities in the state at least once each twelve months and shall require those reports it deems necessary from detention facilities in a form and containing the information determined by the department. If as the result of an inspection a certified detention facility is determined as failing to meet the required standards, its certification is subject to revocation or refusal for renewal by the department.

C. The department shall promulgate rules establishing procedures that provide for prior notice and public hearings on detention facilities' standards adoption and changes. The department shall also promulgate rules establishing procedures for facility certification, renewal of certification, refusal to renew certification and revocation of certification. The procedures adopted on these matters shall provide for adequate prior notice of intended action by the department, opportunity for the aggrieved person to have an administrative hearing and written notification of the administrative decision. Rules promulgated under this subsection shall not be effective unless filed in accordance with the State Rules Act [Chapter 14, Article 4 NMSA 1978].

D. Any person aggrieved by an administrative decision of the department rendered under the provisions of this section may petition for the review of the administrative decision by appealing to the district court pursuant to the provisions of Section 39-3-1.1 NMSA 1978.

E. After January 1, 1994, no state or county detention facility shall hold juveniles sentenced by a federal court, unless the facility meets state standards promulgated by the department.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-4, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 33; 1998, ch. 55, § 42; 1999, ch. 265, § 44.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1998 amendment, effective September 1, 1998, in the section heading, inserted "; appeals"; in Subsection A, substituted "Chapter 32A, Article 2 NMSA 1978" for "this article"; in Subsection C, substituted "facilities" for "facilities"; and rewrote Subsection D.

The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 1999, substituted "Section 39-3-1.1" for "Section 12-8A-1" in Subsection D.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-6 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Legislative intent. - The provisions are clear - no child shall be detained in a detention facility unless it has met all standards and is certified as approved by the youth authority (now children, youth and families department). To be so certified and approved, a detention facility must provide detained children with complete sight and sound segregation from adult inmates. A waiver of these requirements by the child and his parents would not relieve the youth authority (now children, youth and families department) of its statutory duty to enforce its certification standards as required by law. 1990 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 90-16 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Child in need of supervision may not be held in jail. - A child alleged to be delinquent or in need of supervision, and the child's parents, cannot sign a waiver which would allow the child to be detained pending final adjudication in a local jail facility with total sight and only partial sound segregation from adult jail detainees. 1990 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 90-16 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Juvenile Courts and Delinquent and Dependent Children § 58 et seq.

32A-2-5. Juvenile probation and parole services; establishment; juvenile probation and parole officers; powers and duties.

A. Juvenile probation and parole services shall be provided by the department.

B. To carry out the objectives and provisions of the Delinquency Act [Chapter 32A, Article 2 NMSA 1978], but subject to its limitations, the department has the power and duty to:

(1) receive and examine complaints and allegations that a child is a delinquent child for the purpose of considering beginning a proceeding pursuant to the provisions of the Delinquency Act [Chapter 32A, Article 2 NMSA 1978];

(2) make case referrals for services as appear appropriate or desirable;

(3) make predisposition studies and assessments and submit reports and recommendations to the court;

(4) supervise and assist a child placed on probation or parole or under supervision by court order or by the juvenile parole board;

(5) give notice to any individual who has been the subject of a petition filed pursuant to the provisions of the Delinquency Act [Chapter 32A, Article 2 NMSA 1978] of the sealing of that individual's records in accordance with that act;

(6) informally dispose of up to three misdemeanor charges brought against a child within two years;

(7) give notice to the children's court attorney of the receipt of any felony complaint and of any recommended adjustment of such felony complaint;

(8) identify an Indian child for the purpose of contacting the Indian child's tribe in delinquency cases; and

(9) contact an Indian child's tribe to consult and exchange information for the purpose of preparing a predisposition report when commitment or placement of an Indian child is contemplated or has been ordered and indicate in the report the name of the person contacted in the Indian child's tribe and the results of the contact.

C. A juvenile probation and parole officer does not have the powers of a law enforcement officer. A juvenile probation and parole officer may take into physical custody and place in detention, subject to application of a detention risk assessment instrument, a child who is under supervision as a delinquent child or as a youthful offender when there is reasonable cause to believe that the child has violated the conditions of his probation or that the child may leave the jurisdiction of the court. Taking a child into custody under this subsection is subject to and shall proceed in

accordance with the provisions of the Delinquency Act [Chapter 32A, Article 2 NMSA 1978] relating to custody and detention procedures and criteria.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-5, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 34; 1995, ch. 206, § 11; 2003, ch. 225, § 4.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, in Subsection B, substituted "informally dispose of" for "expunge" in Paragraph (6) and inserted "Indian" preceding "child's" in Paragraph (8), and in Subsection C, deleted "or parole" following "conditions of his probation" in the second sentence.

The 2003 amendment, effective July 1, 2003, in Subsection C, inserted "subject to application of a detention risk assessment instrument" following "place in detention", and inserted "or as a youthful offender" following "a delinquent child".

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-7 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Juvenile may be taken into custody when a police officer or probation officer believes that the juvenile's surroundings are such as to endanger his (the juvenile's) welfare. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-107 (opinion rendered under former law).

Police may not "pick up" juvenile probation violators on orders of probation officers. - Municipal police officers may not pick up delinquent children for suspected probation violations pursuant to "pick up" orders issued by juvenile probation officers since such orders are not warrants, directives of a law enforcement official or valid process of the court. 1983-84 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 84-1 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Not considered policeman for social security coverage. - The primary duties of a probation officer, as evidenced by the enumeration in the statute, are to supervise and attempt to rehabilitate both minor and adult offenders when placed on probation by the court. This is not normally thought to be the duty of a policeman, therefore, a probation officer is not to be considered a policeman for purposes of social security coverage. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-223 (opinion rendered under former law).

Authority to petition for parole extension. - Probation officer has authority to petition the court for extension of the period of parole supervision of a child where such action is necessary to safeguard the welfare of the child or the public interest. *State v. Doe*, 92 N.M. 589, 592 P.2d 189 (Ct. App. 1979) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Juvenile Courts and Delinquent and Dependent Children § 54 et seq.

43 C.J.S. Infants § 34.

32A-2-6. Transfer of jurisdiction over child from other tribunals to court.

A. If it appears to a tribunal in a criminal matter that the defendant was under the age of eighteen years at the time the offense charged was alleged to have been committed and the offense charged is a delinquent act pursuant to the provisions of the Delinquency Act [this article], the tribunal shall promptly transfer jurisdiction of the matter and the defendant to the court together with a copy of the accusatory pleading and other papers, documents and transcripts of testimony relating to the case. The tribunal shall not transfer a serious youthful offender.

B. Upon transfer the court shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the proceedings and the defendant. The transferring tribunal shall order that the defendant promptly be taken to the court, or taken to a place of detention designated by the court, or released to the custody of a parent, guardian, custodian or other person legally responsible for the defendant to be brought before the court at a time designated by the court. Upon transfer to the court a petition shall be prepared and filed in the court in accordance with the provisions of the Delinquency Act. If the defendant is not a child at the time of transfer the court retains jurisdiction over the matter only until disposition is made by the court.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-6, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 35.

ANNOTATIONS

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-11 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Intent of section. - The legislature in enacting former 32-1-11 and 32-1-30 NMSA 1978 intended to create a mechanism which would allow both the children's court and the district court to exercise full subject matter jurisdiction in criminal matters. *State v. Garcia*, 93 N.M. 51, 596 P.2d 264 (1979) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Section requires district court to send matter to children's court if defendant was not adult when the offense charged allegedly was committed. *State v. Doe*, 95 N.M. 88, 619 P.2d 192 (Ct. App. 1980) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Traffic offenses not deemed delinquent acts. - It appears that municipal and magistrate courts can exercise jurisdiction over children for traffic offenses which are

not designated delinquent acts under the Children's Code. 1972 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 72-32 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Extradition of juveniles from another state. - See 1973 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 73-14 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Remand from state district court to children's court. - On habeas corpus petitions by state prisoners, the federal courts are concerned only with basic constitutional questions, and whether a juvenile under New Mexico law is entitled to a remand from the state district court to the juvenile (now children's) court because of defects in the waiver of jurisdiction presents a procedural question ordinarily to be determined by the New Mexico courts. *Salazar v. Rodriguez*, 371 F.2d 726 (10th Cir. 1967)(decision rendered under former law).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Jurisdiction of another court over child as affected by assumption of jurisdiction by juvenile court, 11 A.L.R. 147, 78 A.L.R. 317, 146 A.L.R. 1153.

Authority of court to order juvenile delinquent incarcerated in adult penal institution, 95 A.L.R.3d 568.

Juvenile's guilty or no contest plea in adult court as waiver of defects in transfer or certification proceedings, 74 A.L.R.5th 453.

32A-2-7. Complaints; referral; preliminary inquiry; time waiver.

A. Complaints alleging delinquency shall be referred to probation services, which shall conduct a preliminary inquiry to determine the best interests of the child and of the public with regard to any action to be taken.

B. During the preliminary inquiry on a delinquency complaint, the matter may be referred to another appropriate agency and conferences may be conducted for the purpose of effecting adjustments or agreements that will obviate the necessity for filing a petition. At the commencement of the preliminary inquiry, the parties shall be advised of their basic rights pursuant to Section 32-2-14 [32A-2-14] NMSA 1978, and no party may be compelled to appear at any conference, to produce any papers or to visit any place. The preliminary inquiry shall be completed within the time limits set forth in the Children's Court Rules and Forms.

C. When a child is in detention or custody, and the children's court attorney does not file a petition within the time limits authorized by the Children's Court Rules and Forms, the child shall be released immediately.

D. After completion of the preliminary inquiry on a delinquency complaint involving a misdemeanor, probation services may notify the children's court attorney and recommend an appropriate disposition for the case. If the child has been referred for

three or more prior misdemeanors within two years of the instant offense, probation services shall notify the children's court attorney and recommend an appropriate disposition for the case.

E. Probation services shall notify the children's court attorney of the receipt of any complaint involving an act that constitutes a felony under the applicable criminal law. Probation services shall also recommend a disposition to the children's court attorney.

F. The child, through counsel, and the children's court attorney may agree, without judicial approval, to a waiver of time limitations imposed after a petition is filed. A time waiver defers adjudication of the charges. The children's court attorney may place restrictions on a child's behavior as a condition of a time waiver. If the child completes the agreed upon conditions, and no new charges are filed against the child, the pending petition shall be dismissed. If the children's court attorney files a new petition against the child, the children's court attorney may proceed on both the original petition and the new charges. The department shall become a party if probation services are requested as a condition of the time waiver.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-7, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 36.

ANNOTATIONS

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-14 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Legislative intent. - The legislature intended that there be prompt adjudication of cases under the Children's Code. *Doe v. State*, 88 N.M. 347, 540 P.2d 827 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 88 N.M. 318, 540 P.2d 248 (1975) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Purpose of preliminary inquiry is not to determine guilt or innocence, but to afford probation services insight into the need for filing a petition. *State v. Doe*, 91 N.M. 232, 572 P.2d 960 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 91 N.M. 249, 572 P.2d 1257 (1977) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

There can be valid preliminary inquiry without conference, and therefore without an initial conference involving the child, the parents and probation services. *State v. Doe*, 91 N.M. 232, 572 P.2d 960 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 91 N.M. 249, 572 P.2d 1257 (1977) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Best interests determination involves exercise of discretion. - A best interest determination, whether by probation services, the children's court attorney, or both, involves the exercise of discretion. *State v. Doe*, 97 N.M. 792, 643 P.2d 1244 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Social determination, not a legal one. - The best interests determination as to the filing of a delinquency petition is a social determination, not a legal determination. *State v. Doe*, 97 N.M. 792, 643 P.2d 1244 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Habeas corpus writ additional means of bringing child before court. - The statutory remedy for bringing dependent and neglected children before the district court was not exclusive and the court could issue a writ of habeas corpus upon application by state department of public welfare (now human services department) to obtain custody of an alleged dependent and neglected child. *New Mexico Dep't of Pub. Welfare v. Cromer*, 52 N.M. 331, 197 P.2d 902 (1948)(decided under former law).

Law reviews. - For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Juvenile Courts and Delinquent and Dependent Children § 62 et seq.

Truancy as indicative of delinquency or incorrigibility, justifying commitment of infant or juvenile, 5 A.L.R.4th 1211.

Defense of infancy in juvenile delinquency proceedings, 83 A.L.R.4th 1135.

43 C.J.S. Infants §§ 93, 99.

32A-2-8. Petition; authorization to file.

A petition alleging delinquency shall not be filed in delinquency proceedings unless the children's court attorney, after consulting with probation services, has determined and endorsed upon the petition that the filing of the petition is in the best interest of the public and the child. The children's court attorney shall furnish legal services in connection with the authorization and preparation of the petition.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-8, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 37.

ANNOTATIONS

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-17 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Filing of petition sufficiently vests jurisdiction in children's court over persons alleged to have committed delinquent acts while under the age of 18, regardless of their ages at the time the charges are filed. *State v. Doe*, 95 N.M. 88, 619 P.2d 192 (Ct. App. 1980) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Petition complies. - A petition, signed by the children's court attorney stating that probation services has determined that the best interest of the child and the public requires that a petition, as authorized by former 32-1-14 NMSA 1978, be filed, complied with former 32-1-17 NMSA 1978 and was sufficient to satisfy the requirement of a "finding" in Rule 22(a), N.M.R. Child. Ct. (now Rule 10-203(a)). *State v. Doe*, 92 N.M. 198, 585 P.2d 342 (Ct. App. 1978) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Noncompliance of petition. - The district court erred in applying the provisions of the Probate Court to appellees' application for guardianship and in adjudicating the child to be neglected under procedural provisions outside the provisions of the Children's Code, because the petition alleging neglect, seeking removal of the child from the mother's custody and the appointment of guardians did not comply with the provisions of former 32-1-18 and 32-1-17B NMSA 1978. *In re Lupe C.*, 112 N.M. 116, 812 P.2d 365 (Ct. App. 1991) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For comment, "The Freedom of the Press vs. The Confidentiality Provisions in the New Mexico Children's Code," see 4 N.M.L. Rev. 119 (1973).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Juvenile Courts and Delinquent and Dependent Children § 52 et seq.

43 C.J.S. Infants §§ 93, 99.

32A-2-9. Taking into custody.

A child may be taken into custody:

A. pursuant to the order of the court issued because a parent, guardian or custodian fails when requested to bring the child before the court after having promised to do so when the child was delivered upon release from custody;

B. pursuant to the laws of arrest for commission of a delinquent act; or

C. by a juvenile probation and parole officer proceeding pursuant to the provisions of Section 32-2-5 [32A-2-5] NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-9, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 38.

ANNOTATIONS

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-22 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Taking into custody of juvenile is not to be termed an arrest. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-166 (opinion rendered under former law).

Filing of petition necessary before detention. - A juvenile may not be picked up or detained without some person first having caused to be filed a petition alleging the facts causing the juvenile to come within the purview of the Juvenile (now Children's) Code, and then only upon order of the court. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-32 (opinion rendered under former law).

Police not prevented from taking juvenile while upon school premises. - The statutes governing the duties of teachers, county boards of education, county school superintendents and the state board of education do not impose the obligation or grant the power to prevent the police taking into custody of juveniles while upon school premises. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-166 (opinion rendered under former law).

Officers of the police, sheriff's department or juvenile (now children's) court have authority to take children into custody while they are on school grounds for the purpose of questioning. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-166 (opinion rendered under former law).

Circumstances where officer cannot detain juvenile. - A law enforcement officer cannot detain or pick up a juvenile while on school grounds or any where else for the purpose, for instance, of questioning concerning an offense in which the juvenile may be implicated in the absence of a warrant or circumstances or surroundings which indicate that the juvenile's welfare is endangered, or in the absence of the juvenile being found violating some statute or ordinance. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-56 (opinion rendered under former law).

Police may not "pick up" juvenile probation violators on orders of probation officers. - Municipal police officers may not pick up delinquent children for suspected probation violations pursuant to "pick up" orders issued by juvenile probation officers since such orders are not warrants, directives of a law enforcement official or valid process of the court. 1983-84 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 84-1 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Detention until bond posted violates provisions. - The action of the police, acting unilaterally in detaining a child in jail for violating a city's curfew ordinance until his parents post bond, is contrary to the Children's Code. 1975 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 75-58 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Extradition of juveniles from another state. - See 1973 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 73-14 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Legal proceedings to prevent withholding of medical treatment. - The State of New Mexico has authority under state law to pursue any legal remedies, including the authority to initiate legal proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction, as may be necessary to prevent the withholding of medically indicated treatment from disabled infants with life-threatening conditions. 1985 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 85-5 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For article, "Child Welfare Under the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978: A New Mexico Focus," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 413 (1980).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Juvenile Courts and Delinquent and Dependent Children § 62 et seq.

Power of court or other public agency to order medical treatment for child over parental objections not based on religious grounds, 97 A.L.R.3d 421.

32A-2-10. Release or delivery from custody.

A. A person taking a child into custody shall, with all reasonable speed:

(1) release the child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian and issue verbal counsel or warning as may be appropriate;

(2) release the child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian upon their written promise to bring the child before the court when requested by the court. If the parent, guardian or custodian fails, when requested, to bring the child before the court as promised, the court may order the child taken into custody and brought before the court;

(3) deliver the child to a place of detention as provided in Section 32A-2-12 NMSA 1978;

(4) deliver the child to a medical facility, if available, if the child is believed to be suffering from a serious illness that requires prompt treatment or prompt diagnosis; or

(5) deliver the child to an evaluation facility, if available, if the person taking the child into custody has reasonable grounds to believe the child presents a likelihood of serious harm to himself or others or is suffering from some other serious mental condition or illness that requires prompt treatment or prompt diagnosis.

B. When an alleged delinquent child is delivered to a place of detention as provided in Section 32A-2-12 NMSA 1978, only a department employee or a trained county detention professional designated by the department may place the child in detention, in accordance with the criteria for detention set forth in Section 32A-2-11 NMSA 1978. If the criteria for detention of an alleged delinquent child are not met, the child shall be released from custody.

C. If a child is taken into custody and is not released to the child's parent, guardian or custodian, the person taking the child into custody shall give written notice thereof as soon as possible, and in no case later than twenty-four hours, to the child's parent, guardian or custodian and to the court, together with a statement of the reason for taking the child into custody.

D. In all cases when a child is taken into custody, the child shall be released to the child's parent, guardian or custodian in accordance with the conditions and time limits set forth in the Children's Court Rules.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-10, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 39; 2003, ch. 225, § 5.

ANNOTATIONS

The 2003 amendment, effective July 1, 2003, substituted "Section 32A-2-12" for "Section 32-2-11" in Paragraph A(3); rewrote Subsection B; and deleted "and Forms" at the end of Subsection D.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-23 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Generally. - While there appears to be no doubt that juveniles may be taken into custody for the purpose of questioning, care must be exercised as to what is done with them after the taking of custody, particularly in view of the provision of the law that a juvenile is not to be unduly detained in a prison or jail. Furthermore, in most cases, the juvenile should be released to the custody of his parent or other responsible adult until his case is to be disposed of. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-166 (opinion rendered under former law).

No detention in absence of court order or probation determination. - In the absence of a court order, detention was not permitted by statute in the absence of the juvenile probation office's determination that it is warranted. Thus the city police, acting on their own, may not detain a child. 1975 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 75-58 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

No bail or bond as of right. - Under the Juvenile (now Children's) Code, a juvenile is not entitled to bail nor is he entitled, as a matter of right, to bond on supersedeas after a determination has been made that he is a juvenile delinquent and a sentence of detention has been passed against him. Of course, so far as the question of supersedeas bond is concerned, the matter would be under the rules of the court and discretionary with the court. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-215 (opinion rendered under former law).

Law reviews. - For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Bail: right of bail in proceedings in juvenile courts, 53 A.L.R.3d 848.

32A-2-11. Criteria for detention of children.

A. Unless ordered by the court pursuant to the provisions of the Delinquency Act [Chapter 32A, Article 2 NMSA 1978], a child taken into custody for an alleged delinquent act shall not be placed in detention unless a detention risk assessment instrument is completed and a determination is made that the child:

(1) poses a substantial risk of harm to himself;

(2) poses a substantial risk of harm to others; or

(3) has demonstrated that he may leave the jurisdiction of the court.

B. The criteria for detention in this section shall govern the decisions of all persons responsible for determining whether detention is appropriate prior to a detention hearing, based upon review of the detention risk assessment instrument.

C. The department shall develop and implement a detention risk assessment instrument. The department shall collect and analyze data regarding the application of the detention risk assessment instrument. On January 1, 2004, the department shall provide the legislature with a written report with respect to its collection and analysis of data regarding the application of the detention risk assessment instrument.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-11, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 40; 2003, ch. 225, § 6.

ANNOTATIONS

The 2003 amendment, effective July 1, 2003, rewrote this section to the extent that a detailed comparison is impracticable.

Detention at boys' school. - This statute does not preclude detention of a child at a boys' school pending an adjudicatory hearing on a delinquency petition; the purpose of the confinement determines whether a child is in detention or commitment at the school. *State v. Anthony M.*, 1998-NMCA-065, 125 N.M. 149, 958 P.2d 107, cert. denied, 125 N.M. 145, 958 P.2d 103 (1998).

Law reviews. - For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Authority of court to order juvenile delinquent incarcerated in adult penal institution, 95 A.L.R.3d 568.

Truancy as indicative of delinquency or incorrigibility, justifying commitment of infant or juvenile, 5 A.L.R.4th 1211.

Defense of infancy in juvenile delinquency proceedings, 83 A.L.R.4th 1135.

32A-2-12. Placement or detention.

A. A child alleged to be a delinquent child may be placed or detained, pending a court hearing, in any of the following places:

(1) a licensed foster home or a home otherwise authorized under the law to provide foster or group care;

(2) a facility operated by a licensed child welfare services agency;

(3) a shelter-care facility provided for in the Children's Shelter Care Act [32A-9-1 to 32A-9-7 NMSA 1978] or a detention facility certified by the department for children alleged to be delinquent children;

(4) any other suitable place, other than a facility for the long-term care and rehabilitation of delinquent children to which children adjudicated as delinquent may be confined pursuant to Section 32A-2-19 NMSA 1978, designated by the court and which meets the standards for detention facilities pursuant to the Children's Code [Chapter 32A NMSA 1978] and federal law; or

(5) the child's home or place of residence, under conditions and restrictions approved by the court.

B. A child alleged to be a youthful offender may be detained, pending a court hearing, in any of the following places:

(1) a detention facility, licensed by the department, for children alleged to be delinquent children; or

(2) any other suitable place, other than a facility for the long-term care and rehabilitation of delinquent children to which children adjudicated as delinquent children may be confined pursuant to Section 32A-2-19 NMSA 1978, designated by the court and that meets the standards for detention facilities pursuant to the Children's Code [Chapter 32A NMSA 1978] and federal law.

C. A child adjudicated as a youthful offender who is violent toward staff or other residents in a detention facility may be transferred and detained, pending a court hearing, in a county jail. In the event that a child is detained in a jail, the director of the jail shall presume that the child is vulnerable to victimization by inmates within the adult population because of his age, and shall take measures to provide protection to the child. However, provision of protective measures shall not result in diminishing a child's civil rights to less than those existing for an incarcerated adult.

D. A child who has previously been incarcerated as an adult or a person older than eighteen years of age shall not be detained in a juvenile detention facility or a facility for the long-term care and rehabilitation of delinquent children, but may be detained in a

county jail. In the event that a child is detained in a jail, the director of the jail shall presume that the child is vulnerable to victimization by inmates within the adult population because of his age, and shall take measures to provide protection to the child. However, provision of protective measures shall not result in diminishing a child's civil rights to less than those existing for an incarcerated adult.

E. A child alleged to be a serious youthful offender may be detained pending a court hearing in any of the following places, prior to arraignment in metropolitan, magistrate or district court:

(1) a detention facility, licensed by the department, for children alleged to be delinquent children;

(2) any other suitable place, other than a facility for the long-term care and rehabilitation of delinquent children to which children adjudicated as delinquent children may be confined pursuant to Section 32A-2-19 NMSA 1978, designated by the court which meets the standards for detention facilities pursuant to the Children's Code [Chapter 32A NMSA 1978] and federal law; or

(3) a county jail, if a facility in Paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection is not appropriate. In the event that a child is detained in a jail, the director of the jail shall presume that the child is vulnerable to victimization by inmates within the adult population because of his age and shall take measures to provide protection to the child. However, provision of protective measures shall not result in diminishing a child's civil rights to less than those existing for an incarcerated adult.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-12, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 41; 2003, ch. 225, § 7.

ANNOTATIONS

The 2003 amendment, effective July 1, 2003, in Paragraphs A(4) and E(2), substituted "pursuant to Section 32A-2-19" for "under Section 32-2-19" following "may be confined", substituted "pursuant to" for "under" following "for detention facilities"; added Paragraph A(5); added present Subsections B to D and redesignated former Subsection B as Subsection E; in Paragraph E(3), substituted "jail" for "facility" following "director of the", substituted "inmates" for "detainees" following "to victimization by", and substituted "provision of protective measures shall not" for "no such protective measure should" following "However".

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-25 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Child in need of supervision may not be held in jail. - Under no circumstances may a child in need of supervision be held in a jail or other facility intended or used for the

incarceration of adults charged with criminal offenses or for the detention of children alleged to be delinquent children. This prohibition includes jail lock-up, drunk tanks or county jails. Every effort should be made to expedite transfer of physical custody of the child in need of supervision to a suitable shelter-care facility. 1979 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 79-8 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

A child alleged to be delinquent or in need of supervision, and the child's parents, cannot sign a waiver which would allow the child to be detained pending final adjudication in a local jail facility with total sight and only partial sound segregation from adult jail detainees. 1990 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 90-16 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Detention of child until bond posted not permitted. - City police acting unilaterally may not detain a child in jail until his parents post bond. In the absence of a court order or a determination by the juvenile probation office, no detention is permitted. 1975 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 75-58 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Authority of court to order juvenile delinquent incarcerated in adult penal institution, 95 A.L.R.3d 568.

32A-2-13. Detention hearing required on detained children; probable cause determination; court determination; disposition.

A. When a child who has been taken into custody is not released but is detained:

(1) a judicial determination of probable cause shall be made by a judge or special master or magistrate within forty-eight hours, including Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, except for children taken into custody under an arrest warrant pursuant to the Children's Court Rules. A statement by a law enforcement officer, which shall include the charges, may be the basis of a probable cause determination. The probable cause determination shall be nonadversarial, may be held in the absence of the child and counsel and may be conducted by telephone. If the court finds no probable cause to believe the child committed an offense, the child shall be released;

(2) a petition shall be filed within twenty-four hours from the time the child is taken into custody, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, and if not filed within the stated time, the child shall be released; and

(3) a detention hearing shall be held within twenty-four hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, from the time of filing the petition to determine whether continued detention is required pursuant to the criteria established by the Children's Code [Chapter 32A NMSA 1978].

B. The judge may appoint one or more persons to serve as special master on a full- or part-time basis for the purpose of holding detention hearings. A juvenile probation and parole officer shall not be appointed as a special master. The judge shall approve all contracts with special masters and shall fix their hourly compensation, subject to the approval of the director of the administrative office of the courts.

C. Notice of the detention hearing, either oral or written, stating the time, place and purpose of the hearing shall be given by the person designated by the court to the child's parents, guardian or custodian, if they can be found, and to the child. The department shall be provided with reasonable oral or written notification and an opportunity to be heard. At any hearing held pursuant to this subsection, the department may appear as a party.

D. At the commencement of the detention hearing, the judge or special master shall advise the parties of their basic rights provided in the Children's Code [Chapter 32A NMSA 1978] and shall appoint counsel, guardians and custodians, if appropriate.

E. If the judge or special master finds that the child's detention is appropriate under the criteria established by the Children's Code, the judge or special master shall order detention in an appropriate facility in accordance with the Children's Code [Chapter 32A NMSA 1978].

F. If the judge or special master finds that detention of the child is not appropriate under the criteria established by the Children's Code [Chapter 32A NMSA 1978], the judge or special master shall order the release of the child, but, in so doing, may order one or more of the following conditions to meet the individual needs of the child:

(1) place the child in the custody of a parent, guardian or custodian or under the supervision of an agency agreeing to supervise the child;

(2) place restrictions on the child's travel, association with other persons or place of abode during the period of the child's release; or

(3) impose any other condition deemed reasonably necessary and consistent with the criteria for detaining children established by the Children's Code [Chapter 32A NMSA 1978], including a condition requiring that the child return to custody as required.

G. An order releasing a child on any conditions specified in this section may at any time be amended to impose additional or different conditions of release or to return the child to custody or detention for failure to conform to the conditions originally imposed.

H. At the detention hearing, all relevant and material evidence helpful in determining the need for detention may be admitted by the judge or special master even though it would not be admissible in a hearing on the petition.

I. If the child is not released at the detention hearing and a parent, guardian or custodian was not notified of the hearing and did not appear or waive appearance at the detention hearing, the judge or special master shall rehear the detention matter without unnecessary delay upon the filing of an affidavit stating the facts and a motion for rehearing.

J. If a child is not released at the detention hearing, the child's detention may be subsequently reviewed by the court or the court may review the child's detention in conjunction with a pretrial conference.

K. If a child is not placed within ten days after a disposition hearing, the child may be released and placed under appropriate supervision, so long as the child does not pose a flight risk or substantial risk of harm to himself or others.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-13, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 42; 2003, ch. 225, § 8.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For rule pertaining to probable cause determination in district court upon an arrest without a warrant, see Rule 5-301 NMRA.

For rule pertaining to probable cause determination in children's court, see Rule 10-212 NMRA.

The 2003 amendment, effective July 1, 2003, deleted "and Forms" following "Children's Court Rules" in Paragraph A(1); substituted "twenty-four" for "forty-eight" following "be filed within" in Paragraph A(2); inserted "to meet the individual needs of the child" at the end of Subsection F; and added Subsections J and K.

Law reviews. - For comment, "The Freedom of the Press vs. The Confidentiality Provisions in the New Mexico Children's Code," see 4 N.M.L. Rev. 119 (1973).

For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

For article, "Child Welfare Under the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978: A New Mexico Focus," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 413 (1980).

32A-2-14. Basic rights.

A. A child subject to the provisions of the Delinquency Act [Chapter 32A, Article 2 NMSA 1978] is entitled to the same basic rights as an adult, except as otherwise provided in the Children's Code [Chapter 32A NMSA 1978].

B. If after due notice to the parent, guardian or custodian and after a hearing determining indigency, the parent, guardian or custodian is declared indigent by the court, the public defender shall represent the child. If the court finds that the parent, guardian or custodian is financially able to pay for an attorney but is unwilling to do so, the court shall order the parent, guardian or custodian to reimburse the state for public defender representation.

C. No person subject to the provisions of the Delinquency Act [Chapter 32A, Article 2 NMSA 1978] who is alleged or suspected of being a delinquent child shall be interrogated or questioned without first advising the child of the child's constitutional rights and securing a knowing, intelligent and voluntary waiver.

D. Before any statement or confession may be introduced at a trial or hearing when a child is alleged to be a delinquent child, the state shall prove that the statement or confession offered in evidence was elicited only after a knowing, intelligent and voluntary waiver of the child's constitutional rights was obtained.

E. In determining whether the child knowingly, intelligently and voluntarily waived the child's rights, the court shall consider the following factors:

(1) the age and education of the respondent;

(2) whether the respondent is in custody;

(3) the manner in which the respondent was advised of his rights;

(4) the length of questioning and circumstances under which the respondent was questioned;

(5) the condition of the quarters where the respondent was being kept at the time he was questioned;

(6) the time of day and the treatment of the respondent at the time that he was questioned;

(7) the mental and physical condition of the respondent at the time that he was questioned; and

(8) whether the respondent had the counsel of an attorney, friends or relatives at the time of being questioned.

F. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, no confessions, statements or admissions may be introduced against a child under the age of thirteen years on the allegations of the petition. There is a rebuttable presumption that any confessions, statements or admissions made by a child thirteen or fourteen years old to a person in a position of authority are inadmissible.

G. An extrajudicial admission or confession made by the child out of court is insufficient to support a finding that the child committed the delinquent acts alleged in the petition unless it is corroborated by other evidence.

H. The child and the parent, guardian or custodian of the child shall be advised by the court or its representative that the child shall be represented by counsel at all stages of the proceedings on a delinquency petition. If counsel is not retained for the child or if it does not appear that counsel will be retained, counsel shall be appointed for the child.

I. A child under the age of thirteen alleged or adjudicated to be a delinquent child shall not be fingerprinted or photographed for identification purposes without obtaining a court order.

J. The court, at any stage of the proceeding on a petition under the Children's Code [Chapter 32A NMSA 1978], may appoint a guardian ad litem for a child who is a party if the child has no parent, guardian or custodian appearing on behalf of the child or if the parent's, guardian's or custodian's interests conflict with those of the child. A party to the proceeding or an employee or representative of a party shall not be appointed as guardian ad litem.

K. The court shall appoint a guardian for a child if the court determines that the child does not have a parent or a legally appointed guardian in a position to exercise effective guardianship. No officer or employee of an agency that is vested with the legal custody of the child shall be appointed guardian of the child except when parental rights have been terminated and the agency is authorized to place the child for adoption.

L. A person afforded rights under the Delinquency Act [Chapter 32A, Article 2 NMSA 1978] shall be advised of those rights at that person's first appearance before the court on a petition under that act.

M. A serious youthful offender who is detained prior to trial in an adult facility has a right to bail as provided under SCRA 1986, Rule 5-401. A child held in a juvenile facility designated as a place of detention prior to adjudication does not have a right to bail but may be released pursuant to the provisions of the Delinquency Act [Chapter 32A, Article 2 NMSA 1978].

N. The provisions of the Delinquency Act [Chapter 32A, Article 2 NMSA 1978] shall not be interpreted to limit the right of a child to petition a court for a writ of habeas corpus.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-14, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 43; 2003, ch. 225, § 9.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For general provisions, basic rights, see 32A-1-16 NMSA 1978.

The 2003 amendment, effective July 1, 2003, deleted "or not" near the beginning of Paragraphs E(2) and (8) and added Subsection N.

Constitutionality of Subsection F. - The rebuttable presumption that the statements and confessions of a child under 13 years are inadmissible is in accord with the legislative purpose of providing extra protection for the very young, and the provision was not unconstitutional as applied to a 16-year-old defendant. *State v. Setser*, 1997-NMSC-004, 122 N.M. 794, 932 P.2d 484.

Construction. - Subsection C is an exception to the general rule in Subsection A that children are entitled to the same basic rights as adults; therefore, this section is not a mere codification of *Miranda*, but was intended instead to provide children with greater statutory protection than constitutionally mandated. *State v. Javier M.*, 2001-NMSC-030, 131 N.M. 1, 33 P.3d 1.

Presumption in Subsection F. - The term "rebuttable presumption," in Subsection F, is not used in exclusive reference to the factors of Subsection E; rather, it relates to admissibility, and it precludes the children's court from treating a 13 or 14-year-old child in the same manner as a child over the age of 14 or an adult. *In re Francesca L.*, 2000-NMCA-019, 128 N.M. 673, 997 P.2d 147.

Waiver of *Miranda* rights. - Even though the 16-year-old defendant suffered from certain conditions and disorders that affected her cognitive abilities, there was no evidence that she lacked sufficient intelligence to understand her rights; therefore, her confession, given voluntarily after a valid waiver of her *Miranda* rights, was admissible. *State v. Setser*, 1997-NMSC-004, 122 N.M. 794, 932 P.2d 484.

Motion to suppress 17-year-old defendant's statement was properly denied, because, although the interrogation took place at a police station while he was in handcuffs and without a parent present, he had previous experience with the court system and had been questioned by police officers and represented by attorneys in the past, there was no evidence that he needed to be provided with a special form in order to understand his rights or knowingly waive them, and, in view of his age and eleventh-grade education, his alert condition at the time of the interrogation, and the manner in which his rights were explained to him, he was more likely than not to understand and knowingly waive them, even without his parent present. *State v. Lasner*, 2000-NMSC-038, 129 N.M. 806, 14 P.3d 1282.

State to prove voluntariness of confession. - Whether a juvenile knowingly and voluntarily waives his constitutional rights before giving a confession is an issue distinct from the competency of the juvenile, requires the consideration of different factors, and is an issue as to which the state carries the burden of proof; if the children's court fails to make the state prove by the preponderance of the evidence that a juvenile knowingly and voluntarily waived his or her rights, a delinquency determination may be reversed. *State v. Jason F.*, 1998-NMSC-010, 125 N.M. 111, 957 P.2d 1145.

Investigatory detention triggers statute. - A child need not be under custodial interrogation in order to trigger the protections of this section. The protections are triggered when a child is subject to an investigatory detention and therefore, prior to questioning, a child who is detained or seized and suspected of wrongdoing must be advised that he or she has the right to remain silent and that anything said can be used in any delinquency hearing. *State v. Javier M.*, 2001-NMSC-030, 131 N.M. 1, 33 P.3d 1.

Objective standard of determining wrongdoing. - In the context of investigatory stops, determining whether a child is "suspected" of wrongdoing should be measured by an objective standard. *State v. Javier M.*, 2001-NMSC-030, 131 N.M. 1, 33 P.3d 1.

Administrative questioning does not trigger statute. - This section does not require that officers give children constitutional warnings prior to: (1) questions pertaining to a child's age or identity; (2) general on-the-scene questioning; or (3) volunteered statements made by a child. *State v. Javier M.*, 2001-NMSC-030, 131 N.M. 1, 33 P.3d 1.

Remedy for violation. - If during an investigatory detention, a child is not advised of the right to remain silent and warned of the consequence of waiving that right, any statement or confession obtained as a result of the detention or seizure is inadmissible in any delinquency proceeding. *State v. Javier M.*, 2001-NMSC-030, 131 N.M. 1, 33 P.3d 1.

Dismissal not a remedy. - There is no statutory provision for the dismissal of a delinquency petition based on a violation of any of the statutory rights granted under this section. *In re Jade G.*, 2001-NMCA-058, 130 N.M. 687, 30 P.3d 376, cert. quashed, 132 N.M. 484, 51 P.3d 527 (2002).

A special master's refusal to rule on a juvenile's motion to suppress does not violate this rule if the children's court reviews the matter both before and after the adjudicatory hearing conducted by the special master. *State v. Jason F.*, 1998-NMSC-010, 125 N.M. 111, 957 P.2d 1145.

Although Subsection E(8) directs courts to consider the presence or absence of an attorney, friend, or relative at the questioning, that is merely one of the factors relevant in determining the validity of a waiver of rights, and there is no statutory requirement that parents be notified about a custodial interrogation of their juvenile child. *State v. Martinez*, 1999-NMSC-018, 127 N.M. 207, 979 P.2d 718.

The state was not required to prove that 17-year-old defendant expressly waived his rights in order to demonstrate a constitutionally valid waiver. *State v. Martinez*, 1999-NMSC-018, 127 N.M. 207, 979 P.2d 718.

Determination of waiver of Miranda rights. - In evaluating the trial court's determination that 17-year-old defendant knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waived his constitutional rights, it is necessary to look at the totality of circumstances, giving

particular emphasis to the factors listed in Subsection E. *State v. Martinez*, 1999-NMSC-018, 127 N.M. 207, 979 P.2d 718.

Law reviews. - For note, "Children's Law: Investigatory Detention of Juveniles in New Mexico: Providing Greater Protection than Miranda Rights for Children in the Area of Police Questioning - *State of New Mexico v. Javier M.*," see 32 N.M.L. Rev. 393 (2002).

32A-2-15. Time limitations on delinquency adjudicatory hearing.

The adjudicatory hearing in a delinquency proceeding shall be held in accordance with the time limits set forth in the Children's Court Rules and Forms.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-15, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 44.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For rule pertaining to time limits on adjudicatory hearing in children's court, see Rule 10-226 NMRA.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-28 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Commencement of period for adjudicatory hearing in delinquency proceedings. - The time limit set forth in Rule 10-226 NMRA for commencing an adjudicatory hearing in a delinquency proceeding if the child is not held in custody begins to run when the summons and a copy of the petition are personally served on the child, not when a copy is given to the child's attorney. *State v. Jody C.*, 113 N.M. 80, 823 P.2d 322 (Ct. App. 1991) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Granting of continuance within trial court's discretion. - The granting of a motion for continuance is within the sound discretion of the trial court and such action will not be disturbed on review unless there is a showing of abuse of that discretion. *Doe v. State*, 88 N.M. 347, 540 P.2d 827 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 88 N.M. 318, 540 P.2d 248 (1975) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

For article, "The New Mexico Children's Code: Some Remaining Problems," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 341 (1980).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Juvenile Courts and Delinquent and Dependent Children § 62 et seq.

32A-2-16. Conduct of hearings; findings; dismissal; dispositional matters; penalty.

A. Hearings on petitions shall be conducted by the court separate from other proceedings. A jury trial on the issues of alleged delinquent acts may be demanded by the child, parent, guardian, custodian or counsel in proceedings on petitions alleging delinquency when the offense alleged would be triable by jury if committed by an adult. If a jury is demanded and the child is entitled to a jury trial, the jury's function is limited to that of trier of the factual issue of whether the child committed the alleged delinquent acts. If no jury is demanded, the hearing shall be by the court without a jury. Jury trials shall be conducted in accordance with rules promulgated under the provisions of Subsection B of Section 32-1-4 [32A-1-5] NMSA 1978. A delinquent child facing a juvenile disposition shall be entitled to a six-member jury. If the children's court attorney has filed a motion to invoke an adult sentence, the child is entitled to a twelve-member jury. A unanimous verdict is required for all jury trials. The proceedings shall be recorded by stenographic notes or by electronic, mechanical or other appropriate means.

B. All hearings to declare a person in contempt of court and all hearings on petitions pursuant to the provisions of the Delinquency Act [this article] shall be open to the general public, except where the court in its discretion, after a finding of exceptional circumstances, deems it appropriate to conduct a closed delinquency hearing. Only the parties, their counsel, witnesses and other persons approved by the court may be present at a closed hearing. Those other persons the court finds to have a proper interest in the case or in the work of the court may be admitted by the court to closed hearings on the condition that they refrain from divulging any information concerning the exceptional circumstances that resulted in the need for a closed hearing. Accredited representatives of the news media shall be allowed to be present at closed hearings subject to the conditions that they refrain from divulging information concerning the exceptional circumstances that resulted in the need for a closed hearing and subject to such enabling regulations as the court finds necessary for the maintenance of order and decorum and for the furtherance of the purposes of the Delinquency Act.

C. Those persons or parties granted admission to a closed hearing who intentionally divulge information in violation of Subsection B of this section are guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

D. The court shall determine if the allegations of the petition are admitted or denied. If the allegations are denied, the court shall proceed to hear evidence on the petition. The court after hearing all of the evidence bearing on the allegations of delinquency shall make and record its findings on whether the delinquent acts subscribed to the child were committed by the child. If the court finds that the allegations of delinquency have not been established, it shall dismiss the petition and order the child released from any detention or legal custody imposed in connection with the proceedings.

E. The court shall make a finding of delinquency based on a valid admission of the allegations of the petition or on the basis of proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

F. If the court finds on the basis of a valid admission of the allegations of the petition or on the basis of proof beyond a reasonable doubt that the child is a delinquent, the court may proceed immediately or at a postponed hearing to make disposition of the case.

G. In that part of the hearings held under the Delinquency Act on dispositional issues, all relevant and material evidence helpful in determining the questions presented, including oral and written reports, may be received by the court and may be relied upon to the extent of its probative value even though not competent had it been offered during the part of the hearings on adjudicatory issues.

H. On the court's motion or that of a party, the court may continue the hearing on the petition for a reasonable time to receive reports and other evidence in connection with disposition. The court may continue the hearing pending the receipt of the predisposition study and report if that document has not been prepared and received. During any continuances under this subsection, the court shall make an appropriate order for detention or legal custody.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-16, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 45.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For sentencing for petty misdemeanors, see 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-31 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Purpose of proceeding to determine "delinquency" is to decide whether the accused is responsible for prohibited conduct and, when criminal, the consequences may be the same as in the case of an adult. Indeed, it is even possible that ultimately this could result in the juvenile being incarcerated in the penitentiary with adult offenders. *Peyton v. Nord*, 78 N.M. 717, 437 P.2d 716 (1968)(decided under former law).

No conflict with Rule 10-229B NMRA. - There is no conflict between the time limit within which a dispositional hearing must be held under Rule 10-229B NMRA and 32-1-31H NMSA 1978 (now Subsection H of this section) granting discretion to the children's court in a wide variety of circumstances; the rule simply states that in one specific circumstance that discretion should not be exercised to delay a hearing. In *re Paul T.*, 118 N.M. 538, 882 P.2d 1051 (Ct. App. 1994).

Acceptance of admission by child involves accepting that the child has committed a delinquent act and accepting that the child is a delinquent child. *State v. Doe*, 91 N.M. 506, 576 P.2d 1137 (Ct. App. 1978) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Obligation to advise of rights. - Although the court has a statutory obligation to advise children before it of their rights under the Children's Code and other laws at each separate appearance, that obligation must be read in light of the legislative purposes expressed in the code, and since the child did not claim any prejudice nor claim that he was not otherwise advised by his attorney of his constitutional or other legal rights, the appellate court would not reverse a commitment order for failure of the trial court to advise the child of his rights. *In re Doe*, 88 N.M. 481, 542 P.2d 61 (Ct. App. 1975) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Demand requirement for jury trial is ineffective to change constitutional right to a jury trial. *State v. Doe*, 94 N.M. 637, 614 P.2d 1086 (Ct. App. 1980) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

The children's court erred in concluding that a child was not entitled to a jury trial when he failed to make a timely jury demand as provided in Rule 10-228A NMRA; the rule can do no more than encourage a counseled decision at an early stage of the proceedings. *State v. Eric M.*, 1996-NMSC-056, 122 N.M. 436, 925 P.2d 1198.

Child's right to waive jury trial. - The state has no right grounded in either state statute, court rule, or the state constitution to impose a right of concurrence on the right of a child to waive his jury trial. *In re Christopher K.*, 1999-NMCA-157, 128 N.M. 406, 993 P.2d 120.

Waiver of right must be done knowingly. - Waiver of a right created by the constitution, a statute or a court-promulgated rule must be done intelligently and knowingly if the right is to be denied the one claiming it. *State ex rel. Department of Human Servs. v. Perlman*, 96 N.M. 779, 635 P.2d 588 (Ct. App. 1981) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Express waiver of right to jury trial required. - Where a child has a right to a trial by jury, such right may be waived, but only by an express waiver. *State v. Doe*, 94 N.M. 637, 614 P.2d 1086 (Ct. App. 1980) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Phrase "when the offense alleged would be triable by jury if committed by an adult" means a district court offense. A child charged with a petty misdemeanor which would have been triable by jury in the magistrate court if committed by an adult was not entitled to jury trial. *State v. Doe*, 90 N.M. 776, 568 P.2d 612 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 91 N.M. 3, 569 P.2d 413 (1977) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Same treatment as adult. - Prior to the adoption of the state's first juvenile law in 1917, a minor charged with having committed a criminal offense was handled no differently than an adult. Under the provisions of N.M. Const., art. II, § 12, which reads in part, "the

right of trial by jury as it has heretofore existed shall be secured to all and remain inviolate," he would have been entitled to have his guilt determined by a jury before he could have been imprisoned. *Peyton v. Nord*, 78 N.M. 717, 437 P.2d 716 (1968) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

No imprisonment without jury. - At the time of the adoption of the state constitution, a juvenile could not have been imprisoned without a trial by jury. This being true, no change in terminology or procedure may be invoked whereby incarceration could be accomplished in a manner which involved denial of the right to jury trial. *Peyton v. Nord*, 78 N.M. 717, 437 P.2d 716 (1968) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Driving under the influence and violating Liquor Control Act. - Child who was charged with driving under the influence and violation of the Liquor Control Act was entitled to a jury trial, since an adult would have been entitled to a jury trial if facing two charges with the same penalties as the offenses on which the child was tried, and since the maximum possible aggregate sentence exceeded six months. *State v. Benjamin C.*, 109 N.M. 67, 781 P.2d 795 (Ct. App. 1989) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Traffic offenses not public hearings. - Hearings for those traffic offenses which are delinquent acts, which come exclusively under the jurisdiction of the children's court, are expressly not public hearings. 1972 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 72-34 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Felony evidence not charged in petition sustains finding. - Evidence of "an act" constituting a felony, in the absence of contrary evidence, sustains a finding that a child is in need of care or rehabilitation, whether or not the felony act was charged in the petition. *State v. Doe*, 93 N.M. 206, 598 P.2d 1166 (Ct. App. 1979) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Conviction of crime prerequisite to determination of delinquency. - It is a fundamental right of a party to be convicted of a crime, which is a necessary prerequisite to a determination of delinquency, based upon evidence of the elements of the crime, and in a prosecution for a violation of 30-31-23 NMSA 1978, the state must prove that the respondents had knowledge of the presence and character of the item possessed; a degree of furtiveness on the parts of juvenile respondents, in doing their smoking and passing a pipe around between buildings while changing classes, in light of a school regulation prohibiting the smoking of tobacco, was not conduct sufficient to infer that the smokers knew the character of the substance they were using. *Doe v. State*, 88 N.M. 347, 540 P.2d 827 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 88 N.M. 318, 540 P.2d 248 (1975) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Certified statement on appeal supports conclusion of delinquency. - Since the children's court judge's original findings did not support delinquency, but a certified statement by him on appeal did contain findings that supported the judgment, the findings were sufficient to support the conclusion that the child was a delinquent. *State v. Doe*, 91 N.M. 92, 570 P.2d 923 (Ct. App. 1977) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Two aspects to determination of delinquency. - There are two aspects to the determination that a child is a delinquent child - the act which he committed and the need for care or rehabilitation. State v. Doe, 90 N.M. 249, 561 P.2d 948 (Ct. App. 1977) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

On a petition alleging delinquency, the adjudicatory proceedings involve two aspects: (1) whether the child committed the delinquent act, and (2) whether the child is in need of care or rehabilitation. State v. Doe, 93 N.M. 206, 598 P.2d 1166 (Ct. App. 1979) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Standard for admissibility of evidence in adjudicatory phases of hearing is clearly different from that in the dispositional phase of the hearing. Doe v. State, 92 N.M. 74, 582 P.2d 1287 (1978) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Use of predisposition report held constitutionally impermissible. - When a predisposition report received by a judge in a juvenile delinquency case is composed primarily of hearsay evidence which would be clearly incompetent in either of the adjudicatory phases of the proceedings, and it was not shown to be "competent, material and relevant in nature," then to use such hearsay and untested evidence to determine delinquency is constitutionally impermissible as a denial of the child's constitutional right to confront and cross-examine the witnesses against him. Doe v. State, 92 N.M. 74, 582 P.2d 1287 (1978) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Evidence supporting need for rehabilitation. - Since the evidence showed that a child made an unauthorized entry of the residence of a victim at night with the intent to commit the offense of criminal sexual penetration (which is the third-degree felony of burglary) and that after entering he attempted to commit, at the least, the crime of criminal sexual penetration in the third degree (a fourth-degree felony), and there was no evidence to the contrary, the evidence of either of the felonies sustains the finding that the child is in need of care and rehabilitation. State v. Doe, 93 N.M. 206, 598 P.2d 1166 (Ct. App. 1979) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

No abuse of discretion in order for committal. - Court did not abuse its discretion in ordering that a child convicted of involuntary manslaughter be committed to the custody of the youth authority (now children, youth and families departments) as there was evidence in the record to support the determination that the child had committed a delinquent act and that the child was in need of care and rehabilitation. State v. Cody R., 113 N.M. 140, 823 P.2d 940 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 113 N.M. 23, 821 P.2d 1060 (1991) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

No authority to order evaluation although child committed delinquent acts. - Although a child was found to have committed delinquent acts, there was no finding that the child was in need of care or rehabilitation, or a finding that the child was a delinquent child, and thus the children's court lacked authority to order a diagnostic evaluation. State v. Doe, 90 N.M. 249, 561 P.2d 948 (Ct. App. 1977) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Child's right to address court prior to sentencing. - A child has the right to address the children's court before disposition; the children's court should offer a child the opportunity to address the court before pronouncing sentence. *State v. Ricky G.*, 110 N.M. 646, 798 P.2d 596 (Ct. App. 1990) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Conditions necessary to place child on probation. - The children's court can place a delinquent child on probation without finding that the child is in need of care and rehabilitation. Further, the court has discretion regarding whether to dismiss a case or place a child on probation when it has specifically found that the child is not in need of care and rehabilitation. *State v. Michael R.*, 107 N.M. 794, 765 P.2d 767 (Ct. App. 1988) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Erroneous findings held not to require reversal. - Since there were findings that supported the judgment and findings that did not support the judgment, the erroneous findings did not require a reversal; they were unnecessary for a decision in this case. *State v. Doe*, 91 N.M. 92, 570 P.2d 923 (Ct. App. 1977) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For comment, "The Freedom of the Press vs. The Confidentiality Provisions in the New Mexico Children's Code," see 4 N.M.L. Rev. 119 (1973).

For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

For comment, "Poteet v. Roswell Daily Record, Inc.: Balancing First Amendment Free Press Rights Against a Juvenile Victim's Right to Privacy," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 185 (1979-1980).

For article, "Child Welfare Under the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978: A New Mexico Focus," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 413 (1980).

For comment, "The Right to Be Present: Should It Apply to the Involuntary Civil Commitment Hearing," see 17 N.M.L. Rev. 165 (1987).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Juvenile Courts and Delinquent and Dependent Children § 82 et seq.

Power of juvenile court to require children to testify, 151 A.L.R. 1229.

Applicability of rules of evidence in juvenile delinquency proceedings, 43 A.L.R.2d 1128.

Jury trial: right to jury trial in juvenile court delinquency proceedings, 100 A.L.R.2d 1241.

Defense of infancy in juvenile delinquency proceedings, 83 A.L.R.4th 1135.

Application of Dorszynski v. United States requiring that sentencing court make express finding of "no benefit" from treatment under Youth Corrections Act (18 USCS § 5005 et seq.), 54 A.L.R. Fed. 382.

43 C.J.S. Infants §§ 93, 96.

32A-2-17. Predisposition studies; reports and examinations.

A. After a petition has been filed and either a finding with respect to the allegations of the petition has been made or a notice of intent to admit the allegations of the petition has been filed, the court may direct that a predisposition study and report to the court be made in writing by the department or an appropriate agency designated by the court concerning the child, the family of the child, the environment of the child and any other matters relevant to the need for treatment or to appropriate disposition of the case. The following predisposition reports shall be provided to the parties and the court five days before actual disposition or sentencing:

(1) the adult probation and parole division of the corrections department shall prepare a predisposition report for serious youthful offenders;

(2) the department shall prepare a predisposition report for serious youthful offenders who are convicted of an offense other than first degree murder;

(3) the department shall prepare a predisposition report for youthful offenders concerning the youthful offender's amenability to treatment and if:

(a) the court determines that a juvenile disposition is appropriate, the department shall prepare a subsequent predisposition report; or

(b) the court makes the findings necessary to impose an adult sentence pursuant to Section 32A-2-20 NMSA 1978, the adult probation and parole division of the corrections department shall prepare a subsequent predisposition report; and

(4) the department shall prepare a predisposition report for delinquent offenders, upon the court's request.

B. Where there are indications that the child may be mentally disordered or developmentally disabled, the court, on motion by the children's court attorney or that of counsel for the child, may order the child to be examined at a suitable place by a physician, a licensed psychologist or a licensed, independent social worker prior to a hearing on the merits of the petition. An examination made prior to the hearing or as a part of the predisposition study and report shall be conducted on an outpatient basis, unless the court finds that placement in a hospital or other appropriate facility is necessary.

C. The court, after a hearing, may order examination by a physician, a licensed psychologist or a licensed, independent social worker of a parent or custodian whose ability to care for or supervise a child is an issue before the court.

D. The court may order that a child adjudicated as a delinquent child be transferred to the facility designated by the secretary of the department for a period of not more than fifteen days within a three hundred sixty-five day time period for purposes of diagnosis, with direction that the court be given a report indicating what disposition appears most suitable when the interests of the child and the public are considered.

E. Once the child is committed, the department shall determine when the child is released. The release shall be any time after commitment, but not more than fifteen days after commitment. Upon petition by the department to the court, the judge may extend the commitment for an additional fifteen days upon good cause shown.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-17, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 46; 1995, ch. 206, § 12.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, inserted "concerning the youthful offender's amenability to treatment and if" in Paragraph (3) of Subsection A and added Subparagraphs A(3)(a) and A(3)(b).

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-32 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

No authority to order evaluation if child not delinquent. - Although a child was found to have committed delinquent acts, there was no finding that the child was in need of care or rehabilitation, or a finding that the child was a delinquent child, and thus the children's court lacked authority to order a diagnostic evaluation. *State v. Doe*, 90 N.M. 249, 561 P.2d 948 (Ct. App. 1977) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Relevancy of predisposition reports. - The court may properly call for information in deciding whether to accept or reject a consent decree or provide for a more favorable disposition of the child, as predisposition reports are relevant in deciding an appropriate disposition of the case, and calling for information on the child's background is consistent with the legislative purpose of providing a "program of supervision, care and rehabilitation." *State v. Doe*, 92 N.M. 354, 588 P.2d 555 (Ct. App. 1978), cert. denied, 92 N.M. 353, 588 P.2d 554 (1979) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For comment, "The Freedom of the Press vs. The Confidentiality Provisions in the New Mexico Children's Code," see 4 N.M.L. Rev. 119 (1973).

For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

32A-2-18. Judgment; noncriminal nature; nonadmissibility.

A. The court shall enter a judgment setting forth the court's findings and disposition in the proceeding. A judgment in proceedings on a petition under the Delinquency Act [this article] resulting in a juvenile disposition shall not be deemed a conviction of crime nor shall it impose any civil disabilities ordinarily resulting from conviction of a crime nor shall it operate to disqualify the child in any civil service application or appointment. The juvenile disposition of a child and any evidence given in a hearing in court shall not be admissible as evidence against the child in any case or proceeding in any other tribunal whether before or after reaching the age of majority, except in sentencing proceedings after conviction of a felony and then only for the purpose of a presentence study and report.

B. If a judgment resulting from a youthful offender or serious youthful offender proceeding under the Delinquency Act results in an adult sentence, a record of the judgment shall be admissible in any other case or proceeding in any other court involving the youthful offender or serious youthful offender.

C. If a judgment on a proceeding under the Delinquency Act results in an adult sentence, the determination of guilt at trial becomes a conviction for purposes of the Criminal Code [30-1-1 NMSA 1978].

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-18, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 47; 1996, ch. 85, § 3.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1996 amendment, effective July 1, 1996, designated the existing language as Subsections A and C, and added Subsection B.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-33 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Applicability of criminal appellate procedure does not make children's court matters criminal proceedings. - The applicability of appellate procedure for criminal cases to appeals from judgments of the children's court, where the child was alleged to be delinquent or in need of supervision, does not change the fact that children's court matters are not criminal proceedings. Health & Social Servs. Dep't v. Doe, 91 N.M. 675, 579 P.2d 801 (Ct. App. 1978) (decided prior to 1993 amendment).

Child not to be charged with crime. - A judgment in proceedings on a petition under the Children's Code shall not be deemed a conviction of a crime. Since the Children's

Code refers to an act which would be a crime if committed by an adult, it is apparent that a child is not to be charged with a crime but rather with a delinquent act. 1973 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 73-14 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Time before transfer and filing of information does not count. - A judgment in any proceedings on a petition under the Children's Code shall not be deemed to be a conviction of a crime. The period of time spent prior to the actual transfer and the filing of the criminal information does not count. State v. Howell, 89 N.M. 10, 546 P.2d 858 (Ct. App. 1976) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Juvenile Courts and Delinquent and Dependent Children § 106 et seq.

What constitutes delinquency or incorrigibility justifying commitment of infant, 45 A.L.R. 1533, 85 A.L.R. 1099.

Sentence: consideration of accused's juvenile record in sentencing for offense committed as adult, 64 A.L.R.3d 1291.

43 C.J.S. Infants §§ 96 to 102.

32A-2-19. Disposition of an adjudicated delinquent offender.

A. At the conclusion of the dispositional hearing, the court may make and include in the dispositional judgment its findings on the following:

- (1) the interaction and interrelationship of the child with the child's parents, siblings and any other person who may significantly affect the child's best interests;
- (2) the child's adjustment to his home, school and community;
- (3) the mental and physical health of all individuals involved;
- (4) the wishes of the child as to his custodian;
- (5) the wishes of the child's parents as to the child's custody;
- (6) whether there exists a relative of the child or other individual who, after study by the department, is found to be qualified to receive and care for the child;
- (7) the availability of services recommended in the predisposition report; and
- (8) the ability of the parents to care for the child in the home.

B. If a child is found to be delinquent, the court may impose a fine not to exceed the fine that could be imposed if the child were an adult and may enter its judgment making any of the following dispositions for the supervision, care and rehabilitation of the child:

(1) any disposition that is authorized for the disposition of a neglected or abused child, in accordance with the Abuse and Neglect Act [Chapter 32A, Article 4 NMSA 1978];

(2) transfer legal custody to the department, an agency responsible for the care and rehabilitation of delinquent children, which shall receive the child at a facility designated by the secretary of the department as a juvenile reception facility. The department shall thereafter determine the appropriate placement, supervision and rehabilitation program for the child. The judge may include recommendations for placement of the child. Commitments are subject to limitations and modifications set forth in Section 32A-2-23 NMSA 1978. The types of commitments include:

(a) a short-term commitment of one year;

(b) a long-term commitment for no more than two years in a long-term facility for the care and rehabilitation of adjudicated delinquent children;

(c) if the child is a delinquent offender who committed one of the criminal offenses set forth in Subsection I of Section 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978, a commitment to age twenty-one, unless sooner discharged; or

(d) if the child is a youthful offender, a commitment to age twenty-one, unless sooner discharged;

(3) place the child on probation under those conditions and limitations as the court may prescribe;

(4) place the child in a local detention facility that has been certified in accordance with the provisions of Section 32A-2-4 NMSA 1978 for a period not to exceed fifteen days within a three hundred sixty-five day time period;

(5) if a child is found to be delinquent solely on the basis of Paragraph (3) of Subsection A of Section 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978, the court shall only enter a judgment placing the child on probation or ordering restitution or imposing a fine not to exceed the fine that could be imposed if the child were an adult or any combination of these dispositions; or

(6) if a child is found to be delinquent solely on the basis of Paragraph (2), (4) or (5) of Subsection A of Section 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978, the court may make any disposition provided by this section and may enter its judgment placing the child on probation and, as a condition of probation, transfer custody of the child to the department for a period not to exceed six months without further order of the court; provided that this transfer shall not be made unless the court first determines that the department is able to

provide or contract for adequate and appropriate treatment for the child and that the treatment is likely to be beneficial.

C. When the child is an Indian child, the Indian child's cultural needs shall be considered in the dispositional judgment and reasonable access to cultural practices and traditional treatment shall be provided.

D. No child found to be delinquent shall be committed or transferred to a penal institution or other facility used for the execution of sentences of persons convicted of crimes.

E. Whenever the court vests legal custody in an agency, institution or department, it shall transmit with the dispositional judgment copies of the clinical reports, predisposition study and report and other information it has pertinent to the care and treatment of the child.

F. Prior to any child being placed in the custody of the department, the department shall be provided with reasonable oral or written notification and an opportunity to be heard.

G. In addition to any other disposition pursuant to this section or any other penalty provided by law, if a child fifteen years of age or older is adjudicated delinquent on the basis of Paragraph (2), (4) or (5) of Subsection A of Section 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978, the child's driving privileges may be denied or the child's driver's license may be revoked for a period of ninety days. For a second or a subsequent adjudication, the child's driving privileges may be denied or the child's driver's license revoked for a period of one year. Within twenty-four hours of the dispositional judgment, the court may send to the motor vehicle division of the taxation and revenue department the order adjudicating delinquency. Upon receipt of an order from the court adjudicating delinquency, the director of the motor vehicle division of the taxation and revenue department may revoke or deny the delinquent's driver's license or driving privileges. Nothing in this section may prohibit the delinquent from applying for a limited driving privilege pursuant to Section 66-5-35 NMSA 1978 or an ignition interlock license pursuant to the Ignition Interlock Licensing Act [66-5-501 to 66-5-504 NMSA 1978] and nothing in this section precludes the delinquent's participation in an appropriate educational, counseling or rehabilitation program.

H. In addition to any other disposition pursuant to this section or any other penalty provided by law, when a child is adjudicated delinquent on the basis of Paragraph (7) of Subsection A of Section 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978, the child shall perform the mandatory community service set forth in Section 30-15-1.1 NMSA 1978. When a child fails to completely perform the mandatory community service, the name and address of the child's parent or legal guardian shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation, accompanied by a notice that he is the parent or legal guardian of a child adjudicated delinquent for committing graffiti.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-19, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 48; 1995, ch. 204, § 3; 1995, ch. 206, § 13; 1996, ch. 85, § 4; 2003, ch. 225, § 10; 2003, ch. 239, § 5.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For escape from custody of the children, youth and families department, see 30-22-11.1 NMSA 1978.

For aggravated escape from the custody of the children, youth and families department, see 30-22-11.2 NMSA 1978.

1995 amendments. - Laws 1995, ch. 204, § 3, effective July 1, 1995, making minor stylistic changes throughout Subsection A, substituting "32A-2-23" for "32-2-23" in Paragraph (2) of Subsection B, substituting "32A-2-4" for "32-2-4" in Paragraph (4) of Subsection B, substituting "32A-2-3" for "32-2-3" in Paragraphs (5) and (6) of Subsection B and in Subsection G, and adding a Subsection H relating to mandatory community service, was approved April 6, 1995. However, Laws 1995, ch. 206, § 13, effective July 1, 1995, also amending this section by making nearly all the amendments described above, plus deleting a provision regarding commitments of six months or less in long-term care facilities from Paragraph B(2)(a), and adding Paragraph B(2)(c), but not adding Subsection H and not giving effect to the changes made by the first 1995 amendment, was approved April 6, 1995. The section is set out as amended by Laws 1995, ch. 206, § 13. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

The 1996 amendment, effective July 1, 1996, substituted "parents" for "parent" in Paragraphs A(1) and (5); added Subparagraph B(1)(c) and redesignated the following subparagraph accordingly; and added Subsection H.

2003 amendments. - Laws 2003, ch. 239, § 5, effective April 6, 2003, adding "or an ignition interlock license pursuant to the Ignition Interlock Licensing Act" following "Section 66-5-35 NMSA 1978" in the last sentence of Subsection G was approved April 6, 2003. This section was also amended by Laws 2003, ch. 225, § 10, effective July 1, 2003, which amended Section 32A-2-19 by adding to Subsection B(2)(a) to provide for a ninety-day parole period after the short-term commitment of one year. The following language was inserted at the end of the subparagraph "followed by a period of parole for ninety days".

Section 32A-2-19 is set out as amended by Laws 2003, ch. 239, § 5. See Section 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-34 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Finding required for adjudication as delinquent. - A finding that a child is in need of care or rehabilitation is required in order to adjudicate the child to be a delinquent. State v. Doe, 95 N.M. 90, 619 P.2d 194 (Ct. App. 1980) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Consecutive commitments. - The children's court is not authorized to order consecutive commitments from one dispositional hearing, regardless of the number of petitions filed by the state. State v. Adam M., 2000-NMCA-049, 129 N.M. 146, 2 P.3d 883, cert. denied, 129 N.M. 249, 4 P.3d 1240 (2000).

Placement in a local detention facility is an alternative disposition available to the court and is not a limitation on the conditions of probation the court may prescribe. State v. Henry L., 109 N.M. 792, 791 P.2d 67 (1990) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Time limitation on custody transfer void. - While the court possesses the power to transfer legal custody of delinquent children to an agency responsible for their care and rehabilitation, any attempt by the court to impose a time limitation on the transfer of custody, even if well within the time limitations already authorized by statute, is void as being in excess of the court's jurisdiction. 1979 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 79-37 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Without adjudication of delinquency child may not be transferred to custody of boys' school, because the school is an institution for the care and rehabilitation of delinquent children. State v. Doe, 95 N.M. 90, 619 P.2d 194 (Ct. App. 1980) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Limited detention as condition of probation. - The language "place child on probation under those conditions and limitations as the court may prescribe" is sufficiently expansive to contemplate the imposition of limited detention as a condition of probation. State v. Henry L., 109 N.M. 792, 791 P.2d 67 (1990) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Revocation of probation to punish for contempt. - The inherent power of the courts to punish for contempt does not validate a children's court order incarcerating a child found in need of supervision for contempt in violating probation, where such order contravenes the purpose of a reasonable children's code provision authorizing incarceration only after three occasions of probation violations have been found by the court. State v. Julia S., 104 N.M. 222, 719 P.2d 449 (Ct. App. 1986) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Child is not entitled to precommitment credit for time served while on probation. State v. Dennis F., 104 N.M. 619, 725 P.2d 595 (Ct. App. 1986) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Juvenile Courts and Delinquent and Dependent Children § 82 et seq.

Discrimination in punishment for same offense between juveniles and mature offenders, 3 A.L.R. 1614, 8 A.L.R. 854.

Constitutionality of statute committing child to reformatory without parents' consent, 60 A.L.R. 1342.

Notice and hearing to parent before commitment of delinquent children, 76 A.L.R. 247.

Admissibility at criminal prosecution of expert testimony on battering parent syndrome, 43 A.L.R.4th 1203.

Defense of infancy in juvenile delinquency proceedings, 83 A.L.R.4th 1135.

32A-2-20. Disposition of a youthful offender.

A. The court has the discretion to invoke either an adult sentence or juvenile sanctions on a youthful offender. The children's court attorney shall file a notice of intent to invoke an adult sentence within ten working days of the filing of the petition, provided that the court may extend the time for filing of the notice of intent to invoke an adult sentence, for good cause shown, prior to the adjudicatory hearing. A preliminary hearing by the court or a hearing before a grand jury shall be held, within ten days after the filing of the intent to invoke an adult sentence, to determine whether probable cause exists to support the allegations contained in the petition.

B. If the children's court attorney has filed a notice of intent to invoke an adult sentence and the child is adjudicated as a youthful offender, the court shall make the following findings in order to invoke an adult sentence:

(1) the child is not amenable to treatment or rehabilitation as a child in available facilities; and

(2) the child is not eligible for commitment to an institution for the developmentally disabled or mentally disordered.

C. In making the findings set forth in Subsection B of this section, the judge shall consider the following factors:

(1) the seriousness of the alleged offense;

(2) whether the alleged offense was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated or willful manner;

(3) whether a firearm was used to commit the alleged offense;

(4) whether the alleged offense was against persons or against property, greater weight being given to offenses against persons, especially if personal injury resulted;

(5) the sophistication and maturity of the child as determined by consideration of the child's home, environmental situation, emotional attitude and pattern of living;

(6) the record and previous history of the child;

(7) the prospects for adequate protection of the public and the likelihood of reasonable rehabilitation of the child by the use of procedures, services and facilities currently available; and

(8) any other relevant factor, provided that factor is stated on the record.

D. If a child has previously been sentenced as an adult pursuant to the provisions of this section, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the child is not amenable to treatment or rehabilitation as a child in available facilities.

E. If the court invokes an adult sentence, the court may sentence the child to less than, but shall not exceed, the mandatory adult sentence. A youthful offender given an adult sentence shall be treated as an adult offender and shall be transferred to the legal custody of an agency responsible for incarceration of persons sentenced to adult sentences. This transfer terminates the jurisdiction of the court over the child with respect to the delinquent acts alleged in the petition.

F. If a juvenile disposition is appropriate, the court shall follow the provisions set forth in Section 32A-2-19 NMSA 1978. A youthful offender may be subject to extended commitment in the care of the department until the age of twenty-one, pursuant to the provisions of Section 32A-2-23 NMSA 1978.

G. A fourteen to eighteen year old child charged with first degree murder, but convicted of an offense less than first degree murder, is subject to the dispositions set forth in this section.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-20, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 49; 1995, ch. 206, § 14; 1996, ch. 85, § 5; 2003, ch. 225, § 11.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For escape from custody of the children, youth and families department, see 30-22-11.1 NMSA 1978.

For aggravated escape from the custody of the children, youth and families department, see 30-22-11.2 NMSA 1978.

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, in Subsection A, substituted "court" for "children's court judge", substituted "shall" for "must" preceding "file a notice", and deleted "children's" preceding "court" in the last sentence; in Paragraph (5) of Subsection C, substituted "child" for "juvenile"; in Subsection D, substituted "court" for "judge" and made a related change; and in Subsection E, substituted "court" for "judge" and "32A-2-19" for "32-2-19" in the first sentence and "32A-2-23" for "32-2-23" at the end.

The 1996 amendment, effective July 1, 1996, added Paragraph C(3) and redesignated the following paragraphs accordingly, and substituted "fourteen to eighteen" for "sixteen or seventeen" in Subsection F.

The 2003 amendment, effective July 1, 2003, added present Subsection D and redesignated Subsections D to F as Subsections E to G.

Constitutionality. - This section is not arbitrary or discriminatory and adequately provides for the elemental due process rights of a child under the constitution. *State v. Ernesto M.*, 1996-NMCA-039, 121 N.M. 562, 915 P.2d 318.

Sentencing as adult for unlisted crime. - A juvenile who is adjudicated for any of the offenses listed under 32A-2-3I NMSA 1978 may be subject to adult sanctions under this section for any other offense in the same case. *State v. Montano*, 120 N.M. 218, 900 P.2d 967 (Ct. App. 1995).

District court did not have authority to impose an adult sentence on a juvenile who was originally charged as a serious youthful offender, but who subsequently pled guilty only to offenses that would not qualify for an adult sentence if brought independently. *State v. Muniz*, 2000-NMCA-089, 129 N.M. 649, 11 P.3d 613.

Disposition of a youthful offender. - Children who are not convicted of first degree murder and who appear to be amenable to rehabilitation have a basic and essential right not to be sentenced as adults unless the trial court fulfills the requirements of Subsections B and C. *State v. Hunter*, 2001-NMCA-078, 131 N.M. 76, 33 P.3d 296.

Sentencing for non-capital felonies. - The basic sentences prescribed by 31-18-15 NMSA 1978 are "mandatory" within the meaning of Subsection D of this section, while the alterations in the basic sentences allowed by 31-18-15.1 NMSA 1978 are discretionary and, therefore, circumscribed by the Children's Code (32A-1-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.); thus, the maximum sentence that may be imposed upon a youthful offender convicted of a non-capital felony is the basic sentence, plus, if applicable, the enhancements prescribed by 31-18-16 and 31-18-16.1 NMSA 1978. *State v. Guerra*, 2001-NMCA-031, 130 N.M. 302, 24 P.3d 334, cert. denied, N.M. , P.3d (2001).

Standard of proof applied to findings. - Neither the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution nor Article 2, Section 4 of the New Mexico constitution require that findings under Subsection B be made by a jury

beyond a reasonable doubt. State v. Gonzales, 2001-NMCA-025, 130 N.M. 341, 24 P.3d 776.

Weighing of factors. - Determination of the children's court judge that the order of enumeration of the factors set forth in this section were to be read in descending order of importance, and the application by the court of such methodology in his findings, did not prejudice the defendant child. State v. Ernesto M., 1996-NMCA-039, 121 N.M. 562, 915 P.2d 318.

Amenability to treatment. - Even though the testimony of the experts was conflicting, the decision of the children's court judge that the defendant child was not amenable to treatment was supported by substantial evidence. State v. Ernesto M., 1996-NMCA-039, 121 N.M. 562, 915 P.2d 318.

Every factor listed in Subsection C provides important information about the child and the child's prospects for rehabilitation. State v. Gonzales, 2001-NMCA-025, 130 N.M. 341, 24 P.3d 776.

Eligibility for commitment. - In deciding whether defendant was eligible for commitment, the trial court was required to consider the seven factors listed in Subsection C. The court was not required to find eligibility based on facts that an expert deemed the child eligible for commitment under 32A-6-13(I) NMSA 1978, or that a treatment facility was willing and able to accept the child. State v. Gonzales, 2001-NMCA-025, 130 N.M. 341, 24 P.3d 776.

The district court did not abuse its discretion in finding that defendant "is not amenable to treatment or rehabilitation as a child in available facilities," and that he is not likely to be rehabilitated in "facilities currently available." State v. Todisco, 2000-NMCA-064, 129 N.M. 310, 6 P.3d 1032, cert. quashed, 132 N.M. 484, 51 P.3d 527 (2002).

Offense against person or property. - Sentencing of 17-year-old defendant as an adult upon conviction for shooting into a vehicle causing great bodily harm and aggravated assault with a deadly weapon was warranted based on consideration of the factors listed in this section. State v. Sosa, 1997-NMSC-032, 123 N.M. 564, 943 P.2d 1017.

Sentence not cruel and unusual punishment. - Sentencing a 17-year-old child as an adult to a 30-year term for rape and other crimes he admitted to committing was not cruel and unusual punishment. State v. Ernesto M., 1996-NMCA-039, 121 N.M. 562, 915 P.2d 318.

Standard of review. - Because the trial court used the clear and convincing standard in its finding that defendant was not amenable to treatment as a juvenile or eligible for commitment, the court of appeals evaluated whether, viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the state, the trial court could have found that the clear and

convincing standard was met. State v. Gonzales, 2001-NMCA-025, 130 N.M. 341, 24 P.3d 776.

32A-2-21. Disposition of a mentally disordered or developmentally disabled child in a delinquency proceeding.

A. If in a hearing at any stage of a proceeding on a delinquency petition the evidence indicates that the child is or may be developmentally disabled or mentally disordered, the court may:

(1) order the child detained if appropriate under the criteria established pursuant to the provisions of the Delinquency Act [this article]; and

(2) initiate proceedings for the involuntary placement of the child as a mentally disordered or developmentally disabled minor pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act [32A-6-1 to 32A-6-22 NMSA 1978].

B. If the child is placed for residential treatment or habilitation pursuant to the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act, the department shall retain legal custody during the period of involuntary placement or until further order of the court.

C. If a child is committed to a psychiatric hospital for treatment or habilitation and in the event that the department should be required to pay more than four hundred dollars (\$400) per day because of the individualized treatment plan, the annual costs over four hundred dollars (\$400) per child per day will be reported annually by the department to the legislative finance committee.

D. The child may remain in the residential treatment or habilitation facility pending the disposition of the delinquency petition.

E. When a child in departmental custody needs involuntary placement for residential mental health or developmental disability services as a result of a mental disorder or developmental disability, the department shall request the children's court attorney to petition for that child's placement pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act.

F. A child subject to the provisions of the Delinquency Act who receives treatment in a residential treatment or habilitation program shall enjoy all the substantive and procedural rights set forth in the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act.

G. A child's competency to stand trial or participate in his own defense may be raised by any party at any time during a proceeding. If the court determines that a child is incompetent to stand trial or participate in his own defense, the court may dismiss the

petition without prejudice and initiate proceedings pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-21, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 50; 1995, ch. 206, § 15.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, inserted "delinquency" following "child in a" in the section heading; substituted "Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act" for "Children's Code" and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section; deleted former Subsections B, C, F, and G, related to involuntary placement and residential treatment facilities, and redesignated the remaining subsections accordingly; in Subsection A, deleted former Paragraph (2) relating to a stay of the petition and redesignated former Paragraph (3) as Paragraph (2); in Subsection B, deleted "or department of health" following "the department"; rewrote Subsection E; and added Subsections F and G.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-35 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Commitment to boys' school of mentally ill and delinquent child. - The children's court did not err in committing mentally ill, delinquent children to state boys' school and in ordering that psychiatric care be provided them at the school. *State v. Doe*, 90 N.M. 572, 566 P.2d 121 (Ct. App. 1977) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Section confers legislative grant of jurisdiction to the courts. - Children's court had jurisdiction to transfer child to the custody of state health and social services (now human services) department for further study and a report on the child's condition. *In re Doe*, 88 N.M. 632, 545 P.2d 491 (Ct. App. 1975) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Availability of accommodations controlling factor in determining admission. - Juvenile (now children's) courts do not have the power to commit juveniles to state institutions regardless of available accommodations. Availability of accommodations is made the controlling factor in determining admissions, and this question rests solely with the relators and not with the court. *Carter v. Montoya*, 75 N.M. 730, 410 P.2d 951 (1966)(decided under former law).

Court did not abuse its discretion in denying child's motion for transfer to more appropriate agency, where there was evidence that the only additional testing needed was an electroencephalogram and a neurological study which could be performed without the requested transfer. *State v. Doe*, 91 N.M. 506, 576 P.2d 1137 (Ct. App. 1978) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For article, "Treating Children Under the New Mexico Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 279 (1980).

32A-2-22. Continuance under supervision without judgment; consent decree; disposition.

A. At any time after the filing of a delinquency petition and before the entry of a judgment, the court may, on motion of the children's court attorney or that of counsel for the child, suspend the proceedings and continue the child under supervision in the child's own home under terms and conditions negotiated with probation services and agreed to by all the parties affected. The court's order continuing the child under supervision under this section shall be known as a "consent decree".

B. If the child objects to a consent decree, the court shall proceed to findings, adjudication and disposition of the case. If the child does not object but an objection is made by the children's court attorney after consultation with probation services, the court shall, after considering the objections and the reasons given, proceed to determine whether it is appropriate to enter a consent decree and may, in its discretion, enter the consent decree.

C. A consent decree shall remain in force for six months unless the child is discharged sooner by probation services. Prior to the expiration of the six-month period and upon the application of probation services or any other agency supervising the child under a consent decree, the court may extend the decree for an additional six months in the absence of objection to extension by the child. If the child objects to the extension, the court shall hold a hearing and make a determination on the issue of extension.

D. If either prior to discharge by probation services or expiration of the consent decree the child allegedly fails to fulfill the terms of the decree, the children's court attorney may file a petition to revoke the consent decree. Proceedings on the petition shall be conducted in the same manner as proceedings on petitions to revoke probation. If the child is found to have violated the terms of the consent decree, the court may:

(1) extend the period of the consent decree; or

(2) make any other disposition that would have been appropriate in the original proceeding.

E. A child who is discharged by probation services or who completes a period under supervision without reinstatement of the original delinquency petition shall not again be proceeded against in any court for the same offense alleged in the petition or an offense based upon the same conduct and the original petition shall be dismissed with prejudice. Nothing in this subsection precludes a civil suit against the child for damages arising from the child's conduct.

F. A judge who pursuant to this section elicits or examines information or material about a child that would be inadmissible in a hearing on the allegations of the petition shall not, over the objection of the child, participate in any subsequent proceedings on the delinquency if:

(1) a consent decree is denied and the allegations in the petition remain to be decided in a hearing where the child denies the allegations; or

(2) a consent decree is granted but the delinquency petition is subsequently reinstated.

G. If a consent decree has been entered pursuant to the filing of a delinquency petition based on Paragraph (2), (4) or (5) of Subsection A of Section 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978 for a child who is fifteen years of age or older, a condition of the consent decree agreement may be the denial of the child's driving privileges or the revocation of the child's driver's license for a period of ninety days. For the second or subsequent adjudication, the child's driving privileges may be denied or the child's driver's license revoked for a period of one year. Within twenty-four hours of the entry by the court of a decree consenting to the revocation or denial of the child's driver's license or driving privileges, the court shall send the decree to the motor vehicle division of the taxation and revenue department. Upon receipt of the decree from the court consenting to the denial or revocation of the child's driving privileges or driver's license, the director of the motor vehicle division of the taxation and revenue department shall revoke or deny the delinquent child's driver's license or driving privileges. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the delinquent child from applying for a limited driving privilege pursuant to Section 66-5-35 NMSA 1978 or an ignition interlock license pursuant to the Ignition Interlock Licensing Act [66-5-501 to 66-5-504 NMSA 1978], and nothing in this section precludes the delinquent child's participation in an appropriate educational, counseling or rehabilitation program.

H. The court shall not order more than one consent decree for a child within a two-year period.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-22, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 51; 1995, ch. 206, § 16; 2003, ch. 239, § 6.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, made a minor stylistic change in Paragraph (2) of Subsection D, substituted "32A-2-2" for "32-2-2" in Subsection G, and added Subsection H.

The 2003 amendment, effective April 6, 2003, added "or an ignition interlock license pursuant to the Ignition Interlock Licensing Act" following "Section 66-5-35 NMSA 1978" in the last sentence of Subsection G.

Discretion of court. - Accepting a consent decree is entirely within the discretion of the court. In re Crystal L., 2002-NMCA-063, 132 N.M. 349, 48 P.3d 87.

Admission of guilt. - A consent decree may only be accepted by the court after the child has made an admission of guilt. In re Crystal L., 2002-NMCA-063, 132 N.M. 349, 48 P.3d 87.

Timeliness of decree. - A child who goes to trial and is adjudicated to have committed delinquent acts cannot avail herself of a consent decree after the court or jury has entered a verdict. In re Crystal L., 2002-NMCA-063, 132 N.M. 349, 48 P.3d 87.

Law reviews. - For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

32A-2-23. Limitations on dispositional judgments; modification; termination or extension of court orders.

A. A judgment transferring legal custody of an adjudicated delinquent child to an agency responsible for the care and rehabilitation of delinquent children divests the court of jurisdiction at the time of transfer of custody, unless the transfer of legal custody is for a commitment not exceeding fifteen days pursuant to the provisions of Section 32A-2-19 NMSA 1978, in which case the court retains jurisdiction, and:

(1) the juvenile parole board pursuant to the Juvenile Parole Board Act [Chapter 32A, Article 7 NMSA 1978] has the exclusive power to parole or release the child, subject to the provisions of Section 32A-7-8 NMSA 1978;

(2) the supervision of a child after release under Paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be conducted by the department;

(3) a child who completes a short-term commitment of one year, upon his release shall be placed on parole and supervised by the department for a period of ninety days; and

(4) the period of time a child absconds from parole or probation supervision shall toll all time limits for the requirement of filing a petition to revoke probation or parole and shall toll the computation of the period of probation or parole supervision pursuant to the provisions of the Delinquency Act [Chapter 32A, Article 2 MNSA 1978].

B. A judgment of probation or protective supervision shall remain in force for an indeterminate period not to exceed the term of commitment from the date entered.

C. A child shall be released by an agency and probation or supervision shall be terminated by juvenile probation and parole services or the agency providing supervision when it appears that the purpose of the order has been achieved before the expiration of the period of the judgment. A release or termination and the reasons therefor shall be reported promptly to the court in writing by the releasing authority.

D. Prior to the expiration of a long-term commitment, as provided for in Section 32A-2-19 NMSA 1978, the court may extend the judgment for additional periods of one year until the child reaches the age of twenty-one if the court finds that the extension is necessary to safeguard the welfare of the child or the public interest.

E. Prior to the expiration of a judgment of probation, the court may extend the judgment for an additional period of one year until the child reaches the age of twenty-one if the court finds that the extension is necessary to protect the community or to safeguard the welfare of the child.

F. The court may dismiss a motion if it finds after preliminary investigation that the motion is without substance. If the court is of the opinion that the matter should be reviewed, it may, upon notice to all necessary parties, proceed to a hearing in the manner provided for hearings on petitions alleging delinquency. The court may terminate a judgment if it finds that the child is no longer in need of care, supervision or rehabilitation or it may enter a judgment extending or modifying the original judgment if it finds that action necessary to safeguard the child or the public interest.

G. A child may make a motion to modify a children's court or adult disposition within thirty days of the judge's decision. If the court is of the opinion that the matter should be reviewed, it may, upon notice to all necessary parties, proceed to a hearing in the manner provided for hearings on petitions alleging delinquency.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-23, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 52; 1995, ch. 206, § 17; 2003, ch. 225, § 12.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, substituted "32A-2-19" for "32-2-19" in Subsections A and D, deleted former Subsection E, relating to extension of six-month commitments for juveniles, redesignated the remaining Subsections accordingly, and made a minor stylistic change in Subsection E.

The 2003 amendment, effective July 1, 2003, added "subject to the provisions of Section 32A-7-8 NMSA 1978" at the end of Paragraph A(1); rewrote Paragraph A(2); added present Paragraph A(3); redesignated former Paragraph A(3) as Paragraph A(4).

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-38 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Age confinement must end. - Under the 1981 Children's Code, the courts do not have jurisdiction to extend a child's confinement beyond the age of eighteen. *State v. Adam M.*, 1998-NMCA-014, 124 N.M. 505, 953 P.2d 40.

The constitutional prohibition against ex post facto laws prevents the courts from applying the Children's Code adopted in 1993 which permits the confinement of a child until he or she reaches the age of twenty-one where the delinquent acts and original adjudication occurred while the prior Code was in effect. *State v. Adam M.*, 1998-NMCA-014, 124 N.M. 505, 953 P.2d 40.

Court's jurisdiction to extend commitment. - The court's jurisdiction to extend a delinquent child's commitment was not affected by the fact that the juvenile parole board had issued a certificate of discharge. *In re Ruben D.*, 2001-NMCA-006, 130 N.M. 110, 18 P.3d 1063.

Evidence sufficient to extend commitment. - Evidence that the child did not make any progress in his rehabilitation for the first 18 months of his two-year commitment and of his anger management problems, coupled with his escape and his failure to obtain his graduate equivalency diploma was sufficient to find that an extension of his commitment was necessary. *In re Ruben D.*, 2001-NMCA-006, 130 N.M. 110, 18 P.3d 1063.

Commitment to boys' school for two years was improper. *State v. Doe*, 93 N.M. 206, 598 P.2d 1166 (Ct. App. 1979) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Motion for reconsideration filed after thirty-day period. - Children's court was without jurisdiction to modify a commitment to the children, youth and families department, where the child's motion for reconsideration on grounds of abuse was filed after the thirty-day period. Instead, the child's remedy for alleged abuses is under 32A-4-3 NMSA 1978. *In re Zac McV.*, 1998-NMCA-114, 125 N.M. 583, 964 P.2d 144, cert. denied, 126 N.M. 107, 967 P.2d 447 (1998).

Child is not entitled to precommitment credit for time served while on probation. *State v. Dennis F.*, 104 N.M. 619, 725 P.2d 595 (Ct. App. 1986) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Court's jurisdiction ends upon transferring child to human services department. - Once the children's court transfers legal custody of a child to the health and social services department (now human services department), the court's jurisdiction ends, and so, having transferred legal custody to the department, the children's court had no authority to order the department to place the physical custody of the child with any particular organization. *Health & Social Servs. Dep't v. Doe*, 91 N.M. 675, 579 P.2d 801 (Ct. App. 1978) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Time limitation on custody transfer void. - While the court possesses the power to transfer legal custody of delinquent children to an agency responsible for their care and rehabilitation, any attempt by the court to impose a time limitation on the transfer of custody, even if well within the time limitations already authorized by statute, is void as being in excess of the court's jurisdiction. 1979 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 79-37 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Authority to petition for parole extension. - Probation officer has authority to petition the court for extension of the period of parole supervision of a child where such action is necessary to safeguard the welfare of the child or the public interest. *State v. Doe*, 92 N.M. 589, 592 P.2d 189 (Ct. App. 1979) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Jurisdiction in subsequent proceeding. - Children's court could adjudicate child as delinquent and commit him to an indeterminate sentence not to exceed two years, notwithstanding his prior adjudication in another case. Moreover, the disposition was not rendered invalid by its effect on the child's eligibility for an alternative placement. *State v. Augustine R.*, 1998-NMCA-139, 126 N.M. 122, 967 P.2d 462.

The children's court had jurisdiction to modify a child's sentence four months after sentencing him to the custody of the Children, Youth and Families Department. *State v. Carlos A.*, 1996-NMCA-082, 122 N.M. 241, 923 P.2d 608.

Recommitment standard. - An order of recommitment under Subsection D must review the child's progress during his term of initial commitment; the acts that justified the original commitment cannot provide the sole basis for extending the commitment. *State v. Sergio B.*, 2002-NMCA-070, 132 N.M. 375, 48 P.3d 764.

A written motion was not required to allow the children's' court to modify a child's sentence. *State v. Carlos A.*, 1996-NMCA-082, 122 N.M. 241, 923 P.2d 608.

Time limit on court ruling. - Where 10-230.1 NMRA required juvenile's motion to reconsider, filed pursuant to 32A-2-23G NMSA 1978, to be ruled upon within 90 days after filing, children's court erred in ruling on motion after the 90 day period elapsed and the motion should have been deemed denied. *In re Christobal V.*, 2002-NMCA-077, 132 N.M. 474, 50 P.3d 569, cert. denied, 132 N.M. 484, 51 P.3d 527 (2002).

Court's authority after child in custody of department. - Once legal custody is in the department of human services, the children's court has no authority to prohibit the department from placing physical custody of the child with any particular person. *State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't*, 107 N.M. 769, 764 P.2d 1327 (Ct. App. 1988) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

The sexual orientation of a proposed custodian, standing alone, is not enough to support a conclusion that the person cannot provide a proper environment. *State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't*, 107 N.M. 769, 764 P.2d 1327 (Ct. App. 1988) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For comment, "The Freedom of the Press vs. The Confidentiality Provisions in the New Mexico Children's Code," see 4 N.M.L. Rev. 119 (1973).

32A-2-24. Probation revocation; disposition.

A. A child on probation incident to an adjudication as a delinquent child who violates a term of the probation may be proceeded against in a probation revocation proceeding. A proceeding to revoke probation shall be begun by filing in the original proceeding a petition styled as a "petition to revoke probation". Petitions to revoke probation shall be screened, reviewed and prepared in the same manner and shall contain the same information as petitions alleging delinquency. Procedures of the Delinquency Act [this article] regarding taking into custody and detention shall apply. The petition shall state the terms of probation alleged to have been violated and the factual basis for these allegations.

B. The standard of proof in probation revocation proceedings shall be evidence beyond a reasonable doubt and the hearings shall be before the court without a jury. In all other respects, proceedings to revoke probation shall be governed by the procedures, rights and duties applicable to proceedings on a delinquency petition. If a child is found to have violated a term of his probation the court may extend the period of probation or make any other judgment or disposition that would have been appropriate in the original disposition of the case.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-24, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 53.

ANNOTATIONS

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-43 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Valid probation order. - Since the order placing the child on probation was void, the situation was as if no probation order had been entered, and thus the order revoking probation was without legal effect despite the fact that the court attempted therein to supply the requisite finding that the child was in need of rehabilitation, absence of which had rendered the initial probation order void. *State v. Doe*, 90 N.M. 249, 561 P.2d 948 (Ct. App. 1977) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Governed by procedure applicable to delinquency petition. - Generally, proceedings to revoke probation are governed by the procedure applicable to proceedings on a delinquency petition. *State v. Doe*, 90 N.M. 249, 561 P.2d 948 (Ct. App. 1977) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Child to be informed of violated condition of probation. - Trial court violated child's right to due process by revoking his probation, absent competent evidence that respondent had been informed of the condition of probation which he allegedly violated. *State v. Doe*, 104 N.M. 107, 717 P.2d 83 (Ct. App. 1986) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Self-executing provision in a probation order, requiring automatic confinement in the juvenile detention center merely upon a reported absence from school, was invalid

because it would circumvent the procedural requirements, but was separable from the remaining portion of the probation order. *State v. Don S.*, 109 N.M. 777, 790 P.2d 1058 (Ct. App. 1990) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Determination based on verified facts. - The determination of whether a juvenile violated the conditions of his probation must be based on verified facts. *State v. Doe*, 104 N.M. 107, 717 P.2d 83 (Ct. App. 1986) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Revocation of juvenile parole for adult offenses. - The order of the children's court revoking the defendant's probation based on offenses committed by the defendant after he became an adult for which he was convicted and fined did not violate his constitutional rights guaranteeing protection against double jeopardy; since with respect to adult offenders any punishment resulting from revocation of a defendant's probation is punishment that relates to the person's original offense, an individual's subsequent prosecution for the same conduct in a new proceeding does not violate double jeopardy principles. *In re Lucio F.T.*, 119 N.M. 76, 888 P.2d 958 (Ct. App. 1994).

Applicability of Rules of Evidence. - The Rules of Evidence apply to the adjudicatory phase of juvenile probation revocation proceedings; however, they do not apply to the dispositional phase. *State v. Erickson K.*, 2002-NMCA-058, 132 N.M. 258, 46 P.3d 1258, cert. quashed, 132 N.M. 732, 55 P.3d 428 (2002).

Improper procedures. - If a special master lacks authority to hear a probation revocation petition, the court is without jurisdiction at the hearing on the petition. *State v. Doe*, 93 N.M. 621, 603 P.2d 731 (Ct. App. 1979) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

When the district judge disposes of the case more than 30 days after the petition is filed, the petition should be dismissed with prejudice. *State v. Doe*, 93 N.M. 621, 603 P.2d 731 (Ct. App. 1979) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Revocation improper. - Revocation of the juvenile's probation was improper pursuant to this section where the juvenile did not willfully violate his probation agreement when he left the state because all evidence showed that the mother was responsible for making the decision to leave the state; further, the drug test result should not have been considered by the trial court because they did not meet the admissibility requirements. *In re Bruno R.*, 2003-NMCA-057, N.M. , 66 P.3d 339.

Extrajudicial admissions. - Without proof of drug testing, the admission of the juvenile could not stand as the sole evidence of the violation because extrajudicial admissions or confessions were not sufficient as evidence that a child committed delinquent acts absent other corroborating evidence. *In re Bruno R.*, 2003-NMCA-057, N.M. , 66 P.3d 339.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Right and sufficiency of allocation in probation revocation proceeding, 70 A.L.R.5th 533.

32A-2-25. Parole revocation; procedures.

A. A child on parole from an agency that has legal custody who violates a term of parole may be proceeded against in a parole revocation proceeding conducted by the department or the supervising agency in accordance with procedures established by the department in cooperation with the juvenile parole board. A juvenile probation and parole officer may detain a child on parole status who is alleged to have violated a term or condition of parole until the completion and review of a preliminary parole revocation hearing.

B. If a retake warrant is issued by the department upon the completion of the preliminary parole revocation hearing, the juvenile institution to which the warrant is issued shall promptly transport the child to that institution at the expense of the department. If a child absconds from parole supervision and is apprehended in another state after the issuance of a retake warrant by the department, the juvenile justice services division of the department shall cause the return of the child to this state at the expense of the department.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-25, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 54.

32A-2-26. Sealing of records.

A. On motion by or on behalf of a person who has been the subject of a delinquency petition or on the court's own motion, the court shall vacate its findings, orders and judgments on the petition and order the legal and social files and records of the court, probation services and any other agency in the case sealed. If requested in the motion, the court shall also order law enforcement files and records sealed. An order sealing records and files shall be entered if the court finds that:

(1) two years have elapsed since the final release of the person from legal custody and supervision or two years have elapsed since the entry of any other judgment not involving legal custody or supervision; and

(2) the person has not, within the two years immediately prior to filing the motion, been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude or been found delinquent by a court and no proceeding is pending seeking such a conviction or finding.

B. Reasonable notice of the motion shall be given to:

(1) the children's court attorney;

(2) the authority granting the release;

(3) the law enforcement officer, department and central depository having custody of the law enforcement files and records if those records are included in the motion; and

(4) any other agency having custody of records or files subject to the sealing order.

C. Upon the entry of the sealing order, the proceedings in the case shall be treated as if they never occurred and all index references shall be deleted. The court, law enforcement officers and departments and agencies shall reply, and the person may reply, to an inquiry that no record exists with respect to the person. Copies of the sealing order shall be sent to each agency or official named in the order.

D. Inspection of the files and records or the release of information in the records included in the sealing order may thereafter be permitted by the court only:

(1) upon motion by the person who is the subject of the records and only to those persons named in the motion; and

(2) in its discretion, in an individual case, to any clinic, hospital or agency that has the person under care or treatment or to other persons engaged in fact finding or research.

E. Any finding of delinquency or need of services or conviction of a crime subsequent to the sealing order may at the court's discretion be used by the court as a basis to set aside the sealing order.

F. A person who has been the subject of a petition filed pursuant to the provisions of the Delinquency Act [Chapter 32A, Article 2 NMSA 1978] shall be notified in writing by the juvenile probation and parole officer of the right to have records sealed at the expiration of the disposition.

G. A person who is not the subject of a delinquency petition or a person who is determined by the court not to be a delinquent offender shall have his files and records automatically sealed by the court.

H. If two years have elapsed since a person was released from legal custody and supervision and the department has not received any new allegations of delinquency regarding the person, that person's files and records shall be automatically sealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-26, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 55; 2003, ch. 225, § 13.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For right to inspect public records, see 14-2-1 NMSA 1978.

For Arrest Record Information Act, see 29-10-1 NMSA 1978.

The 2003 amendment, effective July 1, 2003, substituted "person" for "individual" throughout the section and added Subsections G and H.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-45 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Record sealing discretionary when child commits felony following two "clean" years. - When an individual has been the subject of a petition filed under the Children's Code, has two subsequent "clean" years and then commits a series of felonies, the provisions of Subsection A, relating to the sealing of children's courts records, are not mandatory but are discretionary, pursuant to Subsection E. *State v. Doe*, 96 N.M. 648, 633 P.2d 1246 (Ct. App. 1981) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For comment, "The Freedom of the Press vs. The Confidentiality Provisions in the New Mexico Children's Code," see 4 N.M.L. Rev. 119 (1973).

For survey, "Children's Court Practice in Delinquency and Need of Supervision Cases Under the New Rules," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1976).

For article, "Child Welfare Under the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978: A New Mexico Focus," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 413 (1980).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 47 Am. Jur. 2d Juvenile Courts and Delinquent and Dependent Children § 115 et seq.

32A-2-27. Injury to person or destruction of property; liability; costs and attorneys' fees; restitution.

A. Any person may recover damages not to exceed four thousand dollars (\$4,000) in a civil action in a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction from the parent, guardian or custodian having custody and control of a child when the child has maliciously or willfully injured a person or damaged, destroyed or deprived use of property, real or personal, belonging to the person bringing the action.

B. Recovery of damages under this section is limited to the actual damages proved in the action, not to exceed four thousand dollars (\$4,000) taxable court costs and, in the discretion of the court, reasonable attorneys' fees to be fixed by the court or tribunal.

C. Nothing contained in this section limits the discretion of the court to issue an order requiring damages or restitution to be paid by the child when the child has been found to be within the provisions of the Delinquency Act [this article].

D. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed so as to impute liability to any foster parent.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-27, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 56.

ANNOTATIONS

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-46 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Not violative of due process. - As the legislature can properly determine that a parental liability statute is reasonably necessary, such a statute does not deprive the parents of property without due process of law. *Alber v. Nolle*, 98 N.M. 100, 645 P.2d 456 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Equal protection. - A similar statute does not deprive parents of equal protection of the laws. *Alber v. Nolle*, 98 N.M. 100, 645 P.2d 456 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Legislative intent. - A similar statute constituted a legislative recognition of the moral duty owed by a parent to exercise reasonable care so as to control his minor child and prevent him from maliciously or willfully damaging the property of another. *Potomac Ins. Co. v. Torres*, 75 N.M. 129, 401 P.2d 308 (1965) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Definition of "willful" and "malicious" conduct. - There is very little, if any, difference between "willful" and "malicious" conduct, and an act done "willfully" or "maliciously" means the intentioned doing of a harmful act without just cause or excuse or an intentional act done in utter disregard for the consequences, and does not necessarily mean actual malice or ill will. *Potomac Ins. Co. v. Torres*, 75 N.M. 129, 401 P.2d 308 (1965); *Ortega v. Montoya*, 97 N.M. 159, 637 P.2d 841 (1981) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Young child may be capable of willful and malicious conduct. - As a matter of law, a young child is not incapable of willful and malicious conduct in committing an intentional tort. It is for the trier of fact to determine, based upon the child's age, experience and mental capacity, whether the child acted in a willful and malicious manner. *Ortega v. Montoya*, 97 N.M. 159, 637 P.2d 841 (1981) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Statutory basis required for parental liability. - In the absence of statutory authority, there is no basis for holding the parents, qua parents, civilly liable for crimes of their minor child. *Lamb v. Randall*, 95 N.M. 35, 618 P.2d 379 (Ct. App. 1980) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Requisite malice or willfulness may be readily inferred from defendant's act in driving at excessive speeds in a crowded business district, in attempting to evade police pursuit, and in striking a car which was stopped at a red traffic light. *Potomac Ins. Co. v. Torres*, 75 N.M. 129, 401 P.2d 308 (1965) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Child need not first be found liable. - There is no requirement, as a predicate for parental liability, that the child be first found liable. *Alber v. Nolle*, 98 N.M. 100, 645 P.2d 456 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Parents do not have property right in their child's teeth. - The court found no logical reason which would justify holding that either their child's teeth or the investment in orthodontic work on them should properly be considered as property of the parent, and for the damage or destruction of which recovery might be had. *Ross v. Souter*, 81 N.M. 181, 464 P.2d 911 (Ct. App. 1970) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Seizure of money of inmate of boys' school. - The only legal way that the money of any boy in New Mexico boys' school can be taken or seized for damages to property caused by him is to institute a civil action, obtain a judgment and then levy execution on any money held by the institution. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-121 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Pain and suffering is an actual damage recoverable under the parental liability statute. *Alber v. Nolle*, 98 N.M. 100, 645 P.2d 456 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Award of attorney fees on appeal requires statutory authority. *Alber v. Nolle*, 98 N.M. 100, 645 P.2d 456 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Criminal responsibility of parent for act of child, 12 A.L.R.4th 673.

Jurisdiction or power of juvenile court to order parent of juvenile to make restitution for juvenile's offense, 66 A.L.R.4th 985.

Liability of adult assailant's family to third party for physical assault, 25 A.L.R.5th 1.

32A-2-28. Parental responsibility.

A. In any complaint alleging delinquency, a parent of the child alleged to be delinquent may be made a party in the petition. If a parent is made a party and if a child is adjudicated a delinquent, the court may order the parent or parents to submit to counseling, participate in any probation or other treatment program ordered by the court and, if the child is committed for institutionalization, participate in any institutional treatment or counseling program including attendance at the site of the institution. The court shall order the parent to support the child committed for institutionalization by paying the reasonable costs of support, maintenance and treatment of the child that the parent is financially able to pay. The court may use the child support guidelines set forth in Section 40-4-11.1 NMSA 1978 to calculate a reasonable payment.

B. If a fine is imposed against a child by a court of this state, the parent of the child is not liable to pay the fine.

C. The court may enforce any of its orders issued pursuant to this section by use of its contempt power.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-28, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 57.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Right of juvenile court defendant to be represented during court proceedings by parent, 11 A.L.R.4th 719.

Criminal responsibility of parent for act of child, 12 A.L.R.4th 673.

32A-2-29. Motor Vehicle Code violations.

A. The municipal, magistrate or metropolitan court shall have original exclusive jurisdiction over all Motor Vehicle Code or municipal traffic code violations when the person alleged to have committed the violation is a child, with the exception of those violations contained in Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of Section 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978 and all traffic offenses alleged to have been committed by the child arising out of the same occurrence pursuant to Subsection B of this section.

B. If the court acquires jurisdiction over a child pursuant to any of those Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 NMSA 1978] violations contained in Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of Section 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978, it shall have jurisdiction over all traffic offenses alleged to have been committed by the child arising out of the same occurrence.

C. All traffic offenses which the child is found to have committed by the municipal, magistrate or metropolitan court or for which the child is adjudicated delinquent by the children's court shall be subject to the reporting requirements and the suspension and revocation provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 NMSA 1978] and shall not be subject to the confidentiality provisions of the Delinquency Act [Chapter 32A, Article 2 NMSA 1978].

D. Only the children's court may incarcerate a child who has been found guilty of any Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 NMSA 1978] or municipal traffic code violations.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-29, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 58; 2003, ch. 225, § 14.

ANNOTATIONS

The 2003 amendment, effective July 1, 2003, substituted "Section 32A-2-3" for "Section 32-2-3" following "Subsection A of" in Subsections A and B; deleted "children's" near the beginning of Subsection B; in Subsection D, substituted "Only the children's court" for "No tribunal" at the beginning and deleted "without first securing the approval of the children's court" at the end.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-48 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Failure of child-defendant to appear. - When a court has jurisdiction over violations of the Motor Vehicle Code by a child, that court also has authority to issue an arrest warrant pursuant to court rule when the child-defendant fails to appear as ordered. 1989 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 89-14 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For comment, "The Freedom of the Press vs. The Confidentiality Provisions in the New Mexico Children's Code," see 4 N.M.L. Rev. 119 (1973).

32A-2-30. Indigency standard; fee schedule; reimbursement.

A. The court shall use a standard adopted and information provided by the public defender department to determine indigency of children in proceedings on petitions alleging delinquency.

B. The court shall use a fee schedule adopted by the public defender department when appointing attorneys to represent children in proceedings on petitions alleging delinquency.

C. The court shall order reimbursement from the parents, guardians or custodians of a child who has received or desires to receive legal representation or another benefit under the Public Defender Act [31-15-1 to 31-15-12 NMSA 1978] after a determination is made that the child was not indigent according to the standard for indigency of children adopted by the public defender department.

D. Any amounts recovered pursuant to this section shall be paid to the state treasurer for credit to the general fund.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-30, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 59.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For defense of indigents, see 31-16-1 to 31-16-10 NMSA 1978.

For form for indigent defense services eligibility determination in children's court, see Rule 10-408 NMRA.

32A-2-31. Child adjudicated delinquent; victim restitution; compensation; deductions.

A. A delinquent child may be ordered by the court to pay restitution to the victim of the child's delinquent act.

B. The department may provide compensation to a delinquent child engaged in a rehabilitative work program and shall promulgate necessary rules and regulations to provide deductions from that compensation for:

(1) victim restitution ordered by the court and for transmitting those deductions to the clerk of that court;

(2) the crime victims reparation fund and for transmitting those deductions to the state treasurer for credit to that fund; and

(3) the reasonable costs incident to the confinement of the delinquent child.

C. The deductions provided by Subsection B of this section shall not exceed fifty percent of the compensation earned by the child and shall not be less than five percent of that compensation.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-31, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 60.

32A-2-32. Confidentiality; records.

A. All social records, including diagnostic evaluation, psychiatric reports, medical reports, social studies reports, pre-parole reports and supervision histories obtained by the juvenile probation office, parole officers and parole board or in possession of the department, are privileged and shall not be disclosed directly or indirectly to the public.

B. The records described in Subsection A of this section shall be open to inspection only by:

(1) court personnel;

(2) court appointed special advocates;

(3) the child's attorney or guardian ad litem;

(4) department personnel;

(5) any local substitute care review board or any agency contracted to implement local substitute care review boards;

(6) corrections department personnel;

(7) law enforcement officials;

(8) district attorneys;

(9) any state government social services agency in any state;

(10) those persons or entities of a child's Indian tribe specifically authorized to inspect such records pursuant to the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 or any regulations promulgated thereunder;

(11) tribal juvenile justice system and social service representatives;

(12) a foster parent, if the records are those of a child currently placed with that foster parent or of a child being considered for placement with that foster parent when the records concern the social, medical, psychological or educational needs of the child;

(13) school personnel involved with the child if the records concern the child's social or educational needs;

(14) health care or mental health professionals involved in the evaluation or treatment of the child, the child's parents, guardians or custodian or other family members;

(15) representatives of the protection and advocacy system, pursuant to the provisions of the federal Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act and the federal Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Amendments Act of 1991; and

(16) any other person or entity, by order of the court, having a legitimate interest in the case or the work of the court.

C. Whoever intentionally and unlawfully releases any information or records closed to the public pursuant to this section or releases or makes other unlawful use of records in violation of this section is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-2-32, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 61; 2003, ch. 225, § 15.

ANNOTATIONS

The 2003 amendment, effective July 1, 2003, inserted "attorney or" in Paragraph B(3) and inserted "Amendments" following "Mentally Ill Individuals" in Paragraph B(15).

Developmental Disabilities Assistance. - The federal Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, referred to in Subsection B(15), appears as 42 U.S.C. § 6000 et seq.

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, referred to in Subsection B(10), appears as 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Act. - The federal Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Amendments Act of 1991, referred to in Subsection B(15), is codified at 42 U.S.C. § 10801 et seq.

32A-2-33. Child in possession of a firearm on school premises; detention; hearing.

A. If a public school administrator or employee has reasonable cause to believe that a child is in possession of or has been in possession of a firearm on school premises in violation of Section 30-7-2.1 NMSA 1978, the administrator or employee shall immediately report the child's actions to a law enforcement agency and the children, youth and families department.

B. Upon receipt of a report pursuant to Subsection A of this section, the law enforcement agency may conduct an investigation to determine if there is probable cause to believe that the child possessed a firearm on school premises.

C. If the law enforcement agency determines there is probable cause to believe that the child possessed a firearm on school premises, the law enforcement agency may take the child into custody and deliver the child to a detention facility licensed by the department. After the child is delivered to a detention facility, the department shall comply with the notification provisions set forth in Subsection C of Section 32A-2-10 NMSA 1978. The child shall be detained in the detention facility, pending a detention hearing pursuant to the provisions of Section 32A-2-13 NMSA 1978.

D. As used in this section, "firearm" means any weapon that will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosion; the frame or receiver of any such weapon; or any firearm muffler or firearm silencer. "Firearm" includes any handgun, rifle or shotgun.

History: Laws 1999, ch. 216, § 1; 2003, ch. 225, § 16.

ANNOTATIONS

The 2003 amendment, effective July 1, 2003, deleted "the federal Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994 or" following "in violation of" in Subsection A; substituted "may" for "shall immediately" following "law enforcement agency" in Subsections B and C; and added "As used in this section" at the beginning of Subsection D.

Effective dates. - Laws 1999, ch. 216, § 2, makes the act effective on July 1, 1999.

ARTICLE 3 FAMILY IN NEED OF SERVICES ACT

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Section 32A-3-1 NMSA 1978 was originally enacted as 32-3-1 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 62, but since the former provisions of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles were compiled at this location, the section as enacted

by Chapter 77 of Laws 1993 was recompiled to Chapter 32A NMSA 1978, in order to retain a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law. Citations to decisions under prior law have been included whenever possible.

32A-3-1. Short title.

Chapter 32 [32A], Articles 3A and 3B NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Family in Need of Services Act".

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3-1, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 62.

ARTICLE 3A FAMILIES IN NEED OF SERVICES

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Sections 32A-3A-1 to 32A-3A-10 NMSA 1978 were originally enacted as 32-3A-1 to 32-3A-10 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, §§ 63 to 72, and were subsequently recompiled to this location in 1993 in order to retain a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law.

32A-3A-1. Purpose.

Chapter 32 [32A], Article 3A NMSA 1978 shall be interpreted and construed to effectuate the following expressed legislative purposes:

A. to recognize that many instances of truancy and running away on the part of a child are symptomatic of a family in need of services and in some situations results in the inability of the parent and child to share a residence; and

B. to provide early intervention and services for a family in need of services in order to forestall the breakdown of the family unit and to avoid the need for court intervention.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3A-1, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 63.

32A-3A-2. Definitions.

As used in the Family in Need of Services Act [Chapter 32A, Articles 3A and 3B NMSA 1978]:

A. "family in need of services" means:

(1) a family whose child, subject to compulsory school attendance, is absent from school without authorized excuse more than ten days during a school semester;

(2) a family whose child is absent from the child's place of residence for twenty-four hours or more without the consent of the parent, guardian or custodian;

(3) a family in which the parent, guardian or custodian of a child refuses to permit the child to live with the parent, guardian or custodian; or

(4) a family in which the child refuses to live with his parent, guardian or custodian;

B. "family needs assessment" means an evaluation of a child and family for the purpose of identifying the family's specific strengths as well as the problems and needs of the child and family;

C. "family services" means services that address specific needs of the family and include:

(1) family preservation services;

(2) child care services;

(3) homemaker services;

(4) crisis counseling;

(5) transportation services;

(6) community mental health services;

(7) individual, family or group counseling services;

(8) parent training services;

(9) recreational services; and

(10) community based services;

D. "plan for family services" or "plan" means an intervention plan based on the needs of the child and family that incorporates the family's strengths and is developed as part of the assessment and referral process.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3A-2, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 64.

32A-3A-3. Request on behalf of family in need of services; withdrawal of request; presumption of good faith.

A. Any child or family member who has a reasonable belief that the family is a family in need of services may request family services from the department.

B. Any person who has a reasonable belief that a family is a family in need of services may submit a referral on behalf of the family to the department.

C. Any authorized representative of a local school board or governing authority of a private school may submit a request for family services on behalf of a family to the department if:

(1) a child in that family is absent from school without an authorized excuse for more than ten days during a school semester; and

(2) the request is accompanied by an affidavit in which the authorized representative swears to the following:

(a) that a representative of the school met with the child's parent, guardian or custodian to discuss the child's chronic absence from school or that the child's parent, guardian or custodian refused to attend a meeting to discuss the child's chronic absence from school;

(b) that the school has offered the child counseling services to determine whether the child's educational needs were being met and that when the school provides an alternative education program, the child has been provided with an opportunity to enroll in the alternative education program; and

(c) that the school has conducted a review of the child's educational status, which may include psychological or educational testing of the child, in accordance with regulations adopted by the state board of education, to determine whether learning problems are a cause of the child's absence from school and, if so, what steps were taken to overcome the learning problems.

D. A family that requests or accepts family services may withdraw its request for or acceptance of family services at any time.

E. Any person who refers a family for family services is presumed to be acting in good faith and shall be immune from civil or criminal liability, unless the person acted in bad faith or with malicious purpose.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3A-3, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 65.

32A-3A-4. Assessment and referral process.

A. The department, the state department of public education and the department of health shall cooperatively design and implement an assessment and referral process for the purpose of assessing the needs of a family in need of services and making appropriate referrals.

B. The assessment and referral process shall include, to the extent possible given the availability of resources:

- (1) the child;
- (2) the parent, guardian or custodian of the child;
- (3) the department;
- (4) an appropriate school official; and
- (5) a mental health professional.

C. The assessment and referral process may include any appropriate person recommended by the child's family, the department, the state department of public education, the local education agency and the department of health, including:

- (1) the child's teacher;
- (2) the child's school counselor; or
- (3) a physician.

D. When the child involved in the assessment and referral process is an Indian child, the assessment and referral process shall include contact with the Indian child's tribe for the purpose of consulting and exchanging information.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3A-4, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 66; 1995, ch. 206, § 18.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, added "the department, the state department of public education, the local education agency and the department of health" following "child's family" in Subsection C.

32A-3A-5. Plan for family services; family needs assessment; referral.

A. Upon receipt of a request or referral for family services for a child or family, the department, the department of health and an appropriate school official shall, to the extent possible given the availability of resources, initiate a family needs assessment as soon as possible and produce an interim plan within fourteen days of the request or referral or prior to a protective custody hearing.

B. Within sixty days of a request or referral for family services, the department, the department of health and an appropriate school official, to the extent possible given the availability of resources, produce a plan for family services. The plan shall rely on the following assessments:

- (1) an educational assessment of the child;
- (2) a psychological assessment of the child's family; and
- (3) any other individual or family assessment that may be needed.

C. The plan for family services shall include:

- (1) a statement of the problem;
- (2) the child's needs;
- (3) the family's needs;
- (4) the type of service or treatment that the family needs; and
- (5) the available resources in the department and the family's community to which the family may be referred.

D. When the child is an Indian child, the plan for family services shall indicate the person contacted in the Indian child's tribe and the results of that contact.

E. During the assessment and referral process, the department, the department of health and an appropriate school official shall, to the extent possible given the availability of resources, provide appropriate referrals for the child and the family consistent with the recommendations set forth in the plan for family services.

F. The department, the department of health and the state department of public education shall develop a system to monitor the results and effectiveness of referrals made to children and families and shall conduct a yearly evaluation of the assessment and referral process.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3A-5, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 67.

32A-3A-6. Voluntary placement of child outside home; documentation.

A. Upon written application by a parent, guardian or custodian, and if good cause is shown, the department may accept custody of a minor child for temporary voluntary placement outside the home.

B. Prior to accepting any child for voluntary placement, the department shall document the following:

- (1) the efforts made by the department to provide or arrange for services by other public or private agencies that would be affordable to the family and that would alleviate the conditions leading to the placement request;
- (2) any determination that the services are not available;
- (3) any refusal by the parent, guardian or custodian to accept the services; and
- (4) the fact that conditions leading to the placement request could not be alleviated by services aimed at keeping the child in the home.

C. If the department accepts custody of a child, the department shall provide the child with shelter in an appropriate facility, pursuant to the provisions of Section 32-3B-6 [32A-3B-6] NMSA 1978, that is located as close as possible to the child's residence. The child shall not be held in a jail or other facility intended or used for the incarceration of adults charged or convicted of criminal offenses or a facility for the detention of children alleged to be or adjudicated as delinquent children.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3A-6, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 68.

32A-3A-7. Voluntary placement; time limitation.

A. No child shall remain in voluntary placement for longer than ninety consecutive days or for more than ninety days in any calendar year; provided that a child may remain in voluntary placement up to an additional ninety consecutive days upon order of the children's court after the filing of a petition by the department for extension of voluntary placement, a hearing and a finding that additional voluntary placement is in the best interests of the child.

B. In no event shall a child remain in voluntary placement for a period in excess of one hundred eighty consecutive days or for more than one hundred eighty days in any three hundred sixty-five day period.

C. Any placement described in this section shall not be considered abandonment by a parent, guardian or custodian or other family member.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3A-7, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 69.

32A-3A-8. Duty to file a petition.

If any child has remained in voluntary placement for longer than one hundred eighty consecutive days or for more than one hundred eighty days in any three hundred sixty-five day period and the parent, guardian or custodian of the child refuses to or cannot

accept the child back into the parent's, guardian's or custodian's custody, the department shall immediately file a petition alleging that the child is a neglected child or that the child's family needs court-ordered family services.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3A-8, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 70.

32A-3A-9. Right to regain custody.

A parent, guardian or custodian may at any time demand and obtain the return of a child voluntarily placed outside the home. The child shall be returned within seventy-two hours of the demand; however, the department may prevent the immediate return by requesting the children's court attorney to file a petition alleging neglect or abuse and by obtaining temporary custody of the child before the expiration of the seventy-two hours.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3A-9, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 71.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Right of parent to regain custody of child after temporary conditional relinquishment of custody, 35 A.L.R.4th 61.

32A-3A-10. Voluntary placement; rights of parent.

Any parent, guardian or custodian whose child is in voluntary placement shall have the following rights with respect to the child:

- A. the right of reasonable visitation with the child;
- B. the right to be informed of changes in the child's school or of changes in the child's placement by the department; and
- C. the right of decision as to all nonemergency and nonroutine medical care provided for the child.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3A-10, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 72.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Denial or restriction of visitation rights to parent charged with sexually abusing child, 1 A.L.R.5th 776.

ARTICLE 3B FAMILIES IN NEED OF COURT-ORDERED SERVICES

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Sections 32A-3B-1 to 32A-3B-22 NMSA 1978 were originally enacted as 32-3B-1 to 32-3B-22 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, §§ 73 to 94, and were recompiled to this location in 1993 in order to retain a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law.

32A-3B-1. Purpose.

Chapter 32 [32A], Article 3B NMSA 1978 shall be interpreted and construed to effectuate the following expressed legislative purposes:

A. through court intervention, to provide services for a family in need of services when voluntary services have been exhausted; and

B. to recognize that many instances of truancy and running away by a child are symptomatic of a family in need of services and that in some family situations the child and parent are unable to share a residence.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-1, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 73.

32A-3B-2. Definitions.

As used in Chapter 32 [32A], Article 3B NMSA 1978 "family in need of court-ordered services" means the child or the family has refused family services or the department has exhausted appropriate and available family services and court intervention is necessary to provide family services to the child or family and the following circumstances exist:

A. it is a family whose child, subject to compulsory school attendance, is absent from school without an authorized excuse more than ten days during a school semester;

B. it is a family whose child is absent from the child's place of residence for a time period of twenty-four hours or more without consent of the child's parent, guardian or custodian;

C. it is a family whose child refuses to return home and there is good cause to believe that the child will run away from home if forced to return to his parent, guardian or custodian; or

D. it is a family in which the child's parent, guardian or custodian refuses to allow the child to return home and a petition alleging neglect of the child is not in the child's best interests.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-2, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 74.

32A-3B-3. Protective custody; interference with protective custody; penalty.

A. A child may be taken into protective custody by a law enforcement officer without a court order when the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that:

- (1) the child has run away from the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
- (2) the child without parental supervision is suffering from illness or injury;
- (3) the child has been abandoned; or
- (4) the child is endangered by his surroundings and removal from those surroundings is necessary to ensure the child's safety.

B. A child may be taken into protective custody pursuant to a court order issued after an agency legally charged with the supervision of the child has notified a law enforcement agency that the child has run away from a placement.

C. When a child is taken into protective custody, the department shall make a reasonable effort to determine whether the child is an Indian child.

D. Any person, other than the child taken into protective custody, who interferes with placing the child in protective custody is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-3, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 75.

32A-3B-4. Protective custody; restrictions; time limitations.

A. A law enforcement officer who takes a child into protective custody shall, with all reasonable speed:

- (1) inform the child of the reasons for the protective custody; and
- (2) contact the department.

B. When the department is contacted by a law enforcement officer who has taken a child into protective custody, the department may:

- (1) accept custody of the child and designate an appropriate facility in which to place the child; or
- (2) return the child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian, if the child's safety is assured.

C. A child taken into protective custody shall not be placed in or transported in a law enforcement vehicle or any other vehicle that contains an adult placed under arrest, unless circumstances exist in which any delay in transporting the child to an appropriate facility would be likely to result in substantial danger to the child's physical safety. When such circumstances exist, the circumstances shall be described in writing by the driver of the vehicle and submitted to the driver's supervisor within forty-eight hours after the driver transported the child.

D. A child taken into protective custody shall not be held involuntarily for more than forty-eight hours, unless a petition to extend the custody is filed pursuant to the provisions of the Family in Need of Services Act [Chapter 32A, Articles 3A and 3B NMSA 1978] or the Abuse and Neglect Act [Chapter 32A, Article 4 NMSA 1978].

E. When a petition is filed or any time thereafter, the children's court or district court may issue an ex-parte custody order based upon a sworn written statement of facts showing that probable cause exists to believe that protective custody of the child is necessary.

F. The protective custody order shall be served on the respondent by a person authorized to serve arrest warrants and shall direct the law enforcement officer to take custody of the child and deliver the child to a place designated by the court.

G. The Rules of Evidence do not apply to the issuance of an ex-parte custody order.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-4, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 76.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For Rules of Evidence, see Rule 11-101 NMRA et seq.

32A-3B-5. Notification to family; release from protective custody.

A. When the department takes a child into protective custody and the child is not released to the child's parent, guardian or custodian, the department shall provide written notice as soon as possible, and in no case later than twenty-four hours, to the child's parent, guardian or custodian, with a statement of the reasons for taking the child into protective custody.

B. When the department releases a child placed in protective custody to the family, the department shall refer the family for voluntary family services.

C. When the department releases a child from protective custody and the child's parent, guardian or custodian refuses to allow the child to return home, the department shall file a petition pursuant to the provisions of the Abuse and Neglect Act [Chapter 32A, Article 4 NMSA 1978].

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-5, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 77.

32A-3B-6. Place of custody.

Unless a child from a family in need of services who has been placed in department custody is also alleged or adjudicated delinquent, the child shall not be held in a jail or other facility intended or used for the incarceration of adults charged with criminal offenses or for the detention of children alleged to be delinquent children, but may be placed in the following community-based shelter-care facilities:

- A. a licensed foster-care home or any home authorized under the law for the provision of foster care, group care or use as a protective residence;
- B. a facility operated by a licensed child welfare services agency;
- C. a facility provided for in the Children's Shelter Care Act [32A-9-1 to 32A-9-7 NMSA 1978]; or
- D. in a home of a relative of the child, when the relative provides the court with a sworn statement that the relative will not return the child to the dangerous surroundings that prompted protective custody for the child.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-6, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 78.

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - This section is substantively similar to former 32-1-23 NMSA 1978. See also 32A-1-15 and 32A-2-10 NMSA 1978.

32A-3B-7. Protective custody hearing; time limitations.

A. When a child of an alleged family in need of court-ordered services is taken into protective custody by the department or the department petitions the court for protective custody of the child, a custody hearing shall be held within ten days from the date the petition is filed to determine if the child should remain with the family or be placed in the custody of the department pending adjudication. Upon written request of the respondent, the hearing may be held earlier, but in no event shall the hearing be held sooner than two days after the date the petition was filed.

B. The parent, guardian or custodian of the child shall be given reasonable notice of the time and place of the hearing.

C. When the custody hearing is conducted, the court shall release the child to his parent, guardian or custodian unless probable cause exists to believe that:

(1) the child is in immediate danger from his surroundings and the child's removal from those surroundings is necessary for his safety or well-being;

(2) the child will be subject to injury by others if not placed in the protective custody of the department; or

(3) a parent, guardian or custodian of the child or any other person is unable or unwilling to provide adequate supervision and care for the child.

D. At the conclusion of the protective custody hearing, if the court determines that protective custody pending adjudication is appropriate, the court may:

(1) award custody of the child to the department; or

(2) return the child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian, subject to conditions that will reasonably assure the safety and well-being of the child.

E. In addition to any disposition made by the court pursuant to the provisions of Subsection D of this section, the court may order the child and family to participate in an assessment and referral process. Copies of any diagnostic or evaluation reports ordered by the court shall be provided to the parties at least five days before the adjudicatory hearing is scheduled. The diagnostic and evaluation reports shall not be sent to the court.

F. The Rules of Evidence shall not apply to protective custody hearings conducted pursuant to the provisions of this section.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-7, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 79.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For Rules of Evidence, see Rule 11-101 NMRA et seq.

32A-3B-8. Basic rights.

A. A child subject to the provisions of the Children's Code [this chapter] is entitled to the same basic rights as an adult, except as otherwise provided in the Children's Code.

B. In proceedings on a petition alleging a family in need of court-ordered services, the court may appoint counsel if appointment of counsel would serve the interests of justice.

C. In proceedings on a petition alleging a family in need of court-ordered services, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for the child at the inception of the proceedings. An officer or employee of an agency vested with legal custody of the child shall not be appointed as a guardian ad litem for the child.

D. Whenever it is reasonable and appropriate, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem who is knowledgeable about the child's cultural background.

E. A person afforded rights pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Code shall be advised of those rights at that person's first appearance before the court on a petition filed under the Children's Code.

F. A child of an alleged or adjudicated family in need of court-ordered services shall not be fingerprinted or photographed for identification purposes, unless pursuant to a court order.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-8, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 80.

32A-3B-9. Change in placement.

A. When the child's placement is changed, including a return to the child's home, written notice of the placement change shall be given to the child's guardian ad litem, parent, guardian or legal custodian ten days prior to the placement change, unless an emergency situation requires moving the child prior to sending notice.

B. When the child's guardian ad litem requests a court hearing to contest the proposed placement change, the department shall not change the child's placement pending the result of the court hearing, unless an emergency requires changing the child's placement prior to the hearing.

C. When a child's placement is changed and notice pursuant to the provisions of Subsection A of this section is not provided, written notice shall be sent to the child's guardian ad litem, parent, guardian or legal custodian within three days after the placement change.

D. Notice pursuant to the provisions of this section is not required for removal of the child from temporary emergency care, emergency foster care or respite care.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-9, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 81.

32A-3B-10. Petition; endorsement of petition.

A petition regarding an alleged family in need of court-ordered services shall not be filed unless the children's court attorney, after consultation with the department, determines and endorses upon the petition that filing is in the best interests of the child and family.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-10, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 82.

32A-3B-11. Petition; allegations.

A. A petition to initiate a proceeding regarding an alleged family in need of court-ordered services shall include the following allegations:

(1) that the child or the family are in need of court-ordered family services;

(2) that the child and the family participated in or refused to participate in a plan for family services and that the department has exhausted appropriate and available services; and

(3) that court intervention is necessary to assist the department in providing necessary services to the child and the family.

B. In addition to the allegations required pursuant to the provisions of Subsection A of this section, a petition that alleges a child's chronic absence from school shall be accompanied by an affidavit filed by a school official, in accordance with the provisions of Section 32-3A-3 [32A-3A-3] NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-11, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 83.

32A-3B-12. Adjudicatory hearing; time limitations.

A. An adjudicatory hearing for an alleged family in need of court-ordered services shall be commenced within ninety days after the latest of the following dates:

(1) the date that the petition is served on the respondent;

(2) if the trial court orders a mistrial or a new trial, the date the order is filed; or

(3) in the event of an appeal, the date that the mandate or order disposing of the appeal is filed in district court.

B. The children's court attorney shall represent the state at the adjudicatory hearing.

C. When the adjudicatory hearing is not commenced within the time limits specified in this section or within the period of any extension of those time limits, the petition shall be dismissed with prejudice.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-12, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 84.

32A-3B-13. Conduct of hearings; penalty.

A. All hearings shall be recorded by stenographic notes or by electronic, mechanical or other appropriate means.

B. All hearings regarding a family in need of court-ordered services shall be closed to the general public, subject to the following exceptions:

(1) the parties, the parties' counsel, witnesses and other persons approved by the court may be present at the hearings. Those other persons the court finds to have a proper interest in the case or in the work of the court, may be admitted by the court to closed

hearings on the condition that they refrain from divulging any information which would identify the child or family involved in the proceedings; and

(2) accredited representatives of the news media shall be allowed to be present at the hearings, subject to the condition that they refrain from divulging information that would identify any child involved in the proceedings or the parent, guardian or custodian of that child and further subject to enabling regulations the court finds necessary for the maintenance of order and decorum and for the furtherance of the purposes of the Children's Code [this chapter].

C. When the court finds that it is in the best interest of the child, the child may be excluded from a family in need of court-ordered services hearing. The court may also exclude the child from a hearing on dispositional issues.

D. A person or party granted admission to a closed hearing who intentionally divulges information concerning the hearing in violation of the provisions of this section is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-13, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 85.

32A-3B-14. Findings; dismissal; dispositional matters.

A. The court shall determine if the allegations of the petition are admitted or denied by the parent or child. If the allegations are denied, the court shall proceed to hear evidence on the petition. The court, after hearing all of the evidence regarding an alleged family in need of court-ordered services, shall make and record its findings.

B. If the court finds, on the basis of a valid admission of the allegations set forth in the petition or on the basis of clear and convincing evidence that is competent, material and relevant in nature, that the child is a child of a family in need of court-ordered services, the court may proceed immediately or at a postponed hearing to make disposition of the case. If the court does not find that the child is a child of a family in need of court-ordered services, the court shall dismiss the petition.

C. In that part of the hearings regarding dispositional issues, all relevant and material evidence helpful in determining the questions presented, including oral and written reports, may be received by the court and may be relied upon to the extent of its probative value, even though not competent had it been offered during the part of the hearings regarding adjudicatory issues.

D. On the court's motion or motion of a party, the court may continue the hearing on the petition for a reasonable time to receive reports and other evidence regarding disposition. The court shall continue the hearing pending the receipt of the plan for family services if that document has not been prepared and received. During any

continuance granted pursuant to this subsection, the court shall make an appropriate order for legal custody of the child.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-14, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 86; 1995, ch. 206, § 19.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, inserted "by the parent or child" in the first sentence of Subsection A.

32A-3B-15. Plan for family services.

A. Prior to holding a dispositional hearing, the court shall direct the department to prepare a written family services plan for submission to the court.

B. The plan for family services shall contain the following information:

(1) a statement of the problem;

(2) the needs of the child;

(3) the needs of the family;

(4) a description of the specific progress needed to be made by both the parent and the child, the reasons why the plan is likely to be useful, the availability of any proposed services and the department's overall plan for ensuring that the services will be delivered;

(5) if removal from the home or continued residence outside the home is recommended for the child, a statement of the likely harm the child will suffer as a result of removal from the home, including emotional harm resulting from separation from the child's parents;

(6) if removal from the home or continued residence outside the home is recommended for the child, a description of any previous efforts to work with the parent and the child in the home and a description of any in-home treatment programs that have been considered and rejected;

(7) a description of the steps that will be taken to minimize any harm to the child that may result if separation from the child's parent occurs or continues;

(8) if removal from the home or continued residence outside the home is recommended for the child and the child is sixteen years of age or older, a description of the specific skills the child requires for successful transition into independent living as an adult, what programs are necessary to develop the skills, the reasons why the programs are likely

to be useful, the availability of any proposed programs and the department's overall plan for ensuring that the child will be adequately prepared for adulthood; and

(9) when the child is an Indian child, contact shall be made with the child's Indian tribe for the purpose of consultation and exchange of information and the plan shall indicate the person contacted in the child's Indian tribe and the results of that contact.

C. A copy of the plan shall be provided by the department to all parties at least five days before the dispositional hearing.

D. If the child is a member of an adjudicated family in need of court-ordered services, any temporary custody orders shall remain in effect until the court has received and considered the plan at the dispositional hearing.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-15, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 87.

32A-3B-16. Dispositional judgment.

A. At the conclusion of the dispositional hearing, the court shall set forth its findings on the following issues in the dispositional judgment:

- (1) the ability of the parent and child to share a residence;
- (2) the interaction and interrelationship of the child with his parent, his siblings and any other person who may significantly affect the child's best interest;
- (3) the child's adjustment to his home, school and community;
- (4) whether the child's educational needs are being met;
- (5) the mental and physical health of all individuals involved;
- (6) the wishes of the child as to his custodian;
- (7) the wishes of the child's parent, guardian or custodian as to the child's custody;
- (8) whether there exists a relative of the child or any other individual who, after study by the department, is found to be qualified to receive and care for the child;
- (9) the availability of services recommended in the treatment plan;
- (10) the department's efforts to work with the parent and child in the home and a description of the in-home treatment programs that the department has considered and rejected;

(11) whether the placement preferences set forth in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 or the placement preferences of the child's Indian tribe have been incorporated into the plan. When placement preferences have not been incorporated into the plan, an explanation shall be clearly stated and supported; and

(12) when the child is an Indian child, whether the family service plan provides for maintaining the Indian child's cultural ties.

B. When there is an adjudication regarding a family in need of court-ordered services, the court shall enter judgment and make any of the following dispositions:

(1) permit the child to remain with the child's parent, guardian or custodian, subject to conditions and limitations the court may prescribe;

(2) place the child under the protective supervision of the department;

(3) transfer legal custody of the child to:

(a) the department;

(b) an agency responsible for the care of neglected or abused children; or

(c) the child's noncustodial parent, if that is found to be in the child's best interests; or

(4) if the evidence indicates that the child's educational needs are not being met, the local education agency may be joined as a party and directed to assess the child's needs within forty-five days, attempt to meet the child's educational needs and document its efforts to meet the child's educational needs.

C. Unless a child of an adjudicated family in need of court-ordered services is also found to be a delinquent child, the child shall not be confined in an institution established for the long-term care and rehabilitation of delinquent children or in a facility for the detention of alleged delinquent children.

D. When the child is an Indian child, the child's cultural needs shall be considered during dispositional judgment and, when reasonable, access to cultural practices and traditional treatment shall be provided to the Indian child.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-16, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 88.

ANNOTATIONS

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

32A-3B-17. Disposition of developmentally disabled or mentally disordered child; in a proceeding under the Family in Need of Services Act.

A. If during any stage of a proceeding regarding a family in need of court-ordered services petition the evidence indicates that the child is or may be developmentally disabled or mentally disordered, the court may order the department to:

(1) secure an assessment of the child;

(2) prepare appropriate referrals for services for the child; and

(3) if necessary, initiate proceedings for the involuntary placement of the child as mentally disordered or developmentally disabled pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act [32A-6-1 to 32A-6-22 NMSA 1978].

B. When a child in department custody needs involuntary placement for residential mental health or developmental disability services, the department shall file a motion for that child's placement pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act.

C. A court hearing for consideration of an involuntary placement of a child for residential treatment or habilitation, when the child is subject to the provisions of the Family in Need of Services Act [Chapter 32A, Articles 3A and 3B NMSA 1978], shall be heard by the court as a part of the family in need of court-ordered services proceedings. All parties to the family in need of court-ordered services proceedings shall be provided with notice of the involuntary placement hearing.

D. A guardian ad litem appointed pursuant to the Family in Need of Services Act shall serve as the guardian ad litem for a child for the purposes of the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act. When a child is fourteen years of age or older and his guardian ad litem determines that the child's wishes conflict with the child's best interests, the guardian ad litem shall petition the court for the appointment of an attorney to represent the child pursuant to the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act. Upon receiving the petition, the court shall appoint counsel for the child.

E. When a child is subject to the provisions of the Family in Need of Services Act and is receiving residential treatment or habilitation services, any documentation required pursuant to the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act shall be filed with the court as part of the family in need of court-ordered services proceeding. A review of the child's placement in a residential treatment or habilitation program shall occur in the same manner and within the same time requirements as provided in the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act.

F. The clerk of the court shall maintain a separate section within a child's family in need of services file for documents pertaining to actions taken under the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act.

G. A child subject to the provisions of the Family in Need of Services Act who receives treatment in a residential treatment or habilitation program shall enjoy all the substantive and procedural rights set forth in the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-17, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 89; 1995, ch. 206, § 20.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, added "in a proceeding under the Family in Need of Services Act" in the section heading, in Subsection B, substituted "when a child in department custody needs involuntary placement for residential" for "when the department has reason to believe that a child in department custody needs residential" and substituted "file a motion" for "petition", and added Subsections C through G.

32A-3B-18. Dispositional judgments; time limitations; modification, termination or extension of court order.

A. A judgment vesting legal custody of a child in an agency shall remain in force for an indeterminate period not exceeding two years from the date entered.

B. A judgment vesting legal custody of a child in an individual, other than the child's parent, shall remain in force for two years from the date entered unless terminated sooner by court order.

C. A judgment vesting legal custody of a child in the child's parent or a permanent guardian shall remain in force for an indeterminate period from the date entered until terminated by court order or until the child is emancipated or reaches the age of majority.

D. At any time prior to expiration, a judgment vesting legal custody or granting protective supervision may be modified, revoked or extended on motion by a party or the guardian ad litem.

E. Prior to the expiration of a judgment transferring legal custody to an agency, the court may extend the judgment for additional periods of one year if it finds that the extension is necessary to safeguard the welfare of the child or the public interest.

F. When a child reaches eighteen years of age, all family in need of court-ordered services orders affecting the child then in force automatically terminate. The termination of the orders shall not disqualify a child from eligibility for transitional services.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-18, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 90.

32A-3B-19. Periodic review of dispositional judgments.

A. Within six months of any original dispositional order and within six months of any subsequent continuation of the order, the department shall petition the court for a review of the disposition of the family in need of court-ordered services order. The review may be carried out by either of the following:

(1) a judicial review hearing conducted by the court; or

(2) a judicial review hearing conducted by a special master; provided, however, that the court approve any findings made by the special master.

B. The children's court attorney shall give twenty days' written notice to all parties of the time, place and purpose of any judicial review hearing held pursuant to Subsection A of this section.

C. At any judicial review hearing held pursuant to Subsection A of this section, the department and all persons given notice of the judicial review shall have the opportunity to present evidence and to cross-examine witnesses. At the hearing, the department shall not only show that it has made reasonable effort to implement the plan for family services approved by the court in its dispositional order, but shall also present an updated plan for any period of extension of the dispositional order. The parent, guardian or custodian of the child shall demonstrate to the court the family's effort to comply with the plan for family services approved by the court in its dispositional order and, if applicable, that the family's effort to maintain contact with the child was diligent and made in good faith, given the family's circumstances and abilities.

D. The Rules of Evidence shall not apply to hearings held pursuant to this section.

E. At the conclusion of any hearing held pursuant to this section, the court shall make findings of fact and conclusions of law.

F. The court shall determine, during a review of a dispositional or continuation order, whether the placement preferences set forth in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 or the placement preferences of the child's Indian tribe have been followed and whether the child's treatment plan provides for maintaining the child's cultural ties. When placement preferences have not been incorporated into an order, good cause for noncompliance shall be clearly stated and supported.

G. Based on its findings, the court shall order one or more of the following dispositions:

(1) permit the child to remain with the child's parent, guardian or custodian, subject to conditions and limitations the court may prescribe, including protective supervision of the child by the department;

(2) return the child to his parents and place the child under the protective supervision of the department;

(3) transfer or continue legal custody of the child to:

(a) the department, subject to the provisions of Paragraph (6) of this subsection;

(b) a relative or other individual who, after study by the department or other agency designated by the court, is found by the court to be qualified to receive and care for the child with protective supervision by the department; or

(c) to the noncustodial parent, if that is found to be in the child's best interests;

(4) dismiss the action and return the child to the child's parent without supervision;

(5) continue the child in the legal custody of the department with or without any required parental involvement in a treatment plan;

(6) make additional orders regarding the treatment plan or placement of the child to protect the child's best interests, if the court determines the department has failed in implementing any material provision of the treatment plan or abused its discretion in the placement or proposed placement of the child;

(7) if at any judicial review the court finds that the child's parent, guardian or custodian has not complied with the court-ordered treatment plan, the court may order the child's parent, guardian or custodian to show cause why he should not be held in contempt of court and subject to sanctions;

(8) provide for a culturally appropriate treatment plan, access to cultural practices and traditional treatment for an Indian child;

(9) direct the department to show cause why an abuse or neglect action has not been filed; or

(10) if the local education agency has been made a party, direct the local education agency to show cause why it has not met the child's educational needs.

H. Dispositional orders entered pursuant to this section shall remain in force for a period of six months.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-19, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 91; 1995, ch. 206, § 21.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For children's court attorney, see 32A-1-6 NMSA 1978.

For Rules of Evidence, see Rule 11-101 NMRA et seq.

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, substituted "plan for family services" for "family services plan" in Subsection C and inserted "or more" following "order one" in Subsection G.

Indian Child Welfare Act - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

32A-3B-20. Parental responsibility.

A. The court shall order the parent to pay the reasonable costs of support and maintenance of the child that the parent is financially able to pay if a child is adjudicated to be a child of a family in need of court-ordered services and the court orders the child placed with an agency or individual other than the parent. The court may use the child support guidelines set forth in Section 40-4-11.1 NMSA 1978 to calculate a reasonable payment.

B. The court may enforce any of its orders issued pursuant to this section by use of its contempt power.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-20, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 92.

32A-3B-21. Expungement of records.

A. On motion by or on behalf of an individual who has been the subject of a petition filed under the Children's Code [this chapter], or on the court's own motion, the court shall vacate its findings, orders and judgments on the petition, and order the legal and social files and records of the court, the department and any other agency in the case expunged, and if requested in the motion the court shall also order law enforcement files and records expunged. An order expunging records and files shall be entered if the court finds that:

(1) two years have elapsed since the final release of the individual from legal custody and supervision or two years have elapsed since the entry of any other judgment not involving legal custody or supervision; and

(2) the individual has not, within the two years immediately prior to filing the motion, been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude or found delinquent by a court, and no proceeding is pending seeking such a conviction or finding.

B. Reasonable notice of the motion shall be given to:

(1) the children's court attorney;

(2) the authority granting the release if the final release was from an agency, parole or probation;

(3) the law enforcement officer, department and central depository having custody of the law enforcement files and records if those records are included in the motion; and

(4) any other agency having custody of records or files subject to the expungement order.

C. Upon the entry of the expungement order, the proceedings in the case shall be treated as if they never occurred, and all index references shall be deleted and the court, law enforcement officers and departments and agencies shall reply, and the individual may reply, to an inquiry that no record exists with respect to such person. Copies of the expungement order shall be sent to each agency or official named in the order.

D. Any finding of delinquency or conviction of a crime, subsequent to the expungement order may at the court's discretion be used by the court as a basis to set aside the expungement order.

E. A person who has been the subject of a petition filed under the Children's Code shall be notified of the right to have records expunged.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-21, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 93.

32A-3B-22. Confidentiality; records; penalty.

A. All records concerning a family in need of services, including social records, diagnostic evaluation, psychiatric or psychological reports, videotapes, transcripts and audio recordings of a child's statement of abuse or medical reports, that are in the possession of the court or the department or that were produced or obtained by the department during an investigation in anticipation of or incident to a family in need of court-ordered services proceeding, shall be confidential and closed to the public.

B. The records described in Subsection A of this section shall be open to inspection only by:

(1) court personnel;

(2) court appointed special advocates;

(3) the child's guardian ad litem;

(4) department personnel;

- (5) any local substitute care review board or any agency contracted to implement local substitute care review boards;
- (6) law enforcement officials;
- (7) district attorneys;
- (8) any state government social services agency in any state;
- (9) those persons or entities of an Indian tribe specifically authorized to inspect the records pursuant to the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 or any regulations promulgated thereunder;
- (10) tribal juvenile justice system and social service representatives;
- (11) a foster parent, if the records are those of a child currently placed with that foster parent or of a child being considered for placement with that foster parent and the records concern the social, medical, psychological or educational needs of the child;
- (12) school personnel involved with the child, if the records concern the child's social or educational needs;
- (13) health care or mental health professionals involved in the evaluation or treatment of the child, the child's parents, guardian, custodian or other family members;
- (14) protection and advocacy representatives, pursuant to the federal Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act and the federal Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Act of 1991; and
- (15) any other person or entity, by order of the court, having a legitimate interest in the case or the work of the court.

C. Whoever intentionally and unlawfully releases any information or records that are closed to the public pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Code [this chapter] or releases or makes other unlawful use of records in violation of that code is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-3B-22, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 94.

ANNOTATIONS

Federal acts. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

The federal Development Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act is found at 42 U.S.C. § 6000 et seq.

The federal Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Act of 1991 is codified at 42 U.S.C. § 10801 et seq.

ARTICLE 4

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Sections 32A-4-1 to 32A-4-33 NMSA 1978 were originally enacted as 32-4-1 to 32-4-31 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, §§ 95 to 127, but since the former provisions of the Interstate Compact on Placement of Juveniles were compiled at that location, the sections as enacted by Chapter 77 of Laws 1993 were recompiled to Chapter 32A NMSA in order to retain a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law. Citations to decisions under prior law have been included whenever possible.

32A-4-1. Short title.

Chapter 32 [32A], Article 4 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Abuse and Neglect Act".

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-1, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 95.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For provisions of Safe Haven for Infants Act, see Chapter 32A, Article 22.

For provisions of the Kinship Guardianship Act, see 40-10B-1 to 40-10B-15 NMSA 1978.

32A-4-2. Definitions.

As used in the Abuse and Neglect Act [this article]:

A. "abandonment" includes instances when the parent, without justifiable cause:

(1) left the child without provision for the child's identification for a period of fourteen days; or

(2) left the child with others, including the other parent or an agency, without provision for support and without communication for a period of:

(a) three months if the child was under six years of age at the commencement of the three-month period; or

(b) six months if the child was over six years of age at the commencement of the six-month period;

B. "abused child" means a child:

(1) who has suffered or who is at risk of suffering serious harm because of the action or inaction of the child's parent, guardian or custodian;

(2) who has suffered physical abuse, emotional abuse or psychological abuse inflicted or caused by the child's parent, guardian or custodian;

(3) who has suffered sexual abuse or sexual exploitation inflicted by the child's parent, guardian or custodian;

(4) whose parent, guardian or custodian has knowingly, intentionally or negligently placed the child in a situation that may endanger the child's life or health; or

(5) whose parent, guardian or custodian has knowingly or intentionally tortured, cruelly confined or cruelly punished the child;

C. "aggravated circumstances" include those circumstances in which the parent, guardian or custodian has:

(1) attempted, conspired to cause or caused great bodily harm to the child or great bodily harm or death to the child's sibling;

(2) attempted, conspired to cause or caused great bodily harm or death to another parent, guardian or custodian of the child;

(3) attempted, conspired to subject or has subjected the child to torture, chronic abuse or sexual abuse; or

(4) had his parental rights over a sibling of the child terminated involuntarily;

D. "great bodily harm" means an injury to a person that creates a high probability of death, that causes serious disfigurement or that results in permanent or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any member or organ of the body;

E. "neglected child" means a child:

(1) who has been abandoned by the child's parent, guardian or custodian;

(2) who is without proper parental care and control or subsistence, education, medical or other care or control necessary for the child's well-being because of the faults or habits of the child's parent, guardian or custodian or the failure or refusal of the parent, guardian or custodian, when able to do so, to provide them;

(3) who has been physically or sexually abused, when the child's parent, guardian or custodian knew or should have known of the abuse and failed to take reasonable steps to protect the child from further harm;

(4) whose parent, guardian or custodian is unable to discharge his responsibilities to and for the child because of incarceration, hospitalization or physical or mental disorder or incapacity; or

(5) who has been placed for care or adoption in violation of the law; provided that nothing in the Children's Code [this chapter] shall be construed to imply that a child who is being provided with treatment by spiritual means alone through prayer, in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination, by a duly accredited practitioner thereof is for that reason alone a neglected child within the meaning of the Children's Code; and further provided that no child shall be denied the protection afforded to all children under the Children's Code;

F. "physical abuse" includes but is not limited to any case in which the child exhibits evidence of skin bruising, bleeding, malnutrition, failure to thrive, burns, fracture of any bone, subdural hematoma, soft tissue swelling or death and:

(1) there is not a justifiable explanation for the condition or death;

(2) the explanation given for the condition is at variance with the degree or nature of the condition;

(3) the explanation given for the death is at variance with the nature of the death; or

(4) circumstances indicate that the condition or death may not be the product of an accidental occurrence;

G. "sexual abuse" includes but is not limited to criminal sexual contact, incest or criminal sexual penetration, as those acts are defined by state law; and

H. "sexual exploitation" includes but is not limited to:

(1) allowing, permitting or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution;

(2) allowing, permitting, encouraging or engaging a child in obscene or pornographic photographing; or

(3) filming or depicting a child for obscene or pornographic commercial purposes, as those acts are defined by state law.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-2, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 96; 1997, ch. 34, § 1; 1999, ch. 77, § 3.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1997 amendment, effective July 1, 1997, added Paragraph B(1) and redesignated former Paragraphs B(1) to (4) as Paragraphs B(2) to (5).

The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 1999, deleted "but is not limited to" following "includes" in the introductory language of Subsection A; in Subsection B, in Paragraph (1), inserted "has suffered or who" and added the language beginning "because of" to the end, and in Paragraph (2), inserted "or caused"; added Subsections C and D and redesignated the subsequent subsections accordingly; in Subsection E, in Paragraph (2), substituted "failure" for "neglect", and in Paragraph (4), deleted "other" following "hospitalization or".

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-3 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

"Abused child." - Prior to its amendment in 1997, the definition of "abused child," did not permit the children's court to adjudicate a child abused or neglected where there was no evidence that the parent, guardian or custodian was responsible for the abuse or neglect. *State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. Vincent L.*, 1998-NMCA-089, 125 N.M. 452, 963 P.2d 529, cert. denied, 125 N.M. 654, 964 P.2d 818 (1998).

"Aggravated circumstances." - Sections 32A-4-2C, 32A-4-22C, and 32A-4-28B(2) NMSA 1978 are constitutional facially and as applied to a mother, whose parental rights were terminated without the state making reasonable efforts toward family reunification, where the mother had previously had parental rights terminated as to another child and no progress was evident in the mother's efforts to kick a 4-year drug abuse problem. *State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. Amy B.*, 2003-NMCA-017, N.M. , 61 P.3d 845.

Stepfather as "custodian". - A stepfather meets the definition of "custodian" for purposes of the court's subject matter jurisdiction over him in a proceeding on a petition alleging abuse or neglect of a child. *State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't (In re Candice Y.)*, 2000-NMCA-035, 128 N.M. 813, 999 P.2d 1045.

"Neglected". - Evidence that a mother left her children in the care at their grandparents presented insufficient evidence to prove that mother was unfit to care for her children and failed to show that the children were "neglected" under Paragraph E(2), where mother left the children with the grandparents for extended periods of time but she visited them and had them to her various residences on a regular basis. *Thomas-Lott v. Earles*, 2002-NMCA-103, 132 N.M. 772, 55 P.3d 984, cert. denied, N.M. , P.3d (2002).

Neglect of psychological needs. - The New Mexico Children's Code's definition of a "neglected child" is subject to broad interpretation and arguably encompasses situations

where the child's psychological needs are neglected. *Martinez v. Mafchir*, 35 F.3d 1486 (10th Cir. 1994).

Retardation evidence not required for ruling on neglect. - In a neglect proceeding, evidence that a child is severely retarded is not required for a ruling that the child is neglected. *State ex rel. Health & Social Servs. Dep't v. Natural Father*, 93 N.M. 222, 598 P.2d 1182 (Ct. App. 1979) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Even though incarceration alone is not an appropriate reason to terminate parental rights, where the father was convicted of the murder of the mother, his subsequent long-term incarceration was sufficient to establish that the child was neglected, and that termination of his parental rights was justified. *State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. Joe R.*, 1997-NMSC-038, 123 N.M. 711, 945 P.2d 76.

Definition of "sexual abuse" constitutional. - The definition of "sexual abuse" in this section is not unconstitutionally vague as applied to defendant's conduct which fit squarely within the specifically prohibited conduct, namely criminal sexual contact of a minor. *State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't (In re Candice Y.)*, 2000-NMCA-035, 128 N.M. 813, 999 P.2d 1045.

Law reviews. - For comment, "The Freedom of the Press vs. The Confidentiality Provisions in the New Mexico Children's Code," see 4 N.M.L. Rev. 119 (1973).

For article, "Treating Children Under the New Mexico Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 279 (1980).

For note, "Children's Code - Neglect - State ex rel. Health & Social Services Department v. Natural Father," see 12 N.M.L. Rev. 505 (1982).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Power of court or other public agency to order medical treatment for child over parental objections not based on religious grounds, 97 A.L.R.3d 421.

32A-4-3. Duty to report child abuse and child neglect; responsibility to investigate child abuse or neglect; penalty.

A. Every person, including a licensed physician; a resident or an intern examining, attending or treating a child; a law enforcement officer; a judge presiding during a proceeding; a registered nurse; a visiting nurse; a schoolteacher; a school official; a social worker acting in an official capacity; or a member of the clergy who has information that is not privileged as a matter of law, who knows or has a reasonable suspicion that a child is an abused or a neglected child shall report the matter immediately to:

(1) a local law enforcement agency;

(2) the department office in the county where the child resides; or

(3) a tribal law enforcement or social services agency for any Indian child residing in Indian country.

B. A law enforcement agency receiving the report shall immediately transmit the facts of the report and the name, address and phone number of the reporter by telephone to the department office in the county where the child resides and shall transmit the same information in writing within forty-eight hours. A department office receiving a report shall immediately transmit the facts of the report and the name, address and phone number of the reporter by telephone to a local law enforcement agency and shall transmit the same information in writing within forty-eight hours. The written report shall contain the names and addresses of the child and the child's parents, guardian or custodian, the child's age, the nature and extent of the child's injuries, including any evidence of previous injuries, and other information that the maker of the report believes might be helpful in establishing the cause of the injuries and the identity of the person responsible for the injuries. The written report shall be submitted upon a standardized form agreed to by the law enforcement agency and the department.

C. The recipient of a report under Subsection A of this section shall take immediate steps to ensure prompt investigation of the report. The investigation shall ensure that immediate steps are taken to protect the health or welfare of the alleged abused or neglected child, as well as that of any other child under the same care who may be in danger of abuse or neglect. A local law enforcement agency is responsible for investigating reports of alleged child abuse or neglect at schools, daycare facilities or child care facilities.

D. If the child alleged to be abused or neglected is in the care or control of or in a facility administratively connected to the department, the report shall be investigated by local law enforcement. The investigation shall ensure that immediate steps are taken to protect the health or welfare of the alleged abused or neglected child, as well as that of any other child under the same care who may be in danger of abuse or neglect.

E. A law enforcement agency or the department shall have access to any of the records pertaining to a child abuse or neglect case maintained by any of the persons enumerated in Subsection A of this section, except as otherwise provided in the Abuse and Neglect Act [Chapter 32A, Article 4 NMSA 1978].

F. A person who violates the provisions of Subsection A of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-3, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 97; 1997, ch. 34, § 2; 2003, ch. 189, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1997 amendment, effective July 1, 1997, inserted "responsibility to investigate child abuse or neglect" in the section heading, deleted "or persons" following "person" in the next-to-last sentence in Subsection B, substituted "alleged abused" for "abused" in the second sentence in Subsection C and in the second sentence in Subsection D, added the third sentence in Subsection C, deleted former Subsection D relating to abuse or neglect of a child while in the care of a child care facility or family day care home, redesignated former Subsections E to G as Subsections D to F, and substituted "by local law enforcement" for "through the office of the district attorney" at the end of the first sentence in Subsection D.

The 2003 amendment, effective July 1, 2003, in Subsection A, deleted "but not limited to" near the beginning, inserted "or a member of the clergy who has information that is not privileged as a matter of law" following "an official capacity"; substituted "agency" for "agencies" in Paragraph A(3); substituted "A department office" for "Any office of the department" preceding "receiving a report" in Subsection B.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-15 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Dismissals from human services department were in accordance with law and supported by substantial evidence, which included the failure to promptly report the alleged sexual abuse of a child to the proper authorities. *Perkins v. Department of Human Servs.*, 106 N.M. 651, 748 P.2d 24 (Ct. App. 1987) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Requirement of "consultation" is not due process pre-deprivation hearing requirement, and plaintiff day-care center operator's constitutional right to due process was not violated by the human services department's transfer of state subsidized children to other facilities and suspension of federal funds pending completion of an investigation. *Rice v. Vigil*, 642 F. Supp. 212 (D.N.M. 1986), *aff'd sub nom. Rice v. New Mexico*, 854 F.2d 1323 (10th Cir. 1988) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For comment, "The Freedom of the Press vs. The Confidentiality Provisions in the New Mexico Children's Code," see 4 N.M.L. Rev. 119 (1973).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 42 Am. Jur. 2d Infants § 16.

Criminal liability for excessive or improper punishment inflicted on child by parent, teacher, or one in loco parentis, 89 A.L.R.2d 396.

Sexual abuse of child by parent as ground for termination of parent's right to child, 58 A.L.R.3d 1074.

Parent's involuntary confinement, or failure to care for child as result thereof, as evincing neglect, unfitness or the like in dependency or divestiture proceeding, 79 A.L.R.3d 417.

Admissibility of expert medical testimony on battered child syndrome, 98 A.L.R.3d 306.

Validity and construction of penal statute prohibiting child abuse, 1 A.L.R.4th 38.

Validity, construction, and application of state statute requiring doctor or other person to report child abuse, 73 A.L.R.4th 782.

Physical examination of child's body for evidence of abuse as violative of Fourth Amendment or as raising Fourth Amendment issue, 93 A.L.R. Fed. 530.

43 C.J.S. Infants § 14.

32A-4-4. Complaints; referral; preliminary inquiry.

A. Complaints alleging neglect or abuse shall be referred to the department, which shall conduct an investigation to determine the best interests of the child with regard to any action to be taken.

B. During the investigation of a complaint alleging neglect or abuse, the matter may be referred to another appropriate agency and conferences may be conducted for the purpose of effecting adjustments or agreements that will obviate the necessity for filing a petition. At the commencement of the investigation, the parties shall be advised of their basic rights and no party may be compelled to appear at any conference, to produce any papers or to visit any place. The investigation shall be completed within a reasonable period of time from the date the complaint was made.

C. After completion of the investigation on a neglect or abuse complaint, the department shall either recommend or refuse to recommend the filing of a petition.

D. The department shall file a petition within two days after the date that the child is taken into custody. When a petition is not filed in a timely manner, the child shall be released to the child's parent, guardian or custodian.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-4, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 98.

32A-4-5. Admissibility of report in evidence; immunity of reporting person; investigation of report.

A. In any proceeding alleging neglect or abuse under the Children's Code [this chapter] resulting from a report required by Section 32-4-3 [32A-4-3] NMSA 1978 or in any proceeding in which that report or any of its contents are sought to be introduced in evidence, the report or its contents or any other facts related thereto or to the condition

of the child who is the subject of the report shall not be excluded on the ground that the matter is or may be the subject of a physician-patient privilege or similar privilege or rule against disclosure.

B. Anyone reporting an instance of alleged child neglect or abuse or participating in a judicial proceeding brought as a result of a report required by Section 32-4-3 [32A-4-3] NMSA 1978 is presumed to be acting in good faith and shall be immune from liability, civil or criminal, that might otherwise be incurred or imposed by the law, unless the person acted in bad faith or with malicious purpose.

C. After properly verifying the identity of the public official, any school personnel or other person who has the duty to report child abuse pursuant to Section 32-4-3 [32A-4-3] NMSA 1978 shall permit a member of a law enforcement agency, including tribal police officers, an employee of the district attorney's office, an investigative interviewer for a program described in Subsection E of this section or an employee of the department, to interview the child with respect to a report without the permission of the child's parent, guardian or custodian. Any person permitting an interview pursuant to this subsection is presumed to be acting in good faith and shall be immune from liability, civil or criminal, that might otherwise be incurred or imposed by law, unless the person acted in bad faith or with malicious purpose.

D. All law enforcement personnel, an employee of the district attorney's office, an investigative interviewer for a program described in Subsection E of this section and all employees of the department shall conduct interviews in a manner and place that protects the child and family from unnecessary trauma and embarrassment.

E. If a community has a program for child abuse investigation that includes an investigation interview of the alleged victim, the investigation may be conducted at a site designated by the community program.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-5, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 99; 1995, ch. 206, § 22.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, added "investigation of report" in the section heading, added "an employee of the district attorney's office, an investigative interviewer for a program described in Subsection E of this section" in Subsections C and D, and added Subsection E.

Law reviews. - For comment, "The Freedom of the Press vs. The Confidentiality Provisions in the New Mexico Children's Code," see 4 N.M.L. Rev. 119 (1973).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Validity, construction, and application of statute limiting physician-patient privilege in judicial proceedings relating to child abuse or neglect, 44 A.L.R.4th 649.

32A-4-6. Taking into custody; penalty.

A. A child may be held or taken into custody:

(1) by a law enforcement officer when the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the child is suffering from illness or injury as a result of alleged abuse or neglect or has been abandoned or is in danger from the child's surroundings and removal from those surroundings is necessary; or

(2) by medical personnel when there are reasonable grounds to believe that the child has been injured as a result of abuse or neglect and that the child may be at risk of further injury if returned to the child's parent, guardian or custodian. The medical personnel shall hold the child until a law enforcement officer is available to take custody of the child or until a law enforcement officer has authorized release of the child to the department.

B. When a child is taken into custody by the department, the department shall make reasonable efforts to determine whether the child is an Indian child.

C. If a child taken into custody is an Indian child and is alleged to be neglected or abused, the department shall give notice to the agent of the Indian child's tribe in accordance with the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978.

D. Any person who intentionally interferes with protection of a child, as provided by Subsection A of this section, is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-6, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 100.

ANNOTATIONS

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

Warrant required to enter home. - For the purpose of qualified immunity analysis, it is clearly established that an officer could not enter a home without a warrant absent exigent circumstances or an emergency situation. *Chavez v. Board of County Comm'rs*, 2001-NMCA-065, 130 N.M. 753, 31 P.3d 1027.

Exception to warrant requirement. - Implicit in this section and other New Mexico authority is the recognition that a law enforcement officer may not intrude on a person's reasonable expectation of privacy unless the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that immediate action is necessary to safeguard a child from imminent harm or injury. *Chavez v. Board of County Comm'rs*, 2001-NMCA-065, 130 N.M. 753, 31 P.3d 1027.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Construction and effect of statutes mandating consideration of, or creating presumptions regarding, domestic violence in awarding custody of children, 51 A.L.R.5th 241.

32A-4-7. Release or delivery from custody.

A. A person taking a child into custody shall, with all reasonable speed:

(1) release the child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian and issue verbal counsel or warning as may be appropriate; or

(2) deliver the child to the department or to an appropriate shelter-care facility or, in the case of a child who is believed to be suffering from a serious physical or mental condition or illness that requires prompt treatment or diagnosis, deliver the child to a medical facility. If a law enforcement officer delivers a child to a shelter-care facility or a medical facility, the officer shall immediately notify the department that the child has been placed in the department's custody.

B. When an alleged neglected or abused child is delivered to the department, a department caseworker shall review the need for placing the child in custody and shall release the child from custody unless custody is appropriate or has been ordered by the court. When a child is delivered to an appropriate shelter-care facility or medical facility, a department caseworker shall review the need for retention of custody within a reasonable time after delivery of the child to the facility and shall release the child from custody unless custody is appropriate or has been ordered by the court.

C. If a child is placed in the custody of the department and is not released to the child's parent, guardian or custodian, the department shall give written notice thereof as soon as possible, and in no case later than twenty-four hours, to the child's parent, guardian or custodian together with a statement of the reason for taking the child into custody.

D. Reasonable efforts shall be made to prevent or eliminate the need for removing the child from the child's home, with the paramount concern being the child's health and safety. In all cases when a child is taken into custody, the child shall be released to the child's parent, guardian or custodian, unless the department files a petition within two days from the date that the child was taken into custody.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-7, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 101; 1999, ch. 77, § 4.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 1999, in Paragraph A(2), substituted "or" for "and" in the first sentence, and inserted "or a medical facility" in the second sentence; in Subsection B, inserted "or medical facility" in the second sentence; and added the first sentence of Subsection D.

32A-4-8. Place of temporary custody.

Unless a child alleged to be neglected or abused is also alleged or adjudicated delinquent, the child shall not be held in a jail or other facility intended or used for the incarceration of adults charged with criminal offenses or for the detention of children alleged to be delinquent children, but may be placed in the following community-based shelter-care facilities:

A. with a relative of the child who is willing to guarantee to the court that the child will not be returned to the alleged abusive or neglectful parent, guardian or custodian without the prior approval of the court;

B. a licensed foster home or any home authorized under the law for the provision of foster care, group care or use as a protective residence;

C. a facility operated by a licensed child welfare services agency; or

D. a facility provided for in the Children's Shelter Care Act [32A-9-1 to 32A-9-7 NMSA 1978].

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-8, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 102.

32A-4-9. Indian child placement; preferences.

A. An Indian child accepted for foster care or pre-adoptive placement shall be placed in the least restrictive setting that most closely approximates a family in which his special needs, if any, may be met. The Indian child shall also be placed within reasonable proximity to the Indian child's home, taking into account any special needs of the Indian child. In any foster care or pre-adoptive placement, a preference shall be given, in the absence of good cause to the contrary, to a placement with:

(1) a member of the Indian child's extended family;

(2) a foster care home licensed, approved and specified by the Indian child's tribe;

(3) an Indian foster care home licensed or approved by an authorized non-Indian licensing authority; or

(4) an institution for children approved by the Indian child's tribe or operated by an Indian organization that has a program suitable to meet the Indian child's needs.

B. When the placement preferences set forth in Subsection A of this section are not followed or if the Indian child is placed in an institution, a plan shall be developed to ensure that the Indian child's cultural ties are protected and fostered.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-9, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 103.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Construction and application of Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (ICWA) (25 U.S.C.A. §§ 1901 et seq.) upon child custody determinations, 89 A.L.R.5th 195.

32A-4-10. Basic rights.

A. A child subject to the provisions of the Children's Code [this chapter] is entitled to the same basic rights as an adult, except as otherwise provided in the Children's Code.

B. In proceedings on a petition alleging neglect or abuse, counsel shall be appointed for the parent, guardian or custodian of the child at the inception of the proceeding. The appointed counsel shall represent the parent, guardian or custodian until an indigency determination is made at the custody hearing. Counsel shall also be appointed if, in the court's discretion, appointment of counsel is required in the interest of justice.

C. During an abuse and neglect proceeding, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for a child at the inception of the proceeding. No officer or employee of an agency that is vested with the legal custody of the child shall be appointed as guardian ad litem of the child.

D. When reasonable and appropriate, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem who is knowledgeable about the child's particular cultural background.

E. The court shall assure that the child receives zealous representation by the child's guardian ad litem, pursuant to the provisions of Section 32-1-6 [32A-1-7] NMSA 1978.

F. A person afforded rights under the Children's Code shall be advised of those rights at that person's first appearance before the court on a petition under the Children's Code.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-10, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 104.

ANNOTATIONS

Children's court's failure to appoint guardian not jurisdictional. - In a proceeding to terminate a minor mother's parental rights, the failure of the children's court to appoint a guardian ad litem for the mother did not deprive the court of jurisdiction since the court appointed counsel to represent her pursuant to Rule 1-017C NMRA. State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. Lilli L., 1996-NMCA-014, 121 N.M. 376, 911 P.2d 884.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Right of indigent parent to appointed counsel in proceeding for involuntary termination of parental rights, 92 A.L.R.5th 379.

32A-4-11. Use immunity.

A. At any stage of a proceeding under the Abuse and Neglect Act [this article], the children's court attorney may apply for use immunity for a respondent for in-court testimony. The in-court testimony of an immunized respondent shall not be used against that respondent in a criminal prosecution; provided, however, that the respondent may be prosecuted for perjury that occurs during the respondent's testimony in children's court.

B. At any stage of a proceeding under the Abuse and Neglect Act, the children's court attorney may apply for use immunity for any records, documents or other physical objects produced by the immunized respondent in that children's court proceeding, production of which was compelled by a court order.

C. At any stage of a proceeding under the Abuse and Neglect Act, the children's court attorney may apply for use immunity for a respondent for any statement that a respondent makes in the course of a court-ordered psychological evaluation or treatment program to the professional designated by the department in furtherance of the court's order. Such immunity shall attach only to those statements made during the course of the actual evaluation or treatment and specifically does not attach to statements made to other department employees, agents or other representatives in the course of the investigation of alleged child abuse or neglect.

D. Any other information available to the professional designated by the department to perform the court-ordered evaluation or treatment shall not be the subject of any application or order for immunity.

E. All immunized statements referred to in Subsection C that are subsequently reduced to writing shall be deleted before any report is released to law enforcement officers or district attorneys.

F. Use immunity orders shall not be entered nunc pro tunc.

G. The children's court attorney shall request a hearing on any application for immunity and shall give at least forty-eight hours notice to all parties and to the district attorney for the county in which the alleged abuse or neglect occurred. The district attorney shall have standing to object to the order for immunity.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-11, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 105.

32A-4-12. Protective orders.

A. At any stage of a proceeding under the Abuse and Neglect Act [this article], the children's court attorney may apply to the court for a protective order restricting the release of immunized testimony, immunized verbal statements for the purpose of psychological evaluation or treatment, or records, documents or other physical objects produced by an immunized respondent pursuant to a court order. The protective order shall apply to any person, except as designated by court order. The purpose of the

protective order is to allow the respondents to engage in evaluation and treatment programs as ordered by the court and to ensure that any statement by the respondents will remain privileged and confidential and will not be divulged to any other person, including law enforcement officers and district attorneys.

B. The children's court attorney shall apply for the protective order and request a hearing, and shall give at least forty-eight hours notice to all parties and to the district attorney for the county in which the alleged abuse or neglect occurred. The district attorney shall have standing to object to the protective order.

C. After the hearing, the court may issue a protective order, if issuance of the order will reasonably assist in the delivery of diagnostic and therapeutic services to the respondent and the respondent is otherwise likely to refuse to make statements on the basis of his privilege against self-incrimination.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-12, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 106.

32A-4-13. Contempt power.

A. At any stage of a proceeding under the Abuse and Neglect Act [this article], the court shall have the power and authority to issue orders to compel the appearance of witnesses, the giving of testimony and production of evidence by witnesses, including any party. Production of evidence includes an order to a respondent to undergo a psychological diagnostic evaluation and treatment.

B. Failure or refusal to obey the court's order may be punished by the court as contempt. A claim that giving testimony or producing evidence might tend to incriminate the person who is the subject of the order shall not excuse the person from complying with the court's order.

C. The children's court attorney shall make application to the court to compel compliance with the orders of the court.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-13, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 107.

32A-4-14. Change in placement.

A. When the child's placement is changed, including a return to the child's home, written notice shall be sent to the child's guardian ad litem, all parties, the child's CASA, the child's foster parents and the court ten days prior to the placement change, unless an emergency situation requires moving the child prior to sending notice.

B. When the child's guardian ad litem requests a court hearing to contest the proposed change, the department shall not change the child's placement pending the results of the court hearing, unless an emergency requires changing the child's placement prior to the hearing.

C. When a child's placement is changed without prior notice as provided for in Subsection A of this section, written notice shall be sent to the child's guardian ad litem, all parties, the child's CASA, the child's foster parents and the court within three days after the placement change.

D. Written notice is not required for removal of a child from temporary emergency care, emergency foster care or respite care. The department shall provide oral notification of the removal to the child's guardian ad litem.

E. No notice need be given to the parties, the child's foster parents or the court when placement is changed at the request of the substitute care provider. Notice shall be given to the child's guardian ad litem.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-14, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 108.

32A-4-15. Petition; authorization to file.

A petition alleging neglect or abuse shall not be filed unless the children's court attorney has determined and endorsed upon the petition that the filing of the petition is in the best interests of the child. The children's court attorney shall, upon request of a person authorizing the filing of a petition, furnish legal services in connection with the authorization and preparation of the petition and the representation of the petitioner if the petitioner so requests.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-15, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 109.

32A-4-16. Ex-parte custody orders.

A. At the time a petition is filed or any time thereafter, the children's court or the district court may issue an ex-parte custody order upon a sworn written statement of facts showing probable cause exists to believe that the child is abused or neglected and that custody under the criteria set forth in Section 32-4-16 [32A-4-18] NMSA 1978 is necessary.

B. The ex-parte custody order shall be served on the respondent by a person authorized to serve arrest warrants and shall direct the officer to take custody of the child and deliver him to a place designated by the court.

C. The Rules of Evidence do not apply to the issuance of an ex-parte custody order.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-16, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 110.

32A-4-17. Summons; content.

In addition to the requirements set forth in Section 32-1-11 [32A-1-12] NMSA 1978, in abuse and neglect proceedings, the summons shall clearly state that the proceeding could ultimately result in termination of the respondents' parental rights.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-17, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 111.

32A-4-18. Custody hearings; time limitations; notice; probable cause.

A. When a child alleged to be neglected or abused has been taken into custody by the department or the department has petitioned the court for temporary custody, a custody hearing shall be held within ten days from the date the petition is filed to determine if the child should remain in or be placed in the department's custody pending adjudication. Upon written request of the respondent, the hearing may be held earlier, but in no event shall the hearing be held sooner than two days after the date the petition was filed.

B. The parent, guardian or custodian of the child alleged to be abused or neglected shall be given reasonable notice of the time and place of the custody hearing.

C. At the custody hearing, the court shall release the child to his parent, guardian or custodian unless probable cause exists to believe that:

(1) the child is suffering from an illness or injury, and the parent, guardian or custodian is not providing adequate care for the child;

(2) the child is in immediate danger from his surroundings and removal from those surroundings is necessary for the child's safety or well-being;

(3) the child will be subject to injury by others if not placed in the custody of the department;

(4) there has been an abandonment of the child by his parent, guardian or custodian; or

(5) the parent, guardian or custodian is not able or willing to provide adequate supervision and care for the child.

D. At the conclusion of the custody hearing, if the court determines that custody pending adjudication is appropriate, the court may:

(1) return the child to his parent, guardian or custodian upon such conditions as will reasonably assure the safety and well-being of the child; or

(2) award custody of the child to the department with or without provision for visitation rights for the parent, guardian or custodian of the child.

Reasonable efforts shall be made to preserve and reunify the family, with the paramount concern being the child's health and safety.

E. At the conclusion of the custody hearing, the court may order the respondent or the child alleged to be neglected or abused, or both, to undergo appropriate diagnostic examinations or evaluations. Copies of any diagnostic or evaluation reports ordered by the court shall be provided to the parties at least five days before the adjudicatory hearing is scheduled. The reports shall not be sent to the court.

F. The Rules of Evidence shall not apply to custody hearings.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-18, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 112; 1999, ch. 77, § 5.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For Rules of Evidence, see Rule 11-101 NMRA et seq,

The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 1999, added the undesignated paragraph following Subsection D(2).

32A-4-19. Adjudicatory hearings; time limitations.

A. The adjudicatory hearing in a neglect or abuse proceeding shall be commenced within sixty days after the latest of the following dates:

- (1) the date that the petition is served on the respondent;
- (2) if the trial court orders a mistrial or a new trial, the date that the order is filed; or
- (3) in the event of an appeal, the date that the mandate or order is filed in the district court disposing of the appeal.

B. Prior to the adjudicatory hearing, all parties to the hearing shall attend a mandatory meeting and attempt to settle issues attendant to the adjudicatory hearing and develop a proposed treatment plan that serves the child's best interest.

C. The children's court attorney shall represent the state at the adjudicatory hearing.

D. When the adjudicatory hearing on any petition is not begun within the time period specified in Subsection A of this section or within the period of any extension granted, the petition shall be dismissed with prejudice.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-19, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 113; 1997, ch. 34, § 3.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1997 amendment, effective July 1, 1997, substituted "sixty days" for "ninety days" in the introductory paragraph of Subsection A, added Subsection B, and redesignated former Subsections B and C as Subsections C and D.

32A-4-20. Conduct of hearings; findings; dismissal; dispositional matters; penalty.

A. The proceedings shall be recorded by stenographic notes or by electronic, mechanical or other appropriate means.

B. All abuse and neglect hearings shall be closed to the general public.

C. Only the parties, their counsel, witnesses and other persons approved by the court may be present at a closed hearing. The foster parent, preadoptive parent or relative providing care for the child shall be given notice and an opportunity to be heard at the dispositional phase. Those other persons the court finds to have a proper interest in the case or in the work of the court may be admitted by the court to closed hearings on the condition that they refrain from divulging any information that would identify the child or family involved in the proceedings.

D. Accredited representatives of the news media shall be allowed to be present at closed hearings, subject to the condition that they refrain from divulging information that would identify any child involved in the proceedings or the parent, guardian or custodian of that child and subject to enabling regulations as the court finds necessary for the maintenance of order and decorum and for the furtherance of the purposes of the Children's Code [this chapter].

E. If the court finds that it is in the best interest of the child, the child may be excluded from a neglect or an abuse hearing. Under the same conditions, a child may be excluded by the court during a hearing on dispositional issues.

F. Those persons or parties granted admission to a closed hearing who intentionally divulge information in violation of this section are guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

G. The court shall determine if the allegations of the petition are admitted or denied. If the allegations are denied, the court shall proceed to hear evidence on the petition. The court after hearing all of the evidence bearing on the allegations of neglect or abuse shall make and record its findings on whether the child is a neglected child, an abused child or both. If the petition alleges that the parent, guardian or custodian has subjected the child to aggravated circumstances, then the court shall also make and record its findings on whether the aggravated circumstances have been proven.

H. If the court finds on the basis of a valid admission of the allegations of the petition or on the basis of clear and convincing evidence, competent, material and relevant in

nature, that the child is neglected or abused, the court may proceed immediately or at a postponed hearing to make disposition of the case. If the court does not find that the child is neglected or abused, the court shall dismiss the petition and may refer the family to the department for appropriate services.

I. In that part of the hearings held under the Children's Code on dispositional issues, all relevant and material evidence helpful in determining the questions presented, including oral and written reports, may be received by the court and may be relied upon to the extent of its probative value even though not competent had it been offered during the part of the hearings on adjudicatory issues.

J. On the court's motion or that of a party, the court may continue the hearing on the petition for a period not to exceed thirty days to receive reports and other evidence in connection with disposition. The court shall continue the hearing pending the receipt of the predisposition study and report if that document has not been prepared and received. During any continuances under this subsection, the court shall make an appropriate order for legal custody.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-20, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 114; 1997, ch. 34, § 4; 1999, ch. 77, § 6.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1997 amendment, effective July 1, 1997, substituted "period not to exceed thirty days" for "reasonable time" in the first sentence in Subsection J.

The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 1999, added the second sentence in Subsection C and the last sentence in Subsection G.

Departmental custody continued until final determination made. - In a proceeding on an abuse and neglect petition filed by the Children, Youth and Families Department, the trial court had authority to continue custody of the children in the Department until determination of proper placement, and the Children's Court had authority under Paragraph J to make necessary findings and conclusions with regard to the father's fitness to be a legal custodian. *State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. A.H.*, 1997-NMCA-118, 124 N.M. 244, 947 P.2d 1064.

Authority of court to exclude media. - Even though the conditioning of media access on a requirement that the press refrain from divulging information that would identify a child, parent, guardian, or custodian, could not be met in a highly publicized child abuse and neglect case, the children's court was within its discretion under Subsection D to decide whether to allow the media to attend the proceedings. *Albuquerque Journal v. Jewell*, 2001-NMSC-005, 130 N.M. 64, 17 P.3d 437.

32A-4-21. Neglect or abuse predisposition studies, reports and examinations.

A. Prior to holding a dispositional hearing, the court shall direct that a predisposition study and report be submitted in writing to the court by the department.

B. The predisposition study required pursuant to Subsection A of this section shall contain the following information:

(1) a statement of the specific reasons for intervention by the department or for placing the child in the department's custody and a statement of the parent's ability to care for the child in the parent's home without causing harm to the child;

(2) a statement of how an intervention plan is designed to achieve placement of the child in the least restrictive setting available, consistent with the best interests and special needs of the child, including a statement of the likely harm the child may suffer as a result of being removed from the parent's home, including emotional harm that may result due to separation from the child's parents, and a statement of how the intervention plan is designed to place the child in close proximity to the parent's home without causing harm to the child due to separation from his parents, siblings or any other person who may significantly affect the child's best interest;

(3) the wishes of the child as to his custodian;

(4) whether the child has a family member who, subsequent to study by the department, is determined to be qualified to care for the child;

(5) a description of services offered to the child, his family and his foster care family and a summary of reasonable efforts made to prevent removal of the child from his family or reasonable efforts made to reunite the child with his family;

(6) a description of the home or facility in which the child is placed and the appropriateness of the child's placement;

(7) the results of any diagnostic examination or evaluation ordered at the custody hearing;

(8) a statement of the child's medical and educational background;

(9) if the child is an Indian child, whether the placement preferences set forth in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 or the placement preferences of the child's Indian tribe were followed and whether the child's treatment plan provides for maintaining the child's cultural ties;

(10) a treatment plan that sets forth steps to ensure that the child's physical, medical, psychological and educational needs are met and that sets forth services to be provided to the child and his parents to facilitate permanent placement of the child in the parent's home; and

(11) for children sixteen years of age and older, a plan for developing the specific skills the child requires for successful transition into independent living as an adult, regardless of whether the child is returned to his parent's home.

C. A copy of the predisposition report shall be provided by the department to counsel for all parties five days before the dispositional hearing.

D. If the child is an adjudicated abused child, any temporary custody orders shall remain in effect until the court has received and considered the predispositional study at the dispositional hearing.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-21, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 115; 1997, ch. 34, § 5.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1997 amendment, effective July 1, 1997, substituted "report be submitted" for "report be made" in Subsection A and rewrote Subsection B.

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act, referred to in Paragraph B(9), is codified as 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

32A-4-22. Disposition of adjudicated abused or neglected child.

A. If not held in conjunction with the adjudicatory hearing, the dispositional hearing shall be commenced within thirty days after the conclusion of the adjudicatory hearing. At the conclusion of the dispositional hearing, the court shall make and include in the dispositional judgment its findings on the following:

- (1) the interaction and interrelationship of the child with his parent, siblings and any other person who may significantly affect the child's best interest;
- (2) the child's adjustment to his home, school and community;
- (3) the mental and physical health of all individuals involved;
- (4) the wishes of the child as to his custodian;
- (5) the wishes of the child's parent, guardian or custodian as to the child's custody;
- (6) whether there exists a relative of the child or other individual who, after study by the department, is found to be qualified to receive and care for the child;
- (7) the availability of services recommended in the treatment plan prepared as a part of the predisposition study in accordance with the provisions of Section 32A-4-21 NMSA 1978;

(8) the ability of the parent to care for the child in the home so that no harm will result to the child;

(9) whether reasonable efforts were used by the department to prevent removal of the child from the home prior to placement in substitute care and whether reasonable efforts were used to attempt reunification of the child with the natural parent; and

(10) if the child is an Indian child, whether the placement preferences set forth in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 or the placement preferences of the child's Indian tribe have been followed and whether the Indian child's treatment plan provides for maintaining the Indian child's cultural ties. When placement preferences have not been followed, good cause for noncompliance shall be clearly stated and supported.

B. If a child is found to be neglected or abused, the court may enter its judgment making any of the following dispositions to protect the welfare of the child:

(1) permit the child to remain with his parent, guardian or custodian, subject to those conditions and limitations the court may prescribe;

(2) place the child under protective supervision of the department; or

(3) transfer legal custody of the child to any of the following:

(a) the noncustodial parent, if it is found to be in the child's best interest;

(b) an agency responsible for the care of neglected or abused children; or

(c) a child-placement agency willing and able to assume responsibility for the education, care and maintenance of the child and licensed or otherwise authorized by law to receive and provide care for the child.

C. If a child is found to be neglected or abused, in its dispositional judgment the court shall also order the department to implement and the child's parent, guardian or custodian to cooperate with any treatment plan approved by the court. Reasonable efforts shall be made to preserve and reunify the family, with the paramount concern being the child's health and safety. The court may determine that reasonable efforts are not required to be made when the court finds that:

(1) the efforts would be futile;

(2) the parent, guardian or custodian has subjected the child to aggravated circumstances; or

(3) the parental rights of the parent to a sibling of the child have been terminated involuntarily.

D. Any parent, guardian or custodian of a child who is placed in the legal custody of the department or other person pursuant to Subsection B of this section shall have reasonable rights of visitation with the child as determined by the court, unless the court finds that the best interests of the child preclude any visitation.

E. The court may order reasonable visitation between a child placed in the custody of the department and the child's siblings or any other person who may significantly affect the child's best interest, if the court finds the visitation to be in the child's best interest.

F. Unless a child found to be neglected or abused is also found to be delinquent, the child shall not be confined in an institution established for the long-term care and rehabilitation of delinquent children.

G. When the court vests legal custody in an agency, institution or department, the court shall transmit with the dispositional judgment copies of the clinical reports, the predisposition study and report and any other information it has pertinent to the care and treatment of the child.

H. Prior to any child being placed in the custody or protective supervision of the department, the department shall be provided with reasonable oral or written notification and an opportunity to be heard. At any hearing held pursuant to this subsection, the department may appear as a party.

I. When a child is placed in the custody of the department, the department shall investigate whether the child is eligible for enrollment as a member of an Indian tribe and, if so, the department shall pursue the enrollment on the child's behalf.

J. When the court determines pursuant to Subsection C of this section that no reasonable efforts at reunification are required, the court shall conduct, within thirty days, a permanency hearing as described in Section 32A-4-25.1 NMSA 1978. Reasonable efforts shall be made to implement and finalize the permanency plan in a timely manner.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-22, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 116; 1997, ch. 34, § 6; 1999, ch. 77, § 7.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1997 amendment, effective July 1, 1997, added the first sentence in Subsection A, substituted "32A-4-21" for "32-4-19" in Paragraph A(7) and made minor stylistic changes in Paragraph A(9) and Subparagraph B(3)(a).

The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 1999, in Subsection C, added the last two sentences in the introductory language and added Paragraphs (1) through (3); and added Subsection J.

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-34 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

No unconstitutional delegation of legislative power. - Since the provisions relating to the meaning of "neglected child" are to be defined and applied by a court and not the department of human services, there is no unconstitutional, standardless delegation of legislative power to a state agency. State ex rel. Health & Social Servs. Dep't v. Natural Father, 93 N.M. 222, 598 P.2d 1182 (Ct. App. 1979) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Adoption of child requires notice to parents. - It is impossible to declare a child to be dependent and neglected and then place the child for adoption without notice to the parents. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-59 (opinion rendered under former law).

District judge has no authority to sign adoption consents after declaring child dependent and neglected. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-59 (opinion rendered under former law).

Court can make child its ward before further disposition. - District court could make a child which it found to be dependent and neglected its ward and thereafter make such disposition of the child as in its considered judgment was in the child's best interests. New Mexico Dep't of Pub. Welfare v. Cromer, 52 N.M. 331, 197 P.2d 902 (1948)(decided under former law).

Court not bound by any prearranged disposition by agency. - District court was not bound by any prearranged disposition of child by the department of public welfare (now human services department) since placement in any home was to be with consent of the court, and the welfare of the child was the court's paramount consideration. New Mexico Dep't of Pub. Welfare v. Cromer, 52 N.M. 331, 197 P.2d 902 (1948)(decided under former law).

Adoption proceeding may not be circumvented. - Proceedings to determine if a child is dependent and neglected may not be used to circumvent an adoption proceeding, but where the court has announced its decision denying the petition to adopt, the welfare and best interest of the child are of paramount consideration. Herman v. McIver, 66 N.M. 36, 341 P.2d 457 (1959)(decided under former law).

Parental right to custody can be taken away. - The state's claim that parental rights to custody of a child in need of supervision cannot be taken away absent a showing of incompetence on the part of the parent or parents is an overly narrow reading of this statute, which makes no such requirement. In re Doe, 88 N.M. 505, 542 P.2d 1195 (Ct. App. 1975) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

"Reasonable efforts". - Sections 32A-4-2C, 32A-4-22C, and 32A-4-28B(2) NMSA 1978 are constitutional facially and as applied to a mother, whose parental rights were terminated without the state making reasonable efforts toward family reunification, where the mother had previously had parental rights terminated as to another child and no progress was evident in the mother's efforts to kick a 4-year drug abuse problem. State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. Amy B., 2003-NMCA-017, N.M. , 61 P.3d 845.

Court vested with broad discretion in placement of minors. - The court did not violate the spirit and intent of the Children's Code by placing a 16-year-old girl in the custody of a woman who had helped to rear her and had been found to be a positive influence over her where the child felt compelled to run away from her mother's household and would in all likelihood continue to refuse to live with her mother since the children's court is vested with a broad discretion in hearing and deciding matters under it. In re Doe, 88 N.M. 505, 542 P.2d 1195 (Ct. App. 1975) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Effect of agency not studying qualifications of individual awarded custody. - Contentions that no agency designated by the court had made a study of the qualifications of the woman awarded custody of a 16-year-old girl in need of supervision were never raised at the probation revocation hearing, and in awarding custody the court impliedly found the woman qualified to have custody of the girl. In re Doe, 88 N.M. 505, 542 P.2d 1195 (Ct. App. 1975) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Counsel of record entitled to notice of subsequent termination action. - The human services department was required to serve a parent's attorney with notice of the department's action to terminate parental rights, when the attorney was representing him in a separate neglect action before the children's court. Ronald v. State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't, 110 N.M. 454, 797 P.2d 243 (1990) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For comment, "The Freedom of the Press vs. The Confidentiality Provisions in the New Mexico Children's Code," see 4 N.M.L. Rev. 119 (1973).

For article, "Child Welfare Under the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978; A New Mexico Focus," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 413 (1980).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Power of court or other public agency to order medical treatment for child over parental objections not based on religious grounds, 97 A.L.R.3d 421.

Validity of state statute providing for termination of parental rights, 22 A.L.R.4th 774.

Attorneys' fees awards in parent-nonparent child custody case, 45 A.L.R.4th 212.

Foster parent's right to immunity from foster child's negligence claims, 55 A.L.R.4th 778.

Denial or restriction of visitation rights to parent charged with sexually abusing child, 1 A.L.R.5th 776.

43 C.J.S. Infants §§ 69 to 91.

32A-4-23. Disposition of a mentally disordered or developmentally disabled child in a proceeding under the Abuse and Neglect Act.

A. If in a hearing, at any stage of a proceeding on a neglect or abuse petition, the evidence indicates that the child is developmentally disabled or mentally disordered, the court shall adjudicate the issue of neglect or abuse under the provisions of the Children's Code [this chapter].

B. When a child in department custody needs involuntary placement for residential mental health or developmental disability services as a result of a mental disorder or developmental disability, the department shall petition for that child's placement pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act [32A-6-1 to 32A-6-22 NMSA 1978].

C. Any child in department custody who is placed for residential treatment or habilitation pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act shall remain in the legal custody of the department while in residential treatment or habilitation or until further order of the court.

D. A court hearing for consideration of an involuntary placement of a child for residential treatment or habilitation, when the child is subject to the provisions of the Abuse and Neglect Act, shall be heard by the court as part of the abuse or neglect proceedings. All parties to the abuse or neglect proceedings shall be provided with notice of the involuntary placement hearing.

E. A guardian ad litem appointed pursuant to the Abuse and Neglect Act shall serve as a guardian ad litem for a child for the purposes of the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act. When a child is fourteen years of age or older and his guardian ad litem determines that the child's wishes conflict with the child's best interests, the guardian ad litem shall petition the court for the appointment of an attorney to represent the child pursuant to the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act. Upon receiving the petition, the court shall appoint counsel for the child.

F. When a child is subject to the provisions of the Abuse and Neglect Act and is receiving residential treatment or habilitation services, any documentation required pursuant to the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act shall be filed with the court as part of the abuse or neglect proceeding. A review of the child's placement in a residential treatment or habilitation program shall occur in the same manner and within the same time requirements as provided in the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act.

G. The clerk of the court shall maintain a separate section within an abuse or neglect file for documents pertaining to actions taken under the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act.

H. A child subject to the provisions of the Abuse and Neglect Act who receives treatment in a residential treatment or habilitation program shall enjoy all the substantive and procedural rights set forth in the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-23, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 117; 1995, ch. 206, § 23.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, inserted "under the Abuse and Neglect Act" in the section heading, deleted former Subsection B, relating to abuse or neglect petitions, redesignated former Subsections C and D as Subsections B and C, substituted "When a child in department custody needs involuntary placement for residential" for "If the department has reason to believe that a child in department custody needs residential" in Subsection B, deleted Subsections E and F, relating to release from residential treatment or habilitation, and added Subsections D through H.

32A-4-24. Limitations on dispositional judgments; modification, termination or extension of court orders.

A. A judgment vesting legal custody of a child in an agency shall remain in force for an indeterminate period not exceeding two years from the date entered.

B. A judgment vesting legal custody of a child in an individual, other than the child's parent or permanent guardian, shall remain in force for two years from the date entered, unless sooner terminated by court order.

C. A judgment vesting legal custody of a child in the child's parent or a permanent guardian shall remain in force for an indeterminate period from the date entered until terminated by court order or until the child is emancipated or reaches the age of majority.

D. At any time prior to expiration, a judgment vesting legal custody or granting protective supervision may be modified, revoked or extended on motion by a party or the child's guardian ad litem.

E. Prior to the expiration of a judgment transferring legal custody to an agency, the court may extend the judgment for additional periods of one year if it finds that the extension is necessary to safeguard the welfare of the child or the public interest.

F. When a child reaches eighteen years of age, all neglect and abuse orders affecting the child then in force automatically terminate. The termination of the orders shall not disqualify a child from eligibility for transitional services.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-24, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 118.

ANNOTATIONS

Federal proceeding barred. - A federal class action by mentally or developmentally disabled children against state officers was barred because the continuing jurisdiction of the children's court under this section, coupled with the mandatory six-month periodic review hearings under 32A-4-25 NMSA 1978, constituted an ongoing state judicial proceeding. *J.B. v. Valdez*, 186 F.3d 1280 (10th Cir. 1999).

Jurisdiction not lost by expiration of custody order. - Since the children's court had jurisdiction at the beginning of abuse and neglect proceedings, expiration of a temporary custody order did not cause the loss of the court's jurisdiction. *Spear v. McDermott*, 1996-NMCA-048, 121 N.M. 609, 916 P.2d 228.

32A-4-25. Periodic review of dispositional judgments.

A. The initial judicial review shall be held within sixty days of the disposition. At the initial review, the parties shall demonstrate to the court efforts made to implement the treatment plan approved by the court in its dispositional order. The court shall determine the extent to which the treatment plan has been implemented and make supplemental orders as necessary to assure compliance with the treatment plan and the safety of the child. Prior to the initial judicial review, the department shall submit a copy of the adjudicatory order, the dispositional order and notice of the initial judicial review to the local substitute care review board for that judicial district created under the Citizen Substitute Care Review Act [Chapter 32A, Article 8 NMSA 1978]. A representative of the local substitute care review board shall be permitted to attend and comment to the court.

B. Subsequent periodic reviews of dispositional orders shall be held within six months of the conclusion of the permanency hearing or, if a motion has been filed for termination of parental rights or permanent guardianship, within six months of the decision on that motion and every six months thereafter. Prior to the review, the department shall submit a progress report to the local substitute care review board for that judicial district created under the Citizen Substitute Care Review Act. Prior to any judicial review by the court pursuant to this section, the local substitute care review board may review the dispositional order or the continuation of the order and the department's progress report and report its findings and recommendations to the court. The review may be carried out by either of the following:

(1) a judicial review hearing conducted by the court; or

(2) a judicial review hearing conducted by a special master appointed by the court; provided, however, that the court approve any findings made by the special master.

C. The children's court attorney shall give notice to all parties, the child's guardian ad litem, the child's CASA, a contractor administering the local substitute care review board and the child's foster parent or substitute care provider of the time, place and purpose of any judicial review hearing held pursuant to Subsection A or B of this section.

D. At any judicial review hearing held pursuant to Subsection B of this section, the department, the child's guardian ad litem and all parties given notice under Subsection C of this section shall have the opportunity to present evidence and to cross-examine witnesses. At the hearing, the department shall show that it has made reasonable effort to implement any treatment plan approved by the court in its dispositional order and shall present a treatment plan consistent with the purposes of the Children's Code [this chapter] for any period of extension of the dispositional order. The respondent shall demonstrate to the court that efforts to comply with the treatment plan approved by the court in its dispositional order and efforts to maintain contact with the child were diligent and made in good faith. The court shall determine the extent of compliance with the treatment plan and whether progress is being made toward establishing a stable and permanent placement for the child.

E. The Rules of Evidence shall not apply to hearings held pursuant to this section. The court may admit testimony by any person given notice of the hearing who has information about the status of the child or the status of the treatment plan.

F. At the conclusion of any hearing held pursuant to this section, the court shall make findings of fact and conclusions of law.

G. When the child is an Indian child, the court shall determine during review of a dispositional order whether the placement preferences set forth in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 or the placement preferences of the child's Indian tribe were followed and whether the child's treatment plan provides for maintaining the child's cultural ties. When placement preferences have not been followed, good cause for noncompliance shall be clearly stated and supported.

H. Based on its findings at a judicial review hearing held pursuant to Subsection B of this section, the court shall order one of the following dispositions:

(1) dismiss the action and return the child to his parent without supervision if the court finds that conditions in the home that led to abuse have been corrected and it is now safe for the return of the abused child;

(2) permit the child to remain with his parent, guardian or custodian subject to those conditions and limitations the court may prescribe, including protective supervision of the child by the department;

(3) return the child to his parent and place the child under the protective supervision of the department;

(4) transfer or continue legal custody of the child to:

(a) the noncustodial parent, if that is found to be in the child's best interests;

(b) a relative or other individual who, after study by the department or other agency designated by the court, is found by the court to be qualified to receive and care for the child and is appointed as a permanent guardian of the child; or

(c) the department, subject to the provisions of Paragraph (6) of this subsection;

(5) continue the child in the legal custody of the department with or without any required parental involvement in a treatment plan. Reasonable efforts shall be made to preserve and reunify the family, with the paramount concern being the child's health and safety unless the court finds that such efforts are not required. The court may determine that reasonable efforts are not required to be made when the court finds that:

(a) the efforts would be futile;

(b) the parent, guardian or custodian has subjected the child to aggravated circumstances; or

(c) the parental rights of the parent to a sibling of the child have been terminated involuntarily;

(6) make additional orders regarding the treatment plan or placement of the child to protect the child's best interests if the court determines the department has failed in implementing any material provision of the treatment plan or abused its discretion in the placement or proposed placement of the child; or

(7) if during a judicial review the court finds that the child's parent, guardian or custodian has not complied with the court-ordered treatment plan, the court may order:

(a) the child's parent, guardian or custodian to show cause why he should not be held in contempt of court; or

(b) a hearing on the merits of terminating parental rights.

I. Dispositional orders entered pursuant to this section shall remain in force for a period of six months, except for orders that provide for transfer of the child to the child's noncustodial parent or to a permanent guardian.

J. The report of the local substitute care review board submitted to the court pursuant to Subsection B of this section shall become a part of the child's permanent court record.

K. When the court determines, pursuant to Paragraph (5) of Subsection H of this section, that no reasonable efforts at reunification are required, the court shall conduct, within thirty days, a permanency hearing as described in Section 32A-4-25.1 NMSA 1978. Reasonable efforts shall be made to place the child in a timely manner in accordance with the permanency plan and to complete whatever steps are necessary to finalize the permanent placement of the child.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-25, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 119; 1995, ch. 206, § 24; 1997, ch. 34, § 7; 1999, ch. 77, § 8.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For judicial review procedure, see Rule 10-325 NMRA.

For New Mexico Rules of Evidence, see Rule 11-101 NMRA et seq.

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, inserted "a contractor administering the local substitute care review board" following "CASA" in Subsection B.

The 1997 amendment, effective July 1, 1997, rewrote former Subsection A to form present Subsections A and B, redesignated former Subsections B to I as Subsections C to J and made minor stylistic changes in Subsections C, D, and J accordingly, and inserted "at a judicial review hearing held pursuant to Subsection B of this section" in the introductory language of Subsection H.

The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 1999, made a minor stylistic change in Subsection C; in Subsection H(5), added the last two sentences and Subparagraphs (a) through (c); and added Subsection K.

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-38.1 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Hearsay evidence. - The trial court did not err by basing its finding of futility made at a judicial review hearing on hearsay evidence. *State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. Vanessa C.*, 2000-NMCA-025, 128 N.M. 701, 997 P.2d 833, cert. denied, 128 N.M. 690, 997 P.2d 822 (2000).

Federal proceeding barred. - A federal class action by mentally or developmentally disabled children against state officers was barred because the continuing jurisdiction of the children's court under 32A-4-24 NMSA 1978, coupled with the mandatory six-month periodic review hearings under this section, constituted an ongoing state judicial proceeding. *J.B. v. Valdez*, 186 F.3d 1280 (10th Cir. 1999).

Court's authority after child in custody of department. - Once legal custody is in the department of human services, the children's court has no authority to prohibit the department from placing physical custody of the child with any particular person. State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't, 107 N.M. 769, 764 P.2d 1327 (Ct. App. 1988) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

The sexual orientation of a proposed custodian, standing alone, is not enough to support a conclusion that the person cannot provide a proper environment. State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't, 107 N.M. 769, 764 P.2d 1327 (Ct. App. 1988) (decided prior to 1993 revision)'.
'.

32A-4-25.1. Permanency hearings; rebuttable presumptions.

A. A permanency hearing shall be commenced within six months of the initial judicial review of the child's dispositional order. Prior to the initial permanency hearing, all parties to the hearing shall attend a mandatory meeting and attempt to settle issues attendant to the permanency hearing and develop a proposed treatment plan that serves the child's best interest. Prior to the initial permanency hearing, the department shall submit a progress report regarding the child to the local substitute care review board for that judicial district. The local substitute care review board may review the child's dispositional order, any continuation of that order and the department's progress report and report its findings and recommendations to the court.

B. During a permanency hearing, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the child's best interest will be served by returning the child to his parent, guardian or custodian. At the hearing, all parties shall have the opportunity to present evidence and to cross-examine witnesses. At the conclusion of the permanency hearing, the court shall determine if sufficient evidence was presented to rebut the presumption.

C. If insufficient evidence is presented to rebut, by a preponderance of the evidence, the presumption set forth in Subsection B of this section, the court shall order one of the following dispositions:

(1) dismiss the case and return the child to his parent, guardian or custodian; or

(2) return the child to his parent, guardian or custodian, subject to those conditions and limitations the court may prescribe, including protective supervision of the child by the department and continuation of the treatment plan for not more than six months.

D. If sufficient evidence is presented to rebut, by a preponderance of the evidence, the presumption set forth in Subsection B of this section, the court shall order that the child remain in the legal custody of the department and make additional orders regarding the treatment plan. Within three months of a permanency hearing order issued pursuant to this subsection, if a motion to terminate parental rights or appoint a permanent guardian has not been filed or if the child's permanency plan has not been formally changed to

provide for emancipation of the child, a subsequent permanency hearing shall be commenced.

E. During a subsequent permanency hearing, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the child's best interest will be served by changing the child's permanency plan to provide for adoption of the child, emancipation of the child, permanent guardianship for the child or long-term foster care for the child. At the hearing, all parties shall have the opportunity to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses. At the conclusion of the hearing, the court shall determine if sufficient evidence was presented to rebut the presumption.

F. If insufficient evidence is presented to rebut, by a preponderance of the evidence, the presumption set forth in Subsection E of this section, the court shall order:

(1) the department to change the child's permanency plan to provide for adoption of the child, emancipation of the child, permanent guardianship for the child or long-term foster care for the child; and

(2) that additional efforts to reunite the child and his parent shall not be attempted.

G. If sufficient evidence is presented to rebut, by a preponderance of the evidence, the presumption set forth in Subsection E of this section, the court shall order one of the following dispositions:

(1) dismiss the case and return the child to his parent, guardian or custodian; or

(2) return the child to his parent, guardian or custodian, subject to those conditions and limitations the court may prescribe, including protective supervision of the child by the department and continuation of the treatment plan for not more than six months.

H. The children's court attorney shall give notice to all parties, the child's guardian ad litem, the child's CASA, a contractor administering the local substitute care review board and the child's foster parent or substitute care provider of the time, place and purpose of any permanency hearing held pursuant to this section.

I. The Rules of Evidence shall not apply to permanency hearings. The court may admit testimony by any person given notice of the permanency hearing who has information about the status of the child or the status of the treatment plan. All testimony shall be subject to cross-examination.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 34, § 8.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For permanency hearing rules, see Rule 10-325 NMRA.

For New Mexico Rules of Evidence, see Rule 11-101 NMRA et seq.

32A-4-26. Parental responsibility.

A. The court shall order the parent to pay the reasonable costs of support and maintenance of the child that the parent is financially able to pay if a child is adjudicated to be neglected or abused and the court orders the child placed with an agency or individual other than the parent. The court may use the child support guidelines set forth in Section 40-4-11.1 NMSA 1978 to calculate a reasonable payment.

B. The court may enforce any of its orders issued pursuant to this section by use of its contempt power.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-26, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 120.

32A-4-27. Intervention; persons permitted to intervene.

A. At any stage of an abuse or neglect proceeding, a person described in this subsection may be permitted to intervene as a party with a motion for affirmative relief:

- (1) a foster parent whom the child has resided with for at least six months;
- (2) a relative within the fifth degree of consanguinity with whom the child has resided;
- (3) a stepparent with whom the child has resided; or
- (4) a person who wishes to become the child's permanent guardian.

B. When determining whether a person described in Subsection A of this section should be permitted to intervene, the court shall consider:

- (1) the person's rationale for the purposed intervention; and
- (2) whether intervention is in the best interest of the child.

C. When the court determines that the child's best interest will be served as a result of intervention by a person described in Subsection A of this section, the court may permit intervention unless the party opposing intervention can demonstrate that a viable plan for reunification with the respondents is in progress and that intervention could impede the progress of the reunification plan.

D. The persons described in this subsection shall be permitted to intervene during any stage of an abuse or neglect proceeding:

- (1) a parent of the child who is not named in the petition alleging abuse or neglect; and

(2) when the child is an Indian child, the child's Indian tribe.

E. The child's foster parent shall be permitted to intervene when:

(1) the foster parent desires to adopt the child;

(2) the child has resided with the foster parent for at least six months within the year prior to the termination of parental rights;

(3) a motion for termination of parental rights has been filed by a person other than the foster parent; and

(4) bonding between the child and the child's foster parent is alleged as a reason for terminating parental rights in the motion for termination of parental rights.

F. The foster parent, preadoptive parent or relative providing care for the child shall be given notice of, and an opportunity to be heard in, any review or hearing with respect to the child, except that this subsection shall not be construed to require that any foster parent, preadoptive parent or relative providing care for the child be made a party to such a review or hearing solely on the basis of the notice and opportunity to be heard.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-27, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 121; 1999, ch. 77, § 9.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 1999, added Subsection F.

32A-4-28. Termination of parental rights; adoption decree.

A. In proceedings to terminate parental rights, the court shall give primary consideration to the physical, mental and emotional welfare and needs of the child, including the likelihood of the child being adopted if parental rights are terminated.

B. The court shall terminate parental rights with respect to a child when:

(1) there has been an abandonment of the child by his parents;

(2) the child has been a neglected or abused child as defined in the Abuse and Neglect Act [Chapter 32A, Article 4 NMSA 1978] and the court finds that the conditions and causes of the neglect and abuse are unlikely to change in the foreseeable future despite reasonable efforts by the department or other appropriate agency to assist the parent in adjusting the conditions that render the parent unable to properly care for the child. The court may find in some cases that efforts by the department or another agency are unnecessary, when:

- (a) there is a clear showing that the efforts would be futile;
 - (b) the parent has subjected the child to aggravated circumstances; or
 - (c) the parental rights of the parent to a sibling of the child have been terminated involuntarily; or
- (3) the child has been placed in the care of others, including care by other relatives, either by a court order or otherwise and the following conditions exist:

- (a) the child has lived in the home of others for an extended period of time;
- (b) the parent-child relationship has disintegrated;
- (c) a psychological parent-child relationship has developed between the substitute family and the child;
- (d) if the court deems the child of sufficient capacity to express a preference, the child no longer prefers to live with the natural parent;
- (e) the substitute family desires to adopt the child; and
- (f) a presumption of abandonment created by the conditions described in Subparagraphs (a) through (e) of this paragraph has not been rebutted.

C. A finding by the court that all of the conditions set forth in Subparagraphs (a) through (f) of Paragraph (3) of Subsection B of this section exist shall create a rebuttable presumption of abandonment.

D. The department shall not file a motion, and shall not join a motion filed by another party, to terminate parental rights when the sole factual basis for the motion is that a child's parent is incarcerated.

E. The termination of parental rights involving a child subject to the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 shall comply with the requirements of that act.

F. If the court finds that parental rights should be terminated; that the requirements for the adoption of a child have been satisfied; that the prospective adoptive parent is a party to the action; and that good cause exists to waive the filing of a separate petition for adoption, the court may proceed to grant adoption of the child, absent an appeal of the termination of parental rights. The court shall not waive any time requirements set forth in the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSA 1978] unless the termination of parental rights occurred pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph (3) of Subsection B of this section. The court may enter a decree of adoption only after finding that the party seeking to adopt the child has satisfied all of the requirements set forth in the Adoption Act. Unless otherwise stipulated by all parties, an adoption decree shall take effect sixty

days after the termination of parental rights, to allow the department sufficient time to provide counseling for the child and otherwise prepare the child for the adoption. The adoption decree shall conform to the requirements of the Adoption Act and shall have the same force and effect as other adoption decrees entered pursuant to that act. The court clerk shall assign an adoption case number to the adoption decree.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-28, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 122; 1995, ch. 206, § 25; 1997, ch. 34, § 9; 1999, ch. 77, § 10; 2001, ch. 41, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, added Subsection B(3)(f), inserted "Subparagraphs (a) through (e) of" following "set forth in" in Subsection C, rewrote Subsection E, and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

The 1997 amendment, effective July 1, 1997, added "including the likelihood of the child being adopted if parental rights are terminated" at the end of Subsection A, inserted "or when a parent has caused great bodily harm to the child or great bodily harm or death to the child's sibling" near the end of Paragraph B(2), substituted "(a) through (f)" for "(a) through (e)" in Subsection C, and made minor stylistic changes in Subsections B and E.

The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 1999, in Subsection B(2), added the Subparagraph (a) designation, deleted "or when a parent has caused great bodily harm to the child or great bodily harm or death to the child's sibling; or" from the end of Subparagraph (a), and added Subparagraphs (b) and (c).

The 2001 amendment, effective July 1, 2001, added Subsection D and renumbered the remaining subsections accordingly.

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-54 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Constitutionality. - A similar statute was not constitutionally defective by failing to provide for a defense of mental illness. *State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't v. Cynthia Y.*, 106 N.M. 406, 744 P.2d 181 (Ct. App. 1987) (decided prior to 1993 and 2001 revisions).

A similar statute was not vague or ambiguous. *In re Samantha D.*, 106 N.M. 184, 740 P.2d 1168 (Ct. App. 1987) (decided prior to 1993 and 2001 revisions).

No right to jury trial. - There is no right to a trial by jury in termination of parental rights proceedings provided by either the Children's Code or the state constitution. *State ex*

rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. T.J., 1997-NMCA-021, 123 N.M. 99, 934 P.2d 293.

Due process rights of incarcerated parent in termination hearing. - Because a fundamental liberty interest is implicated in proceedings involving the termination of parental rights, a parent who is incarcerated and is unable to attend a hearing on a petition to terminate parental rights is entitled to procedural due process, including the right to review and challenge the evidence presented against him and to present evidence on his behalf. State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. Ruth Anne E., 1999-NMCA-035, 126 N.M. 670, 974 P.2d 164.

Effect of Child Custody Jurisdiction Act. - The former New Mexico Child Custody Jurisdiction Act (now see 40-10A-101 to 40-10A-403 NMSA 1978) does not supersede or invalidate a proceeding to terminate parental rights. Laurie R. v. New Mexico Human Servs. Dep't, 107 N.M. 529, 760 P.2d 1295 (Ct. App. 1988).

Right of custodians to termination proceedings. - That the nonparent custodians of a child were "acting as parents" pursuant to 40-10-3H NMSA 1978 because they had physical custody of the child and claimed a right to custody did not have applicability in a neglect or abuse case so as to entitle the custodians to the protections afforded in a termination of parent rights case. In re Agnes P., 110 N.M. 768, 800 P.2d 202 (Ct. App. 1990) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Parent's right to raise child to be considered. - While a court must give primary consideration to the physical, mental and emotional welfare and needs of the child, this cannot be done to the utter exclusion of consideration of the rights of a parent to raise her children. State ex rel. Department of Human Servs. v. Natural Mother, 96 N.M. 677, 634 P.2d 699 (Ct. App. 1981) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Relative merits of parental environments not considered. - The process of making a determination of termination of parental rights does not include a comparison of the relative merits of the environments provided by the foster parents and by the natural parents. The only consideration is whether the environment provided for the children by the parents is and will be adequate. State ex rel. Department of Human Servs. v. Natural Mother, 96 N.M. 677, 634 P.2d 699 (Ct. App. 1981) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

The fact that a child might be better off in a different environment is not a basis for termination of parental rights. State ex rel. Department of Human Servs. v. Williams, 108 N.M. 332, 772 P.2d 366 (Ct. App. 1989) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Mere comparative analysis of prospective homes is improper in proceedings seeking to terminate parental rights. In re Doe, 98 N.M. 340, 648 P.2d 798 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 and 2001 revisions).

Futile efforts to preserve family not required. - When it becomes clear that preserving the family is not compatible with protecting the child, further efforts at preservation are not required. Further efforts to assist the parents are not required when there is a clear showing that they would be futile. *Helen F. v. State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't*, 109 N.M. 472, 786 P.2d 699 (Ct. App. 1990), overruled on other grounds, *Roth v. Bookert*, 117 N.M. 31, 868 P.2d 1256 (Ct. App. 1993) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

"Reasonable efforts". - Sections 32A-4-2C, 32A-4-22C, and 32A-4-28B(2) NMSA 1978 are constitutional facially and as applied to a mother, whose parental rights were terminated without the state making reasonable efforts toward family reunification, where the mother had previously had parental rights terminated as to another child and no progress was evident in the mother's efforts to kick a 4-year drug abuse problem. *State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. Amy B.*, 2003-NMCA-017, N.M. , 61 P.3d 845.

Abandonment by father does not mandate termination. - When a child has been abandoned by a father, i.e., when the parental relationship between father and child is nonexistent, it is not mandatory that the court terminate parental rights. The decision rests within the judicial discretion of the court. *Wasson v. Wasson*, 92 N.M. 162, 584 P.2d 713 (Ct. App. 1978)(decided under former law).

Abandonment during incarceration. - Whether "abandonment" has occurred during incarceration is a question of fact to be determined on a case by case basis. Not every act of a parent which results in incarceration, nor every criminal act perpetrated between parents, can be deemed to be abandonment as a matter of law. *In re Doe*, 99 N.M. 278, 657 P.2d 134 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 and 2001 revisions).

Abandonment rests upon incarceration coupled with other factors such as parental neglect, lack of affection shown toward the child, failure to contact the child, financially support the child if able to do so, as well as disregard for the general welfare of the child. *In re Doe*, 99 N.M. 278, 657 P.2d 134 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Applicability of Americans with Disabilities Act. - Even though the federal Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq.) might apply in the context of abandonment under this section if, because of a violation thereof, the parent lacked responsibility for destruction of the parent-child relationship, there was no violation in this case since the mother refused to cooperate or participate voluntarily in treatment plans. *State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. John D.*, 1997-NMCA-019, 123 N.M. 114, 934 P.2d 308.

Abandonment found. - Termination of a mother's parental rights was proper since the evidence established a rebuttable presumption of abandonment which the mother failed to overcome. *State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. John D.*, 1997-NMCA-019, 123 N.M. 114, 934 P.2d 308.

The act of selling children constitutes abandonment of them as a matter of law. Barwin v. Reidy, 62 N.M. 183, 307 P.2d 175 (1957)(decided under former law).

When a father, in child's presence, murders child's mother, the district court may terminate the father's parental rights. In re Doe, 99 N.M. 278, 657 P.2d 134 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Adequacy of notice when parent represented by counsel. - The human services department was required to serve a parent's attorney with notice of the department's action to terminate parental rights, when the attorney was representing him in a separate neglect action before the children's court. Ronald v. State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't, 110 N.M. 454, 797 P.2d 243 (1990) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Assistance of counsel. - The appointment of one attorney to represent both the mother and father in a proceeding for termination of parental rights may create a conflict of interest for the attorney. State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. Tammy S., 1999-NMCA-009, 126 N.M. 664, 974 P.2d 158.

Efforts to assist parents. - Because parenting is a fundamental liberty interest, reasonable efforts must be made by the department to assist the parent before parental rights may be terminated. In re Elizabeth H., 2002-NMCA-061, 132 N.M. 299, 47 P.3d 859, cert. denied, N.M. , P.3d (2002).

Reasonable efforts by the department to assist a parent vary with a number of factors, including the level of cooperation demonstrated by the parent and the recalcitrance of the problems that render the parent unable to provide adequate parenting. In re Elizabeth H., 2002-NMCA-061, 132 N.M. 299, 47 P.3d 859, cert. denied, N.M. , P.3d (2002).

Department not required to assist parent where abandonment's effects are unremediable. - Where abandonment by a father is proven, and the results of the father's past conduct are not remediable, the department is not required to show that it has made efforts to assist the father in remedying the problem. State ex rel. Department of Human Servs. v. Peterson, 103 N.M. 617, 711 P.2d 894 (1985) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Termination of parental rights because of neglect or abuse does not require a prior adjudication of neglect. State ex rel. Department of Human Servs. v. Ousley, 102 N.M. 656, 699 P.2d 129 (Ct. App. 1985) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Summary judgment improper. - In termination proceeding, mother's contentions as to alleged constructive abandonment, her fitness as a parent, and the state's efforts to assist her in complying with rehabilitation plan were material factual issues which were sufficient to defeat state's summary judgment motion. State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. Erika M., 1999-NMCA-036, 126 N.M. 760, 975 P.2d 373.

Plea of nolo contendere to abuse and neglect charge. - The trial court's taking judicial notice of a mother's nolo contendere plea in a prior abuse and neglect case did not deprive the mother of due process since the court heard testimony and made its findings based on the evidence presented, rather than simply relying on the prior adjudication. *State v. Eventyr J.*, 120 N.M. 463, 902 P.2d 1066 (Ct. App. 1995).

"Neglect" by noncustodial parent. - Termination of parental rights by reason of "neglect" requires a showing by clear and convincing evidence of culpability on the part of the parent through intentional or negligent disregard of the child's well-being and proper needs. If the parents are separated and living in different communities, in order to hold a noncustodial parent responsible for the neglect of the parent having actual physical custody of the child, it must be established that the noncustodial parent knew or should have known of the condition of the child, that the child was without proper care by the custodial parent because of the faults or habits of that parent, and when able to do so, to provide that care. *Roth v. Bookert*, 117 N.M. 31, 868 P.2d 1256 (Ct. App. 1993), rev'd in part on other grounds, 119 N.M. 638, 894 P.2d 994 (1995), cert. denied, 516 U.S. 860, 116 S. Ct. 168, 133 L. Ed. 2d 110 (1995) (decided under former 32-1-3 and 32-1-54 NMSA 1978).

Disintegration of parent-child relationship. - Substantial evidence beyond reasonable doubt supported court's termination of parental rights due to disintegration of parent-child relationship. *Laurie R. v. New Mexico Human Servs. Dep't*, 107 N.M. 529, 760 P.2d 1295 (Ct. App. 1988) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Department may not use psychologists' testimony where it sought examination. - If the human services department induces a person to be examined and counseled by psychologists, something she would not do but for such inducement, the department is estopped by such conduct to use the psychologists' testimony. *State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't v. Levario*, 98 N.M. 442, 649 P.2d 510 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

State must prove one of specific statutory grounds. - In order to terminate a parent's rights, the state must plead and prove one of the specific grounds for termination set out in the statute. *State ex rel. Department of Human Servs. v. Williams*, 108 N.M. 332, 772 P.2d 366 (Ct. App. 1989) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Grounds for termination to be shown by clear and convincing evidence. - In proceedings seeking the termination of parental rights, the grounds for any attempted termination must be proven by clear and convincing evidence. The clear and convincing evidence standard requires proof stronger than a mere "preponderance" and yet something less than "beyond a reasonable doubt." *In re Doe*, 98 N.M. 340, 648 P.2d 798 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Quantum of proof required concerning evidence as to parents' unfitness must be such as to clearly and convincingly show parents' unfitness. A mere preponderance of the

evidence is insufficient. Huey v. Lente, 85 N.M. 597, 514 P.2d 1093 (1973) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Because of the fundamental rights involved in a termination proceeding, the burden of proof of clear and convincing evidence is something stronger than a mere preponderance and yet something less than beyond a reasonable doubt. State ex rel. Department of Human Servs. v. Natural Mother, 96 N.M. 677, 634 P.2d 699 (Ct. App. 1981) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

The findings to support termination must be supported by clear and convincing evidence. State ex rel. Department of Human Servs. v. Natural Mother, 96 N.M. 677, 634 P.2d 699 (Ct. App. 1981) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

A trial court's decision in termination of parental rights cases will be upheld if its findings are supported by clear and convincing evidence and if it applied the proper rule of law. State ex rel. Department of Human Servs. v. Minjares, 98 N.M. 198, 647 P.2d 400 (1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Evidence that the mother had continually neglected her children by failing to complete and progress in substance abuse treatment and by continuing to place herself in situations involving domestic violence and suspected criminal activity was sufficient to support a finding of neglect. State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. Vanessa C., 2000-NMCA-025, 128 N.M. 701, 997 P.2d 833, cert. denied, 128 N.M. 690, 997 P.2d 822 (2000).

Separate finding of parental unfitness not required for termination. - Parental unfitness is inherent in a finding by the court of any of the statutory conditions: abandonment, neglect or abuse; and no separate showing or finding by the court with reference to unfitness is necessary. Roth v. Bookert, 119 N.M. 638, 894 P.2d 994 (1995), cert. denied, 516 U.S. 860, 116 S. Ct. 168, 133 L. Ed. 2d 110 (1995) (decided under prior law).

Clear and convincing evidence necessary to support abandonment. - In proceedings seeking to terminate parental rights on grounds of abandonment, the court must be satisfied, by clear and convincing evidence, that the best interests of the child will be served by severing the parent-child relationship. In re Samantha D., 106 N.M. 184, 740 P.2d 1168 (Ct. App. 1987) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Proof of abandonment. - To prove abandonment (1) parental conduct, evidencing a conscious disregard of obligations owed to the child, and (2) that such conduct led to the disintegration of the parent-child relationship must be established; evidence of the disintegration of the parent-child relationship is of no consequence if not caused by the parent's conduct. Roth v. Bookert, 119 N.M. 638, 894 P.2d 994 (1995), cert. denied, 516 U.S. 860, 116 S. Ct. 168, 133 L. Ed. 2d 110 (1995).

The presumption of abandonment imposes on the parent against whom it is directed the burden of going forward to rebut or meet the presumption; however, it does not shift the burden of proof which remains on the person seeking termination of parental rights. Roth v. Bookert, 119 N.M. 638, 894 P.2d 994 (1995), cert. denied, 516 U.S. 860, 116 S. Ct. 168, 133 L. Ed. 2d 110 (1995).

The presumption of abandonment that arrives through the statutory factors is completely rebutted by showing that a parent lacks responsibility for the destruction of the parent-child relationship. Roth v. Bookert, 119 N.M. 638, 894 P.2d 994 (1995), cert. denied, 516 U.S. 860, 116 S. Ct. 168, 133 L. Ed. 2d 110 (1995).

Intent to abandon. - A parent need not have a subjective intent to abandon the child for abandonment to have occurred; rather, abandonment is defined by the outward behavior of the parent as perceived and interpreted by others and there is no inquiry into the parent's concealed and unexpressed intentions. Roth v. Bookert, 119 N.M. 638, 894 P.2d 994 (1995), cert. denied, 516 U.S. 860, 116 S. Ct. 168, 133 L. Ed. 2d 110 (1995).

Authority of court after mother's consent declared invalid. - Since the mother's consent to adoption has been declared invalid in keeping with the best interests of the child, the trial court retains the power to determine custody in the absence of a legally valid consent, and it is within the authority of the trial court to continue the child in the custody of the couple seeking to adopt her. Although they lacked standing to petition the court for adoption, they were not left without remedy, since they did have standing to seek relief. In re Samantha D., 106 N.M. 184, 740 P.2d 1168 (Ct. App. 1987) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Evidence of conditions and causes of neglect and abuse. - Evidence sufficient to support finding that conditions and causes of neglect and abuse were unlikely to change. State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't v. Wayne R.N., 107 N.M. 341, 757 P.2d 1333 (Ct. App. 1988) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Even though incarceration alone is not an appropriate reason to terminate parental rights, where the father was convicted of the murder of the mother, his subsequent long-term incarceration was sufficient to establish that the child was neglected, and that termination of his parental rights was justified. State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. Joe R., 1997-NMSC-038, 123 N.M. 711, 945 P.2d 76 (decided prior to 2001 amendment).

Evidence held sufficient to terminate parental rights. - Trial court's findings for termination of the mother's parental rights were supported by clear and convincing evidence, since the human services department made reasonable efforts to assist her in improving her ability to care for her children, which efforts proved ultimately futile. State ex rel. Human Serv. Dep't v. Dennis S., 108 N.M. 486, 775 P.2d 252 (Ct. App. 1989) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Termination of a mother's parental rights to four children was justified by clear and convincing evidence that the children were abused and neglected, the conditions and causes of the abuse and neglect were unlikely to change in the foreseeable future, and the Children, Youth and Families Department made reasonable efforts to assist the mother in adjusting the conditions which rendered her unable to properly care for the children. State v. Eventyr J., 120 N.M. 463, 902 P.2d 1066 (Ct. App. 1995).

Where department made minimal but statutorily sufficient efforts to assist mother, but there were no signs that the parent-child relationship would likely change for the better in the foreseeable future, parental rights were rightfully terminated. In re Elizabeth H., 2002-NMCA-061, 132 N.M. 299, 47 P.3d 859, cert. denied, N.M. , P.3d (2002).

Injury to child not condition precedent. - While a court may not speculate as to the future care of a child, the primary consideration is the best interests and welfare of the child, and the court should not be forced to refrain from taking action until each child suffers an injury. It is not necessary to wait until a child has been injured, since knowingly, intentionally, or negligently placing a child in danger constitutes abuse and is a ground for terminating parental rights. State ex rel. Department of Human Servs. v. Tommy A.M., 105 N.M. 664, 735 P.2d 1170 (Ct. App. 1987) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Components of "unfit" mother not required findings by trial court. - Since the ultimate fact is that a mother is unfit, the trial court is not required to make findings as to the components of "unfit" because those components are not ultimate facts. State Health & Social Servs. Dep't v. Smith, 93 N.M. 348, 600 P.2d 294 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 92 N.M. 532, 591 P.2d 286 (1979) (decided under former law).

Appellate issue to determine substantial evidence of components of "unfit". - Having found the ultimate fact that the mother is unfit, the appellate issue does not involve the sufficiency of findings as to the components of "unfit"; rather, the appellate issue is whether there was substantial evidence of each of the components so that the finding of the ultimate fact was supported by the evidence. State Health & Social Servs. Dep't v. Smith, 93 N.M. 348, 600 P.2d 294 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 92 N.M. 532, 591 P.2d 286 (1979) (decided under former law).

Effect of abuse of sibling. - While abuse of a sibling may be insufficient to justify terminating parental rights, it is evidence that should be considered in determining whether a child has been placed in danger. State ex rel. Department of Human Servs. v. Tommy A.M., 105 N.M. 664, 735 P.2d 1170 (Ct. App. 1987) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Trial court was justified in terminating parental rights to a four-year old child who had been adjudicated as a neglected child after being diagnosed as having nonorganic failure to thrive, where there was clear and convincing evidence to support the court's finding that the conditions and causes of the neglect were unlikely to change in the

foreseeable future. State ex rel. Department of Human Servs. v. Williams, 108 N.M. 332, 772 P.2d 366 (Ct. App. 1989) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For note, "Family Law - A Limitation on Grandparental Rights in New Mexico: Christian Placement Service v. Gordon," see 17 N.M.L. Rev. 207 (1987).

For article, "Incorporating the Law of Criminal Procedure in Termination of Parental Rights Cases: Giving Children a Voice Through *Mathews v. Eldridge*," see 32 N.M.L. Rev. 143 (2002).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Admissibility at criminal prosecution of expert testimony on battering parent syndrome, 43 A.L.R.4th 1203.

Parent's transsexuality as factor in award of custody of children, visitation rights, or termination of parental rights, 59 A.L.R.4th 1170.

Validity and construction of surrogate parenting agreement, 77 A.L.R.4th 70.

Parent's mental deficiency as factor in termination of parental rights - modern status, 1 A.L.R.5th 469.

Parent's use of drugs as factor in award of custody of children, visitation rights, or termination of parental rights, 20 A.L.R.5th 534.

Smoking as factor in child custody and visitation cases, 36 A.L.R.5th 377.

Sufficiency of evidence to establish parent's knowledge or allowance of child's sexual abuse by another under statute permitting termination of parental rights for "allowing" or "knowingly allowing" such abuse to occur, 53 A.L.R.5th 499.

32A-4-29. Termination procedure.

A. A motion to terminate parental rights may be filed at any stage of the abuse or neglect proceeding. The proceeding may be initiated by any of the following:

- (1) the department;
- (2) a licensed child placement agency; or
- (3) any other person having a legitimate interest in the matter, including the child's guardian ad litem, a petitioner for adoption, a foster parent or a relative of the child.

B. The motion for termination of parental rights shall be signed, verified by the moving party and filed with the court. The motion shall set forth:

- (1) the date, place of birth and marital status of the child, if known;

(2) the grounds for termination and the facts and circumstances supporting the grounds for termination;

(3) the names and addresses of the persons or authorized agency or agency officer to whom custody might be transferred;

(4) whether the child resides or has resided with a foster parent who desires to adopt this child;

(5) whether the motion is in contemplation of adoption;

(6) the relationship or legitimate interest of the moving party to the child; and

(7) whether the child is subject to the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 and, if so:

(a) the tribal affiliations of the child's parents;

(b) the specific actions taken by the moving party to notify the parents' tribes and the results of the contacts, including the names, addresses, titles and telephone numbers of the persons contacted. Copies of any correspondence with the tribes shall be attached as exhibits to the petition; and

(c) what specific efforts were made to comply with the placement preferences set forth in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 or the placement preferences of the appropriate Indian tribes.

C. A parent who has not previously been a party to the proceeding shall be named in the motion and shall become a party to the proceeding unless the court determines that the parent has not established a protected liberty interest in his relationship with the child.

D. Notice of the filing of the motion, accompanied by a copy of the motion, shall be served by the moving party on all other parties, the foster parent, preadoptive parent or relative providing care for the child with whom the child is residing, foster parents with whom the child has resided for six months within the previous twelve months, the custodian of the child, any person appointed to represent any party and any other person the court orders. Service shall be in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts for the service of motions in a civil action in this state, except that foster parents and attorneys of record in this proceeding shall be served by certified mail. The notice shall state specifically that the person served shall file a written response to the motion within twenty days if the person intends to contest the termination. In any case involving a child subject to the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, notice shall also be sent by certified mail to the tribes of the child's parents and upon any "Indian custodian" as that term is defined in 25 U.S.C. Section 1903(6). Further notice shall not be required on a parent who has been provided notice

previously pursuant to Section 32A-4-17 NMSA 1978 and who failed to make an appearance.

E. If the identity or whereabouts of a person entitled to service are unknown, the moving party shall file a motion for an order granting service by publication supported by the affidavit of the moving party or his agent or attorney detailing the efforts made to locate the person entitled to service. Upon being satisfied that reasonable efforts to locate the person entitled to service have been made and that information as to the identity or whereabouts of the person is still insufficient to effect service in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts, the court shall order service by publication pursuant to the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts.

F. After a motion for the termination of parental rights is filed, the parent shall be advised of the right to counsel unless the parent is already represented by counsel. Counsel shall be appointed, upon request, for any parent who is unable to obtain counsel due to financial reasons or, if in the court's discretion, the interests of justice require appointment of counsel.

G. The court shall assure that a guardian ad litem represents the child in all proceedings for the termination of parental rights.

H. When a motion to terminate parental rights is filed, the moving party shall request a hearing on the motion. The hearing date shall be at least thirty days, but no more than sixty days, after service is effected upon the parties entitled to service under this section.

I. In any action for the termination of parental rights brought by a party other than the department and involving a child in the custody of the department, the department may:

(1) litigate a motion for the termination of parental rights that was initially filed by another party; or

(2) move that the motion for the termination of parental rights be found premature and denied.

J. When a motion to terminate parental rights is filed, the department shall perform concurrent planning.

K. When a child has been in foster care for not less than fifteen of the previous twenty-two months, the department shall file a motion to terminate parental rights, unless:

(1) a parent has made substantial progress toward eliminating the problem that caused the child's placement in foster care; it is likely that the child will be able to safely return to the parent's home within three months; and the child's return to the parent's home will be in the child's best interests;

(2) the child has a close and positive relationship with a parent and a permanent plan that does not include termination of parental rights will provide the most secure and appropriate placement for the child;

(3) the child is thirteen years of age or older, is firmly opposed to termination of parental rights and is likely to disrupt an attempt to place him with an adoptive family;

(4) a parent is terminally ill, but in remission, and does not want his parental rights to be terminated; provided that the parent has designated a guardian for his child;

(5) the child is not capable of functioning if placed in a family setting. In such a case, the court shall reevaluate the status of the child every ninety days unless there is a final court determination that the child cannot be placed in a family setting;

(6) grounds do not exist for termination of parental rights;

(7) the child is an unaccompanied, refugee minor and the situation regarding the child involves international legal issues or compelling foreign policy issues; or

(8) adoption is not an appropriate plan for the child.

L. For purposes of this section, a child shall be considered to have entered foster care on the earlier of:

(1) the date of the first judicial finding that the child has been abused or neglected; or

(2) the date that is sixty days after the date on which the child was removed from the home.

M. The grounds for any attempted termination shall be proved by clear and convincing evidence. In any proceeding involving a child subject to the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, the grounds for any attempted termination shall be proved beyond a reasonable doubt and shall meet the requirements set forth in 25 U.S.C. Section 1912(f).

N. When the court terminates parental rights, it shall appoint a custodian for the child and fix responsibility for the child's support.

O. In any termination proceeding involving a child subject to the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, the court shall in any termination order make specific findings that the requirements of that act have been met.

P. A judgment of the court terminating parental rights divests the parent of all legal rights and privileges and dispenses with both the necessity for the consent to or receipt of notice of any subsequent adoption proceeding concerning the child. A judgment of

the court terminating parental rights shall not affect the child's rights of inheritance from and through the child's biological parents.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-29, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 123; 1997, ch. 34, § 10; 1999, ch. 77, § 11; 2001, ch. 315, § 1; 2003, ch. 108, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For termination procedures in adoption cases, see 32A-5-16 NMSA 1978.

For Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts, see Rule 1-001 NMRA et seq.

The 1997 amendment, effective July 1, 1997, added "unless the court determines that the parent has not established a protected liberty interest in his relationship with the child" at the end of Subsection C; in Subsection D, in the first sentence, substituted "all other parties" for "the parents of the child, any parent who has not previously been made a party to the proceeding", deleted "the department," following "custodian of the child," and deleted "including the child's guardian ad litem,", in the second sentence, substituted "service of motions" for "service of process", in the fourth sentence, substituted "sent by certified mail to" for "served upon" and added the last sentence; inserted "but no more than sixty days," in the second sentence in Subsection H; and made minor stylistic changes in Subparagraph B(7)(b) and in Subsection D.

The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 1999, in Subsection D, substituted "the foster parent, preadoptive parent or relative providing care for the child" for "foster parents" in the first sentence and updated a statutory reference in the last sentence.

The 2001 amendment, effective July 1, 2001, inserted Subsections J and K and redesignated subsequent subsections.

The 2003 amendment, effective June 20, 2003, substituted "foster care" for "the custody of the department" preceding "for not less" in Subsection K; added present Subsection L and redesignated former Subsections L to O as present Subsections M to P.

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-55 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Timing of hearing. - Failure to hold the termination of parental rights hearing within 60 days, as required by Subsection H, does not mandate a dismissal of the motion to

terminate parental rights. State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. Anne McD., 2000-NMCA-020, 128 N.M. 618, 995 P.2d 1060.

No right to jury trial. - There is no right to a trial by jury in termination of parental rights proceedings provided by either the Children's Code or the state constitution. State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. T.J., 1997-NMCA-021, 123 N.M. 99, 934 P.2d 293.

Due process rights of incarcerated parent in termination hearing. - Because a fundamental liberty interest is implicated in proceedings involving the termination of parental rights, a parent who is incarcerated and is unable to attend a hearing on a petition to terminate parental rights is entitled to procedural due process, including the right to review and challenge the evidence presented against him and to present evidence on his behalf. State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. Ruth Anne E., 1999-NMCA-035, 126 N.M. 670, 974 P.2d 164.

Waiver of objection to venue. - Mother, who appealed district court's judgment terminating her parental rights, waived her claim of improper venue, where she failed to raise her venue-statute objection at a time when any error could have been cured promptly. Helen F. v. State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't, 109 N.M. 472, 786 P.2d 699 (Ct. App. 1990), overruled on other grounds, Roth v. Bookert, 117 N.M. 31, 868 P.2d 1256 (Ct. App. 1993) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Lack of notice of issue of continuation of parental rights violates mother's due process rights. - Since the issue of termination of parental rights was not raised in the pleadings, nor properly tried and was mentioned for the first time after closing arguments, when counsel for the father made an oral motion that the parental rights of the mother be terminated, the procedural due process rights of the mother were violated as she was never given notice that the continuation of her parental rights was at issue, she did not have a full opportunity to prepare her case and, consequently, she was not given a full and fair hearing. Thatcher v. Arnall, 94 N.M. 306, 610 P.2d 193 (1980) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Sufficiency of notice. - Although the summons served upon a father in a termination of parental rights action did not meet the requirements in the statute, there was no showing that the father was prejudiced by the various errors in the notice. Ronald A. v. State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't, 110 N.M. 454, 794 P.2d 371 (Ct. App. 1990) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Prior proceeding concerned with the fact of neglect is not a jurisdictional bar to a later, separate termination proceeding. State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't v. Levario, 98 N.M. 442, 649 P.2d 510 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Since neglect proceedings do not result in final judgment on merits, the department is not barred under the "judgments" rule from later bringing termination

proceedings. *State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't v. Levario*, 98 N.M. 442, 649 P.2d 510 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Verification of pleadings. - Although the human services department failed to obtain the court's permission prior to filing its amended petitions to terminate parental rights, the court granted permission to file the final amended petition and verification prior to the commencement of trial. Allowance of this amendment rectified any insufficiency in the earlier pleadings not being verified. The court, therefore, was not deprived of subject matter jurisdiction. *Laurie R. v. New Mexico Human Servs. Dep't*, 107 N.M. 529, 760 P.2d 1295 (Ct. App. 1988) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Authority of court after mother's consent declared invalid. - Since the mother's consent to adoption has been declared invalid in keeping with the best interests of the child, the trial court retains the power to determine custody in the absence of a legally valid consent, and it is within the authority of the trial court to continue the child in the custody of the couple seeking to adopt her. Although they lacked standing to petition the court for adoption, they were not left without remedy, since they did have standing to seek relief. *In re Samantha D.*, 106 N.M. 184, 740 P.2d 1168 (Ct. App. 1987) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Right to competent counsel. - The right of a parent to counsel includes the right to competent counsel. In a trial the judge has an obligation to facilitate the resolution of the issue of whether that parent has received effective assistance of counsel by holding an evidentiary hearing if he or she expresses concerns that merit such a hearing. *In re James W.H.*, 115 N.M. 256, 849 P.2d 1079 (Ct. App. 1993) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Right to counsel on appeal. - Mother had a right to court-appointed counsel on appeal of a decision terminating her parental rights and counsel had an obligation to present her issues in accordance with the guidelines set forth in *State v. Franklin*, 78 N.M. 127, 428 P.2d 982 (1967). *State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. Alice P.*, 1999-NMCA-098, 127 N.M. 664, 986 P.2d 460, cert. denied, 127 N.M. 391, 981 P.2d 1209 (1999).

The Rules of Civil Procedure apply in all proceedings to terminate parental rights. *State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't*, 118 N.M. 352, 881 P.2d 712 (Ct. App. 1994).

Summary judgment may be used to terminate parental rights where there are no issues of fact underlying the basis or termination. *State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't*, 118 N.M. 352, 881 P.2d 712 (Ct. App. 1994).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Admissibility at criminal prosecution of expert testimony on battering parent syndrome, 43 A.L.R.4th 1203.

32A-4-30. Attorneys' fees.

The court may order the department to pay attorneys' fees for the child's guardian ad litem if:

A. the child is in the custody of the department;

B. the child's guardian ad litem:

(1) requests in writing that the department move for the termination of parental rights;

(2) gives the department written notice that if the department does not move for termination of parental rights, the guardian ad litem intends to move for the termination of parental rights and seek an award of attorneys' fees;

(3) successfully moves for the termination of parental rights; and

(4) applies to the court for an award of attorneys' fees; and

C. the department refuses to litigate the motion for the termination of parental rights or fails to act in a timely manner.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-30, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 124.

32A-4-31. Permanent guardianship of a child.

A. In proceedings for permanent guardianship, the court shall give primary consideration to the physical, mental and emotional welfare and needs of the child. Permanent guardianship vests in the guardian all rights and responsibilities of a parent, other than those rights and responsibilities of the natural or adoptive parent, if any, set forth in the decree of permanent guardianship.

B. Any adult, including a relative or foster parent, may be considered as a permanent guardian, provided that the department grants consent to the guardianship if the child is in the department's custody. An agency or institution may not be a permanent guardian. The court shall appoint a person nominated by the child, if the minor is fourteen years of age or older, unless the court finds the appointment contrary to the best interests of the child.

C. The court may establish a permanent guardianship between a child and the guardian when the prospective guardianship is in the child's best interest and when:

(1) the child has been adjudicated as an abused or neglected child;

(2) the department has made reasonable efforts to reunite the parent and child and further efforts by the department would be unproductive;

(3) reunification of the parent and child is not in the child's best interests because the parent continues to be unwilling or unable to properly care for the child; and

(4) the likelihood of the child being adopted is remote or it is established that termination of parental rights is not in the child's best interest.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-31, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 125.

32A-4-32. Permanent guardianship; procedure.

A. A motion for permanent guardianship may be filed by any party.

B. Any application for permanent guardianship shall be signed and verified by the petitioner, filed with the court and set forth:

(1) the date, place of birth and marital status of the child, if known;

(2) the facts and circumstances supporting the ground for permanent guardianship;

(3) the name and address of the prospective guardian and a statement that the person agrees to accept the duties and responsibilities of guardianship;

(4) the basis for the court's jurisdiction;

(5) the relationship of the child to the petitioner and the prospective guardian; and

(6) whether the child is subject to the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 and, if so:

(a) the tribal affiliations of the child's parents;

(b) the specific actions taken by the petitioner to notify the parents' tribe and the results of the contacts, including the names, addresses, titles and telephone numbers of the persons contacted. Copies of any correspondence with the tribes shall be attached as exhibits to the petition; and

(c) what specific efforts were made to comply with the placement preferences set forth in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 or the placement preferences of the appropriate Indian tribes.

C. If the petition is not filed by the prospective guardian, the petition shall be verified by the prospective guardian.

D. Notice of the filing of the motion, accompanied by a copy of the motion, shall be served by the moving party on any parent who has not previously been made a party to the proceeding, the parents of the child, foster parents with whom the child is residing, the foster parent, preadoptive parent or relative providing care for the child with whom

the child has resided for six months, the child's custodian, the department, any person appointed to represent any party, including the child's guardian ad litem, and any other person the court orders provided with notice. Service shall be in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts for the service of motions in a civil action in this state. The notice shall state specifically that the person served shall file a written response to the application within twenty days if the person intends to contest the guardianship.

E. When the child is an Indian child, subject to the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, notice shall also be served upon the Indian tribes of the child's parents and upon any "Indian custodian" as that term is defined in 25 U.S.C. Section 1903(6).

F. The grounds for permanent guardianship shall be proved by clear and convincing evidence. The grounds for permanent guardianship shall be proved beyond a reasonable doubt and meet the requirements of 25 U.S.C. Section 1912(f) in any proceeding involving a child subject to the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978.

G. A judgment of the court vesting permanent guardianship with an individual divests the biological or adoptive parent of legal custody or guardianship of the child, but is not a termination of the parent's rights. A child's inheritance rights from and through the child's biological or adoptive parents are not affected by this proceeding.

H. Upon a finding that grounds exist for a permanent guardianship, the court may incorporate into the final order provisions for visitation with the natural parents, siblings or other relatives of the child and any other provision necessary to rehabilitate the child or provide for the child's continuing safety and well being.

I. The court shall retain jurisdiction to enforce its judgment of permanent guardianship.

J. Any party to the abuse or neglect proceeding, the child or a parent of the child may make a motion for revocation of the order granting guardianship when there is a significant change of circumstances including:

(1) the child's parent is able and willing to properly care for the child; or

(2) the child's guardian is unable to properly care for the child.

K. The court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for the child in all proceedings for the revocation of permanent guardianship.

L. The court may revoke the order granting guardianship when a change of circumstances has been proven by clear and convincing evidence and it is in the child's best interests to revoke the order granting guardianship.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-32, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 126; 1999, ch. 77, § 12.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts, see Rule 1-001 NMRA et seq.

The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 1999, in Subsection D, substituted "the foster parent, preadoptive parent or relative providing care for the child" for "foster parents" in the first sentence, substituted "motions" for "process" in the second sentence, and made a minor stylistic change in the last sentence.

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

32A-4-33. Confidentiality; records; penalty.

A. All records concerning a party to a neglect or abuse proceeding, including social records, diagnostic evaluation, psychiatric or psychological reports, videotapes, transcripts and audio recordings of a child's statement of abuse, or medical reports, that are in the possession of the court or the department as the result of a neglect or abuse proceeding or that were produced or obtained during an investigation in anticipation of or incident to a neglect or abuse proceeding shall be confidential and closed to the public.

B. The records described in Subsection A of this section shall be open to inspection only by:

- (1) court personnel;
- (2) court appointed special advocates;
- (3) the child's guardian ad litem;
- (4) department personnel;
- (5) any local substitute care review board or any agency contracted to implement local substitute care review boards;
- (6) law enforcement officials, except when use immunity is granted pursuant to Section 32-4-11 [32A-4-11] NMSA 1978;
- (7) district attorneys, except when use immunity is granted pursuant to Section 32-4-11 [32A-4-11] NMSA 1978;
- (8) any state government social services agency in any state;

(9) those persons or entities of an Indian tribe specifically authorized to inspect the records pursuant to the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 or any regulations promulgated thereunder;

(10) a foster parent, if the records are those of a child currently placed with that foster parent or of a child being considered for placement with that foster parent and the records concern the social, medical, psychological or educational needs of the child;

(11) school personnel involved with the child if the records concern the child's social or educational needs;

(12) health care or mental health professionals involved in the evaluation or treatment of the child, the child's parents, guardian, custodian or other family members;

(13) protection and advocacy representatives pursuant to the federal Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act and the federal Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Act of 1991;

(14) children's safehouse organizations conducting investigatory interviews of children on behalf of a law enforcement agency or the department; and

(15) any other person or entity, by order of the court, having a legitimate interest in the case or the work of the court.

C. A parent, guardian or legal custodian whose child has been the subject of an investigation of abuse or neglect where no petition has been filed shall have the right to inspect any medical report, psychological evaluation, law enforcement reports or other investigative or diagnostic evaluation; provided that any identifying information related to the reporting party or any other party providing information shall be deleted. The parent, guardian or legal custodian shall also have the right to the results of the investigation and the right to petition the court for full access to all department records and information except those records and information the department finds would be likely to endanger the life or safety of any person providing information to the department.

D. Whoever intentionally and unlawfully releases any information or records closed to the public pursuant to the Abuse and Neglect Act [this article] or releases or makes other unlawful use of records in violation of that act is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

E. When a child's death is allegedly caused by abuse or neglect, the department may release information about the case after consultation with and the consent of the district attorney.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-4-33, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 127.

ANNOTATIONS

Federal acts. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

The federal Development Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights act is found at 42 U.S.C. § 6000 et seq.

The federal Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Act of 1991 is codified at 42 U.S.C. § 10801 et seq.

ARTICLE 5 ADOPTIONS

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Sections 32A-5-1 to 32A-5-45 NMSA 1978 were originally enacted as 32-5-1 to 32-5-45 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, §§ 128 to 172, but since the former provisions of the Residential Treatment Program Act were compiled at that location, the sections as enacted by Chapter 77 of Laws 1993 have been recompiled to Chapter 32A NMSA 1978 in order to retain a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law. Citations to decisions under former law have been retained whenever possible.

32A-5-1. Short title.

Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Adoption Act".

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-1, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 128; 2003, ch. 294, § 1; 2003, ch. 321, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For provisions of Safe Haven for Infants Act, see Chapter 32A, Article 22.

For adult adoptions, see 40-14-1 to 40-14-15 NMSA 1978.

2003 amendments. - Identical amendments to this section were enacted by Laws 2003, ch. 294, § 1, and Laws 2003, ch. 321, § 1, effective July 1, 2003, substituting "Chapter 32A" for "Chapter 32". This section is set out as amended by Laws 2003, ch. 321, § 1. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

Equitable adoption. - New Mexico recognizes "equitable adoptions"; those that are inferred by the law in the absence of compliance with statutory requirements. However, this recognition will only be made when certain strict requirements have been satisfied,

such as the formation of a legally valid agreement by the purported parent to adopt the child. *Otero v. City of Albuquerque*, 1998-NMCA-137, 125 N.M. 770, 965 P.2d 354.

Prerequisite for wrongful death recovery. - Child who had not been legally adopted by decedent and could not establish a basis for equitable adoption could not recover in a wrongful death action based on the accident that killed decedent. *Otero v. City of Albuquerque*, 1998-NMCA-137, 125 N.M. 770, 965 P.2d 354.

Law reviews. - For note, "Family Law - A Limitation on Grandparental Rights in New Mexico: *Christian Placement Service v. Gordon*," see 17 N.M.L. Rev. 207 (1987).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 2 Am. Jur. 2d Adoption § 1 et seq.

Required parties in adoption proceedings, 48 A.L.R.4th 860.

Action for wrongful adoption based on misrepresentation of child's mental or physical condition of parentage, 56 A.L.R.4th 375.

Attorney malpractice in connection with services related to adoption of child, 18 A.L.R.5th 892.

Adoption of child by same-sex partners, 27 A.L.R.5th 54.

"Wrongful adoption" causes of action against adoption agencies where children have or develop mental or physical problems that are misrepresented or not disclosed to adoptive parents, 74 A.L.R.5th 1.

2 C.J.S. Adoption of Persons §§ 5 to 9.

32A-5-2. Purpose.

The purpose of the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSA 1978] is to:

A. establish procedures to effect a legal relationship between a parent and adopted child that is identical to that of a parent and biological child;

B. provide for family relationships that will give the adopted child protection and economic security and that will enable the child to develop physically, mentally and emotionally to the maximum extent possible; and

C. ensure due process protections.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-2, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 129.

ANNOTATIONS

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 40-7-29 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

The purpose of statutes for adoption is to make provision for the welfare of children and the legislation should be liberally construed to effect that purpose. *Barwin v. Reidy*, 62 N.M. 183, 307 P.2d 175 (1957) (decided under former law).

Adoption statutes accorded liberal construction. - Adoption statutes are enacted in favor of humanity and are to be accorded a liberal construction by the courts. *Hahn v. Sorgen*, 50 N.M. 83, 171 P.2d 308 (1946) (decided under former law).

Construed to promote welfare of children. - The proper construction of New Mexico adoption statutes is such as will promote the welfare of children. *Nevelos v. Railston*, 65 N.M. 250, 335 P.2d 573 (1959) (decided under former law).

Jurisdictional requirements to be strictly followed. - The power to adopt children was unknown to the common law; it is a creation of statute which may prescribe the conditions under which adoption may be legally effected. Thus, the jurisdictional requirements of the statute for this special proceeding must be strictly followed. *Barwin v. Reidy*, 62 N.M. 183, 307 P.2d 175 (1957) (decided under former law).

32A-5-3. Definitions.

As used in the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NNSA 1978]:

A. "accrediting entity" means an entity that has entered into an agreement with the United States secretary of state pursuant to the federal Intercountry Adoption Act and regulations adopted by the United States secretary of state pursuant to that act, to accredit agencies and approve persons who provide adoption services related to convention adoptions;

B. "adoptee" means a person who is the subject of an adoption petition;

C. "adoption service" means:

- (1) identifying a child for adoption and arranging the adoption of the child;
- (2) securing termination of parental rights to a child or consent to adoption of the child;
- (3) performing a background study on a child and reporting on the study;
- (4) performing a home study on a prospective adoptive parent and reporting on the study;

(5) making determinations regarding the best interests of a child and the appropriateness of an adoptive placement for the child;

(6) performing post-placement monitoring of a child until an adoption is final; and

(7) when there is a disruption before an adoption of a child is final, assuming custody of the child and providing or facilitating the provision of child care or other social services for the child pending an alternative placement of the child;

D. "agency" means a person certified, licensed or otherwise specially empowered by law to place a child in a home in this or any other state for the purpose of adoption;

E. "agency adoption" means an adoption when the adoptee is in the custody of an agency prior to placement;

F. "acknowledged father" means a father who:

(1) acknowledges paternity of the adoptee pursuant to the putative father registry, as provided for in Section 32A-5-20 NMSA 1978;

(2) is named, with his consent, as the adoptee's father on the adoptee's birth certificate;

(3) is obligated to support the adoptee under a written voluntary promise or pursuant to a court order; or

(4) has openly held out the adoptee as his own child by establishing a custodial, personal or financial relationship with the adoptee as follows:

(a) for an adoptee under six months old at the time of placement: 1) has initiated an action to establish paternity; 2) is living with the adoptee at the time the adoption petition is filed; 3) has lived with the mother a minimum of ninety days during the two-hundred-eighty-day-period prior to the birth or placement of the adoptee; 4) has lived with the adoptee within the ninety days immediately preceding the adoptive placement; 5) has provided reasonable and fair financial support to the mother during the pregnancy and in connection with the adoptee's birth in accordance with his means and when not prevented from doing so by the person or authorized agency having lawful custody of the adoptee or the adoptee's mother; 6) has continuously paid child support to the mother since the adoptee's birth in an amount at least equal to the amount provided in Section 40-4-11.1 NMSA 1978, or has brought current any delinquent child support payments; or 7) any other factor the court deems necessary to establish a custodial, personal or financial relationship with the adoptee; or

(b) for an adoptee over six months old at the time of placement: 1) has initiated an action to establish paternity; 2) has lived with the adoptee within the ninety days immediately preceding the adoptive placement; 3) has continuously paid child support to the mother since the adoptee's birth in an amount at least equal to the amount

provided in Section 40-4-11.1 NMSA 1978, or is making reasonable efforts to bring delinquent child support payments current; 4) has contact with the adoptee on a monthly basis when physically and financially able and when not prevented by the person or authorized agency having lawful custody of the adoptee; or 5) has regular communication with the adoptee, or with the person or agency having the care or custody of the adoptee, when physically and financially unable to visit the adoptee and when not prevented from doing so by the person or authorized agency having lawful custody of the adoptee;

G. "alleged father" means an individual whom the biological mother has identified as the biological father, but the individual has not acknowledged paternity or registered with the putative father registry as provided for in Section 32A-5-20 NMSA 1978;

H. "consent" means a document:

(1) signed by a biological parent whereby the parent grants consent to the adoption of the parent's child by another; or

(2) whereby the department or an agency grants its consent to the adoption of a child in its custody;

I. "convention adoption" means:

(1) an adoption by a United States resident of a child who is a resident of a foreign country that is a party to the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption; or

(2) an adoption by a resident of a foreign country that is a party to the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption of a child who is a resident of the United States;

J. "counselor" means a person certified by the department to conduct adoption counseling in independent adoptions;

K. "department adoption" means an adoption when the child is in the custody of the department;

L. "former parent" means a parent whose parental rights have been terminated or relinquished;

M. "full disclosure" means mandatory and continuous disclosure by the investigator, agency, department or petitioner throughout the adoption proceeding and after finalization of the adoption of all known, nonidentifying information regarding the adoptee, including:

(1) health history;

- (2) psychological history;
- (3) mental history;
- (4) hospital history;
- (5) medication history;
- (6) genetic history;
- (7) physical descriptions;
- (8) social history;
- (9) placement history; and
- (10) education;

N. "independent adoption" means an adoption when the child is not in the custody of the department or an agency;

O. "investigator" means an individual certified by the department to conduct pre-placement studies and post-placement reports;

P. "office" means a place for the regular transaction of business or performance of particular services;

Q. "parental rights" means all rights of a parent with reference to a child, including parental right to control, to withhold consent to an adoption or to receive notice of a hearing on a petition for adoption;

R. "placement" means the selection of a family for an adoptee or matching of a family with an adoptee and physical transfer of the adoptee to the family in all adoption proceedings, except in adoptions filed pursuant to Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Subsection C of Section 32A-5-12 NMSA 1978, in which case placement occurs when the parents consent to the adoption, parental rights are terminated or parental consent is implied;

S. "post-placement report" means a written evaluation of the adoptive family and the adoptee after the adoptee is placed for adoption;

T. "pre-placement study" means a written evaluation of the adoptive family, the adoptee's biological family and the adoptee;

U. "presumed father" means:

- (1) the husband of the biological mother at the time the adoptee was born;

(2) an individual who was married to the mother and either the adoptee was born during the term of the marriage or the adoptee was born within three hundred days after the marriage was terminated by death, annulment, declaration of invalidity or divorce; or

(3) before the adoptee's birth, an individual who attempted to marry the adoptee's biological mother by a marriage solemnized in apparent compliance with law, although the attempted marriage is or could be declared invalid and if the attempted marriage:

(a) could be declared invalid only by a court, the adoptee was born during the attempted marriage or within three hundred days after its termination by death, annulment, declaration of invalidity or divorce; or

(b) is invalid without a court order, the adoptee was born within three hundred days after the termination of cohabitation;

V. "record" means any petition, affidavit, consent or relinquishment form, transcript or notes of testimony, deposition, power of attorney, report, decree, order, judgment, correspondence, document, photograph, invoice, receipt, certificate or other printed, written, videotaped or tape-recorded material pertaining to an adoption proceeding;

W. "relinquishment" means the document by which a parent relinquishes parental rights to the department or an agency to enable placement of the parent's child for adoption;

X. "resident" means a person who, prior to filing an adoption petition, has lived in the state for at least six months immediately preceding filing of the petition for adoption or a person who has become domiciled in the state by establishing legal residence with the intention of maintaining the residency indefinitely; and

Y. "stepparent adoption" means an adoption of the adoptee by the adoptee's stepparent when the adoptee has lived with the stepparent for at least one year following the marriage of the stepparent to the custodial parent.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-3, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 130; 1995, ch. 206, § 26; 2001, ch. 162, § 1; 2003, ch. 294, § 2; 2003, ch. 321, § 2.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, added Subsections C, G, H, and W, and redesignated the remaining subsections accordingly; substituted "32A-5-2" for "32-5-20" in Subsections D, E, and S; in Subsection J, inserted "or petitioner" following "department", inserted "and after finalization of the adoption" following "proceeding", and inserted "history" in Paragraph (9); in Subsection O, substituted "32A-5-12" for "32-5-12", and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

The 2001 amendment, effective June 15, 2001, in Subsection D, deleted former Paragraph (5) and inserted and augmented those provisions in Paragraph (4); deleted

former Subsection S, defining "putative father", and renumbered the remaining subsections accordingly.

2003 amendments. - Identical amendments to this section were enacted by Laws 2003, ch. 294, § 2, and Laws 2003, ch. 321, § 2, effective July 1, 2003, inserting present Subsection A; redesignating former Subsection A as present Subsection B; inserting present Subsection C and redesignating the subsequent subsections accordingly; and adding present Subsection I and redesignating the subsequent subsections accordingly. This section is set out as amended by Laws 2003, ch. 321, § 2. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

Intercountry Adoption Act. - The federal Intercountry Adoption Act, referred to in this section, appears as 42 U.S.C. § 14901 et seq.

32A-5-4. Application of the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978.

The protections set forth in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, including provisions concerning notice to the Indian child's tribe, transfer to tribal court and placement preferences, apply to all proceedings involving an Indian child under the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSA 1978].

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-4, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 131.

ANNOTATIONS

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

32A-5-5. Indian child placement preferences.

A. In any adoptive placement of an Indian child under state law, preference shall be given, in the absence of good cause to the contrary, to a placement with:

- (1) a member of the Indian child's extended family;
- (2) other members of the child's Indian tribe; or
- (3) other Indian families.

B. An Indian child accepted for pre-adoptive placement shall be placed in the least restrictive setting which most approximates a family in which the child's special needs, if any, may be met. The Indian child shall also be placed within reasonable proximity to the Indian child's home, taking into account special needs of the Indian child. In any foster care or pre-adoptive placement, a preference shall be given, in the absence of good cause to the contrary, to a placement with:

- (1) a member of the Indian child's extended family;
- (2) a foster home licensed, approved and specified by the Indian child's tribe;
- (3) an Indian foster home licensed or approved by an authorized non-Indian licensing authority; or
- (4) an institution for children approved by the Indian tribe or operated by an Indian organization that has a program suitable to meet the Indian child's needs.

C. If the placement preferences of this section are not followed or if the Indian child is placed in an institution, a plan shall be developed to ensure that the Indian child's cultural ties are protected and fostered.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-5, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 132.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - As to applicability of this section where an Indian child is taken into custody pursuant to the Safe Haven for Infants Act, see 32A-22-5 NMSA 1978.

32A-5-6. Authority of the department.

A. The department may adopt and promulgate necessary rules and forms for the administration of the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSA 1978], including rules for the assessment of fees. The rules shall not conflict with the provisions of the Adoption Act.

B. The department has the authority to provide or request additional information from an investigator or an attorney representing any person involved in any action filed pursuant to the provisions of the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSA 1978].

C. The department has the authority to intervene in any action filed pursuant to the provisions of the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSA 1978]. The intervention shall be effected when legal counsel for the department files a motion for an entry of appearance and an appropriate response.

D. The department shall be served by mail by the attorney for the petitioner with copies of all pleadings filed in any action pursuant to the provisions of the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSA 1978], except for copies of the petition for adoption, the request for placement and the decree of adoption, which shall be served as provided in Section 32A-5-7 NMSA 1978.

E. The department is authorized to act as an accrediting entity on behalf of the state.

F. The department may assess fees for the cost of accrediting an agency or approving a person in matters related to convention adoptions. The department shall establish the amount of the fees by rule and the fees shall be subject to approval by the United States secretary of state. The amount of the fees shall not exceed the cost of similar services provided by the department.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-6, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 133; 1995, ch. 206, § 27; 2003, ch. 294, § 3; 2003, ch. 321, § 3.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, added "which shall be served as provided in Section 32A-5-7 NMSA 1978" at the end of Subsection D.

2003 amendments. - Identical amendments were enacted by Laws 2003, ch. 294, § 3, and Laws 2003, ch. 321, § 3, effective July 1, 2003, rewriting Subsection A and adding Subsections E and F. This section is set out as amended by Laws 2003, ch. 321, § 3. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

32A-5-7. Clerk of the court; duties.

A. The clerk of the court shall file pleadings captioned pursuant to the provisions of Section 32A-5-9 NMSA 1978. The clerk of the court shall not file incorrectly captioned pleadings.

B. The clerk of the court shall mail a copy of the request for placement to the department within one working day of the request for placement being filed with the court. The attorney for the person requesting placement shall provide to the clerk of the court a copy of the request for placement and a stamped envelope addressed to the department as specified in department regulation.

C. The clerk of the court shall mail a copy of the petition for adoption within one working day of the petition for adoption being filed with the court. The attorney for the petitioner shall provide to the clerk of the court a copy of the petition for adoption and a stamped envelope addressed to the department as specified in department regulation.

D. The clerk of the court shall mail a copy of the decree of adoption to the department within one working day of the entry of the decree of adoption. The attorney for the petitioner shall provide to the clerk of the court a copy of the decree of adoption and a stamped envelope addressed to the department as specified in department regulation.

E. In any adoption involving an Indian child, the clerk of the court shall provide the secretary of the interior with a copy of any decree of adoption or adoptive placement order and other information as required by the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978. The attorney for the petitioner shall provide to the clerk of the court a copy of an adoption decree, an adoptive placement order, any other information required by the

federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 and a stamped envelope addressed to the secretary of the interior.

F. The clerk of the court shall forward an application for a birth certificate in an adoptee's new name:

(1) for a person born in the United States, to the appropriate vital statistics office of the place, if known, where the adoptee was born; or

(2) for all other persons, to the state registrar of vital statistics.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-7, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 134; 1995, ch. 206, § 28.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, substituted "32A-5-9" for "32-5-9" in Subsection A and added the second sentence in Subsection E.

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The Federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

32A-5-8. Confidentiality of records.

A. Unless the petitioner agrees to be contacted or agrees to the release of the petitioner's identity to the parent and the parent agrees to be contacted or agrees to the release of the parent's identity to the petitioner, the attorneys, the court, the agency and the department shall maintain confidentiality regarding the names of the parties, unless the information is already otherwise known. After the petition is filed and prior to the entry of the decree, the records in adoption proceedings shall be open to inspection only by the attorney for the petitioner, the department or the agency, any attorney appointed as a guardian ad litem for the adoptee, any attorney retained by the adoptee or other persons upon order of the court for good cause shown.

B. All records, whether on file with the court, an agency, the department, an attorney or other provider of professional services in connection with an adoption, are confidential and may be disclosed only pursuant to the provisions of the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSA 1978]. All information and documentation provided for the purpose of full disclosure is confidential. Documentation provided for the purpose of full disclosure shall remain the property of the person making full disclosure when a prospective adoptive parent decides not to accept a placement. Immediately upon refusal of the placement, the prospective adoptive parent shall return all full disclosure documentation to the person providing full disclosure. A prospective adoptive parent shall not disclose any confidential information received during the full disclosure process, except as necessary to make a placement decision or to provide information to a child's guardian ad litem or the court.

C. All hearings in adoption proceedings shall be confidential and shall be held in closed court without admittance of any person other than parties and their counsel.

D. Prior to the entry of the decree of adoption, the parent consenting to the adoption or relinquishing parental rights to an agency or the department shall execute an affidavit stating whether the parent will permit contact or the disclosure of the parent's identity to the adoptee or the adoptee's prospective adoptive parents.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-8, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 135; 1995, ch. 206, § 29.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, added all of the language in Subsection B following the first sentence and made a minor stylistic change in Subsection D.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Restricting access to judicial records of concluded adoption proceedings, 103 A.L.R.5th 255.

32A-5-9. Caption.

The caption for adoption proceedings shall be styled "In the Matter of the Adoption Petition of (Petitioner's Name)".

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-9, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 136.

32A-5-10. Venue.

A petition for adoption may be filed in any county where:

- A. a petitioner is a resident;
- B. the adoptee is physically present at the time the petition is filed;
- C. an office of the agency that placed the adoptee for adoption is located; or
- D. the department office from which the child was placed is located.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-10, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 137.

32A-5-11. Who may be adopted; who may adopt.

- A. Any child may be adopted.
- B. Residents who are one of the following may adopt:

(1) any individual who has been approved by the court as a suitable adoptive parent pursuant to the provisions of the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSA 1978]; and

(2) a married individual without the individual's spouse joining in the adoption if:

(a) the nonjoining spouse is a parent of the adoptee;

(b) the individual and the nonjoining spouse are legally separated; or

(c) the failure of the nonjoining spouse to join in the adoption is excused for reasonable circumstances as determined by the court.

C. Nonresidents who meet the criteria of Subsection B of this section may adopt in New Mexico if the adoptee is a resident of New Mexico or was born in New Mexico but is less than six months of age and was placed by the department or an agency licensed by the state of New Mexico.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-11, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 138.

ANNOTATIONS

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 40-7-33 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Provision requiring residence as mandatory. - The provision requiring adopting persons to be residents of the state was mandatory and it limited jurisdiction over adoption proceedings to those brought by residents of New Mexico. *Heirich v. Howe*, 50 N.M. 90, 171 P.2d 312 (1946) (decided under former law).

Since petitioners for adoption are nonresidents, the district court lacks the necessary jurisdiction and petition to adopt must be dismissed. *Heirich v. Howe*, 50 N.M. 90, 171 P.2d 312 (1946) (decided under former law).

32A-5-12. Placement for adoption; restrictions; full disclosure.

A. No petition for adoption shall be granted by the court unless the adoptee was placed in the home of the petitioner for the purpose of adoption:

(1) by the department;

(2) by an appropriate public authority of another state;

(3) by an agency; or

(4) pursuant to a court order, as provided in Section 32A-5-13 NMSA 1978.

B. The provisions of Subsection A of this section do not apply to a child in the department's custody who is being adopted pursuant to the provisions of the Abuse and Neglect Act [Chapter 32A, Article 4 NMSA 1978].

C. When an adoptee is not in the custody of the department or an agency, the adoption is an independent adoption and the provisions of this section and Section 32A-5-13 NMSA 1978 shall apply, except when the following circumstances exist:

(1) a stepparent of the adoptee seeks to adopt the adoptee and prior to the filing of the adoption petition, the adoptee has lived with the stepparent for at least one year since the marriage of the stepparent to the custodial parent and the family has received counseling, as provided for in Section 32A-5-22 NMSA 1978;

(2) a relative within the fifth degree of consanguinity to the adoptee or that relative's spouse seeks to adopt the adoptee, and, prior to the filing of the adoption petition, the adoptee has lived with the relative or the relative's spouse for at least one year; or

(3) a person designated to care for the adoptee in the will of the adoptee's deceased parent seeks to adopt the adoptee, and, prior to the filing of the adoption petition, the adoptee has lived with that person for at least one year.

D. All placements shall be made by the department, an agency or the parent of the adoptee pursuant to Section 32A-5-13 NMSA 1978.

E. In all adoptions, prior to any placement being made, the person making the placement shall provide full disclosure.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-12, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 139; 1995, ch. 206, § 30.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, added "full disclosure" in the section heading; in Paragraph (4) of Subsection A, substituted "32A-5-13" for "32-5-13"; in Subsection C, substituted "this section and Section 32A-5-13" for "Sections 32-5-12 and 32-5-13"; in Paragraph (1) of Subsection C, substituted "32A-5-22" for "32-5-22"; at the end of Subsection D, added "pursuant to Section 32A-5-13 NMSA 1978"; and added Subsection E.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 40-7-34 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Legislative intent. - The obvious legislative intent is two-fold: (1) to restrict the unauthorized placement of children for adoption; and (2) to provide a means whereby the department or an authorized child placement agency could ensure the placement of

adoptable children with individuals who have been found by competent authorities to be fit and proper as prospective adoptive parents. In re Doe, 98 N.M. 340, 648 P.2d 798 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided under former law).

Section not a jurisdictional limit. - There was nothing in former 40-7-34A NMSA 1978 suggesting a limitation on the children's court's jurisdiction. Section 40-7-34A NMSA 1978 was merely a statute that limited the court's power to grant a petition for adoption. If the party could not prove the facts necessary, then the statute was of no value to that party. Specifically, unless the foster parent could plead and prove that Human Services Department placed the children with her for adoption, she was not entitled to the right of adoption former 40-7-34A NMSA 1978 provided. Vest v. State ex rel. N.M. Human Servs. Dep't, 116 N.M. 708, 866 P.2d 1175 (Ct. App. 1993) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Electing to leave child with ex-spouse for extended period of time is not a "placement" for purposes of adoption. In re Doe, 98 N.M. 340, 648 P.2d 798 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided under former law).

Stepparent adoptions. - The one-year residency provision for stepparent adoptions is not jurisdictional in nature; it is a statutory prerequisite to stepparent adoption and, therefore, the father could not challenge the adoption decree on the basis that the court lacked jurisdiction because the one-year residency requirement was not met. Webber v. Webber, 116 N.M. 47, 859 P.2d 1074 (Ct. App. 1993) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Foster placement established residence. - The fact that children had lived in their aunt's home for a year, having been placed there by their mother under a foster placement, did not prevent a finding that they were "residing" with petitioning-aunt. In re Awtrey, 114 N.M. 594, 844 P.2d 844 (Ct. App. 1992) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

32A-5-13. Independent adoptions; request for placement; placement order; certification.

A. When a placement order is required, the petitioner shall file a request with the court to allow the placement. An order permitting the placement shall be obtained prior to actual placement.

B. A pre-placement study approving the petitioner as an appropriate adoptive parent shall be filed with the court prior to issuance of a placement order, except as provided in Subsection C of Section 32A-5-12 NMSA 1978.

C. In order for a person to be certified to conduct pre-placement studies, the person shall meet the standards promulgated by the department. If the child is an Indian child, the person shall meet the standards set forth in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978.

D. The pre-placement study shall be conducted by an agency or a person certified by the department to conduct the study. A person or agency that wants to be certified to perform pre-placement studies shall file documents verifying their qualifications with the department. The department shall publish a list of persons or agencies certified to conduct a pre-placement study. If necessary to defray additional costs associated with compiling the list, the department may assess and charge a reasonable administrative fee to the person or agency listed.

E. When a person or agency that wants to be certified to perform pre-placement studies files false documentation with the department, the person or agency shall be subject to the provisions of Section 32A-5-42 NMSA 1978.

F. A request for placement shall be filed and verified by the petitioner and shall allege:

(1) the full name, age and place and duration of residence of the petitioner and, if married, the place and date of marriage;

(2) the date and place of birth of the adoptee, if known, or the anticipated date and place of birth of the adoptee;

(3) a detailed statement of the circumstances and persons involved in the proposed placement;

(4) if the adoptee has been born, the address where the adoptee is residing at the time of the request for placement;

(5) if the adoptee has been born, the places where the adoptee has lived within the past three years and the names and addresses of the persons with whom the adoptee has lived. If the adoptee is in the custody of an agency or the department, the address shall be the address of the agency or the county office of the department from which the child was placed;

(6) the existence of any court orders that are known to the petitioner and that regulate custody, visitation or access to the adoptee, copies of which shall be attached to the request for placement as exhibits; if copies of any such court orders are unavailable at the time of filing the request for placement, the copies shall be filed prior to the issuance of the order of placement;

(7) that the petitioner desires to establish a parent and child relationship between the petitioner and the adoptee and that the petitioner is a fit and proper person able to care and provide for the adoptee's welfare;

(8) the relationship, if any, of the petitioner to the adoptee;

(9) whether the adoptee is subject to the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, and, if so, the petition shall allege the actions taken to comply with the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 and all other allegations required pursuant to that act;

(10) whether the adoption is subject to the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children [32A-11-1 NMSA 1978] and what specific actions have been taken to comply with the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children; and

(11) the name, address and telephone number of the agency or investigator who has agreed to do the pre-placement study.

G. The request for placement shall be served on all parties entitled to receive notice of the filing of a petition for adoption, as provided in Section 32A-5-27 NMSA 1978. An order allowing placement may be entered prior to service of the request for placement.

H. A hearing and the court decision on the request for placement shall occur within thirty days of the filing of the request.

I. As part of any court order authorizing placement under this section, the court shall find whether the pre-placement study complies with Section 32A-5-14 NMSA 1978 and that the time requirements concerning placement set forth in this section have been met.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-13, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 140; 1995, ch. 206, § 31; 2001, ch. 162, § 2.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, substituted "32A-5-12" for "32-5-12" in Subsection B, substituted "subject to" for "sentenced pursuant to" and "32A-5-42" for "32-5-42" in Subsection E, substituted "32A-5-27" for "32-5-27" in Subsection G, substituted "32A-5-14" for "32-5-14" in Subsection I, and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

The 2001 amendment, effective June 15, 2001, in Subsection A, deleted the former second sentence, which read "The request shall be filed at least thirty days prior to an adoptive placement in an independent adoption proceeding"; inserted the last sentence of Subsection G; and deleted the former last two sentences of Subsection H, which contained provisions for scheduling a hearing sooner than thirty days after filing a request.

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

Requirement to set forth information. - Former 40-7-34 NMSA 1978 required that an affidavit setting forth certain facts be filed with the petition. In this case, those facts were set forth in the petition itself, and the petition was verified by the adoptive parents. This

constituted compliance with the statute. Vest v. State ex rel. N.M. Human Servs. Dep't, 116 N.M. 708, 866 P.2d 1175 (Ct. App. 1993) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

32A-5-14. Pre-placement study.

A. The pre-placement study shall be performed as prescribed by department regulation and shall include at a minimum the following:

- (1) an individual interview with each petitioner;
- (2) a joint interview with both petitioners; if a joint interview is not conducted, an explanation shall be provided in the pre-placement study;
- (3) a home visit, which shall include an interview with the petitioner's children and any other permanent residents of the petitioner's home;
- (4) an interview with the adoptee, if age appropriate;
- (5) an individual interview with each of the adoptee's parents; if a parent is not interviewed, an explanation shall be provided in the pre-placement study;
- (6) full disclosure to the petitioner;
- (7) exploration of the petitioners' philosophy concerning discussion of adoption issues with the adoptee;
- (8) the initiation of a criminal records check of each petitioner;
- (9) a medical certificate dated not more than one year prior to any adoptive placement assessing the petitioner's health as it relates to the petitioner's ability to care for the adoptee;
- (10) a minimum of three letters of reference from individuals named by the petitioner or memoranda of the dates and contents of personal contacts with the references;
- (11) a statement of the capacity and readiness of the petitioner for parenthood and the petitioner's emotional and physical health and ability to shelter, feed, clothe and educate the adoptee;
- (12) verification of the petitioner's employment, financial resources and marital status;
- (13) a report of a medical examination performed on the adoptee within one year prior to the proposed adoptive placement;
- (14) a statement of the results of any prior pre-placement study or initiation of a pre-placement study, if any, of the petitioners done by any person; and

(15) the investigator shall attach a copy of proof of certification by the department for the investigator to conduct pre-placement studies, or if the preparer of the pre-placement study is out-of-state, the preparer shall attach a statement setting forth qualifications that are equivalent to those required of an investigator pursuant to the provisions of Section 32A-5-13 NMSA 1978 and department regulations.

B. The pre-placement study shall be completed at the cost of the petitioner.

C. Unless directed by the court, a pre-placement study is not required in cases in which the child is being adopted by a stepparent, a relative or a person named in the child's deceased parent's will pursuant to Section 32A-5-12 NMSA 1978.

D. The pre-placement study shall be filed with the court.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-14, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 141; 1995, ch. 206, § 32.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, deleted former Paragraph (14) of Subsection A relating to a statement documenting the adoptee's family background and redesignated the remaining paragraphs accordingly, substituted "32A-5-13" for "32-5-13" in Paragraph (15) of Subsection A, and added Subsections C and D.

32A-5-14.1. Criminal history records check; background checks.

A. A nationwide criminal history records check shall be conducted on every person who files a petition to adopt a child. A person who files a petition to adopt a child shall provide the department with a set of fingerprints. The department is authorized to use the set of fingerprints to conduct a background check of the petitioner by submitting the fingerprints to the department of public safety and the federal bureau of investigation.

B. Criminal history records obtained by the department pursuant to the provisions of this section are confidential. Criminal history records obtained pursuant to the provisions of this section shall not be used for any purpose other than conducting background checks. Criminal history records obtained pursuant to the provisions of this section and the information contained in those records shall not be released or disclosed to any other person or agency, except pursuant to a court order or with the written consent of the person who is the subject of the records.

C. A person who releases or discloses criminal history records or information contained in those records in violation of the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 2003, ch. 294, § 8 and Laws 2003, ch. 321, § 8.

ANNOTATIONS

Duplicate laws. - Laws 2003, ch. 294, § 8, and Laws 2003, ch. 321, § 8, enact identical new sections of law, effective July 1, 2003. Both have been compiled as 32A-5-14.1 NMSA 1978. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

32A-5-15. Termination of parental rights.

A. The physical, mental and emotional welfare and needs of the child shall be the primary consideration for the termination of parental rights. The court may terminate the rights of the child's parents as provided by the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSa 1978].

B. The court shall terminate parental rights with respect to a child when:

(1) the child has been abandoned by the parents;

(2) the child has been a neglected or abused child and the court finds that the conditions and causes of the neglect and abuse are unlikely to change in the foreseeable future; or

(3) the child has been placed in the care of others, including care by other relatives, either by a court order or otherwise, and the following conditions exist:

(a) the child has lived in the home of others for an extended period of time;

(b) the parent-child relationship has disintegrated;

(c) a psychological parent-child relationship has developed between the substitute family and the child;

(d) if the court deems the child of sufficient capacity to express a preference, the child no longer prefers to live with the natural parent;

(e) the substitute family desires to adopt the child; and

(f) a presumption of abandonment created by the conditions described in Subparagraphs (a) through (e) of this paragraph has not been rebutted.

C. A finding by the court that all of the conditions set forth in Subparagraph (a) through (e) of Paragraph (3) of Subsection B of this section exist shall create a rebuttable presumption of abandonment.

D. The termination of parental rights involving an Indian child shall comply with the requirements of the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-15, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 142; 1995, ch. 206, § 33.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, substituted "the Adoption Act" for "this article" in Subsection A, in Subsection B, added Subparagraph (3)(f) and made minor stylistic changes in Subparagraphs (3)(d) and (3)(e), and inserted "Subparagraph (a) through (e) of" in Subsection C.

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

Criminal's consent to adoption. - Man convicted of criminal sexual penetration of a child had no constitutional right under the due process clauses of the United States or New Mexico Constitutions to withhold consent to adoption of the child conceived and born as a result of that act. *Christian Child Placement Serv. of the N.M. Christian Children's Home v. Vestal*, 1998-NMCA-098, 125 N.M. 426, 962 P.2d 1261.

"Neglect" by noncustodial parent. - Termination of parental rights by reason of "neglect" requires a showing by clear and convincing evidence of culpability on the part of the parent through intentional or negligent disregard of the child's well-being and proper needs. If the parents are separated and living in different communities, in order to hold a noncustodial parent responsible for the neglect of the parent having actual physical custody of the child, it must be established that the noncustodial parent knew or should have known of the condition of the child, that the child was without proper care by the custodial parent because of the faults or habits of that parent, and when able to do so, to provide that care. *Roth v. Bookert*, 117 N.M. 31, 868 P.2d 1256 (Ct. App. 1993), rev'd in part on other grounds, 119 N.M. 638, 894 P.2d 994 (1995), cert. denied, 516 U.S. 860, 116 S. Ct. 168, 133 L. Ed. 2d 110 (1995) (decided under former 32-1-3 and 32-1-54 NMSA 1978).

Law reviews. - For note, "Family Law - New Mexico Expands Due Process Rights of Parents in Termination of Parental Rights: *In Re Ruth Anne E.*," see 31 N.M.L. Rev. 439 (2001).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Legal malpractice in defense of parents at proceedings to terminate parental rights over dependent or neglected children, 18 A.L.R.5th 902.

Parent's use of drugs as factor in award of custody of children, visitation rights, or termination of parental rights, 20 A.L.R.5th 534.

Smoking as factor in child custody and visitation cases, 36 A.L.R.5th 377.

Sufficiency of evidence to establish parent's knowledge or allowance of child's sexual abuse by another under statute permitting termination of parental rights for 'allowing' or 'knowingly allowing' such abuse to occur, 53 A.L.R.5th 499.

32A-5-16. Termination procedures.

A. A proceeding to terminate parental rights may be initiated in connection with or prior to an adoption proceeding. Venue shall be in the court for the county in which the child is physically present or in the county from which the child was placed. The proceeding may be initiated by any of the following:

(1) the department;

(2) an agency; or

(3) any other person having a legitimate interest in the matter, including a petitioner for adoption, the child's guardian, the child's guardian ad litem in another action, a foster parent, a relative of the child or the child.

B. A petition for termination of parental rights shall be signed and verified by the petitioner, be filed with the court and set forth:

(1) the date, place of birth and marital status of the child, if known;

(2) the grounds for termination and the facts and circumstances supporting the grounds for termination;

(3) the names and addresses of the person, authorized agency or agency officer to whom custody might be transferred;

(4) the basis for the court's jurisdiction;

(5) that the petition is in contemplation of adoption;

(6) the relationship or legitimate interest of the applicant to the child; and

(7) whether the child is an Indian child and, if so:

(a) the tribal affiliations of the child's parents;

(b) the specific actions taken by the moving party to notify the parents' tribe and the results of the contacts, including the names, addresses, titles and telephone numbers of the persons contacted. Copies of any correspondence with the Indian tribe shall be attached as exhibits to the petition; and

(c) what specific efforts were made to comply with the placement preferences set forth in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 or the placement preferences of the appropriate Indian tribes.

C. Notice of the filing of the petition, accompanied by a copy of the petition, shall be served by the petitioner on the parents of the child, the child's guardian, the legal custodian of the child, the person with whom the child is residing, the individuals with whom the child has resided within the past six months and the department. Service shall be in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts for the service of process in a civil action in this state, with the exception that the department may be served by certified mail. The notice shall state specifically that the person served shall file a written response to the petition within twenty days if the person intends to contest the termination. In any case involving an Indian child, notice shall also be served on the child's Indian tribe pursuant to the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978.

D. If the identification or whereabouts of a parent is unknown, the petitioner shall file a motion for an order granting service by publication or an order stating that service by publication is not required. A motion for an order granting service by publication shall be supported by the affidavit of the petitioner, the agency or the petitioner's attorney detailing the efforts made to locate the parent. Upon being satisfied that reasonable efforts to locate the parent have been made and that information as to the identity or whereabouts of the parent is still insufficient to effect service in accordance with SCRA, Rule 1-004 [1-004 NMRA], the court shall order service by publication or order that publication is not required because the parent's consent is not required pursuant to the provisions of Section 32A-5-19 NMSA 1978.

E. The court shall, upon request, appoint counsel for an indigent parent who is unable to obtain counsel or if, in the court's discretion, appointment of counsel for an indigent parent is required in the interest of justice. Payment for the appointed counsel shall be made by the petitioner pursuant to the rate determined by the supreme court of New Mexico for court-appointed attorneys.

F. The court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for the child in all contested proceedings for termination of parental rights.

G. Within thirty days after the filing of a petition to terminate parental rights, the petitioner shall request a hearing on the petition. The hearing date shall be at least thirty days after service is effected upon the parent of the child or completion of publication.

H. The grounds for any attempted termination shall be proved by clear and convincing evidence. In any proceeding involving an Indian child, the grounds for any attempted termination shall be proved beyond a reasonable doubt and meet the requirements set forth in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978.

I. If the court terminates parental rights, it shall appoint a custodian for the child. Upon entering an order terminating the parental rights of a parent, the court may commit the child to the custody of the department, the petitioner or an agency willing to accept custody for the purpose of placing the child for adoption. In any termination proceeding involving an Indian child, the court shall, in any termination order, make specific findings that the requirements of the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 were met.

J. A judgment of the court terminating parental rights divests the parent of all legal rights. Termination of parental rights shall not affect the child's right of inheritance through the former parent.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-16, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 143; 1997, ch. 34, § 11; 2001, ch. 162, § 3.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For termination procedures in abuse and neglect cases, see 32A-4-29 NMSA 1978.

For Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts, see Rule 1-001 NMRA et seq.

The 1997 amendment, effective July 1, 1997, made a minor stylistic change in Subsection C; and in Subsection D, divided the former first sentence into the present first and second sentences by inserting the language "or an order stating that service by publication is not required. A motion for an order granting service by publication shall be", and, at the end of the third sentence, added "or order that publication is not required because the parent's consent is not required pursuant to the provisions of Section 32A-5-19 NMSA 1978".

The 2001 amendment, effective June 15, 2001, deleted "an agency" preceding "a foster parent" in Paragraph A(3); substituted "the individuals" for "any person" in Subsection C; and in Subsection E substituted "an indigent parent who is unable" for "any parent who is unable", deleted "for financial reasons" following "to obtain counsel", inserted "for an indigent parent" following "appointment of council" and inserted "pursuant to the rate determined by the supreme court of New Mexico for court-appointed attorneys" at the end of the subsection.

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 32-1-55 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Waiver of objection to venue. - Mother, who appealed district court's judgment terminating her parental rights, waived her claim of improper venue, where she failed to

raise her venue-statute objection at a time when any error could have been cured promptly. *Helen F. v. State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't*, 109 N.M. 472, 786 P.2d 699 (Ct. App. 1990), overruled on other grounds, *Roth v. Bookert*, 117 N.M. 31, 868 P.2d 1256 (Ct. App. 1993); *Roth v. Bookert*, 117 N.M. 31, 868 P.2d 1256 (Ct. App. 1993), rev'd in part on other grounds, 119 N.M. 638, 894 P.2d 994 (1995), cert. denied, 516 U.S. 860, 116 S. Ct. 168, 133 L. Ed. 2d 110 (1995) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Lack of notice of issue of continuation of parental rights violates mother's due process rights. - Since the issue of termination of parental rights was not raised in the pleadings, nor properly tried and was mentioned for the first time after closing arguments, when counsel for the father made an oral motion that the parental rights of the mother be terminated, the procedural due process rights of the mother were violated as she was never given notice that the continuation of her parental rights was at issue, she did not have a full opportunity to prepare her case and, consequently, she was not given a full and fair hearing. *Thatcher v. Arnall*, 94 N.M. 306, 610 P.2d 193 (1980) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Sufficiency of notice. - Although the summons served upon a father in a termination of parental rights action did not meet the requirements in the statute, there was no showing that the father was prejudiced by the various errors in the notice. *Ronald A. v. State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't*, 110 N.M. 454, 794 P.2d 371 (Ct. App. 1990) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Prior proceeding concerned with the fact of neglect is not a jurisdictional bar to a later, separate termination proceeding. *State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't v. Levario*, 98 N.M. 442, 649 P.2d 510 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Since neglect proceedings do not result in final judgment on merits, the department is not barred under the "judgments" rule from later bringing termination proceedings. *State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't v. Levario*, 98 N.M. 442, 649 P.2d 510 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Verification of pleadings. - Although the human services department failed to obtain the court's permission prior to filing its amended petitions to terminate parental rights, the court granted permission to file the final amended petition and verification prior to the commencement of trial. Allowance of this amendment rectified any insufficiency in the earlier pleadings not being verified. The court, therefore, was not deprived of subject matter jurisdiction. *Laurie R. v. New Mexico Human Servs. Dep't*, 107 N.M. 529, 760 P.2d 1295 (Ct. App. 1988) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Authority of court after mother's consent declared invalid. - Since the mother's consent to adoption has been declared invalid in keeping with the best interests of the child, the trial court retains the power to determine custody in the absence of a legally valid consent, and it is within the authority of the trial court to continue the child in the custody of the couple seeking to adopt her. Although they lacked standing to petition the court for adoption, they were not left without remedy, since they did have standing to

seek relief. In re Samantha D., 106 N.M. 184, 740 P.2d 1168 (Ct. App. 1987) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Admissibility at criminal prosecution of expert testimony on battering parent syndrome, 43 A.L.R.4th 1203.

32A-5-17. Persons whose consents or relinquishments are required.

A. Consent to adoption or relinquishment of parental rights to the department or an agency licensed by the state of New Mexico shall be required of the following:

- (1) the adoptee, if ten years of age or older, except when the court finds that the adoptee does not have the mental capacity to give consent;
- (2) the adoptee's mother;
- (3) the adoptee's adoptive father;
- (4) the presumed father of the adoptee;
- (5) the adoptee's acknowledged father;
- (6) the department or the agency to whom the adoptee has been relinquished that has placed the adoptee for adoption or the department or the agency that has custody of the adoptee; provided, however, that the court may grant the adoption without the consent of the department or the agency if the court finds the adoption is in the best interests of the adoptee and that the withholding of consent by the department or the agency is unreasonable; and
- (7) the guardian of the adoptee's parent when, pursuant to provisions of the Probate Code [45-1-101 NMSA 1978], that guardian has express authority to consent to adoption.

B. In any adoption involving an Indian child, consent to adoption by the petitioner or relinquishment of parental rights shall be obtained from an "Indian custodian", as required pursuant to the provisions of the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978.

C. A consent or relinquishment executed by a parent who is a minor shall not be subject to avoidance or revocation solely by reason of the parent's minority.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-17, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 144; 1995, ch. 206, § 34.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, in Subsection A, made minor stylistic changes and substituted "ten years of age or older" for "over the age of ten years" in Paragraph (1).

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The Federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 40-7-35 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Consent required to alter parent-child relationship. - Courts are powerless to alter the natural parent-child relationship and create an artificial one in its stead without a consent agreement, unless circumstances exist under which consent is unnecessary or may be waived. *Barwin v. Reidy*, 62 N.M. 183, 307 P.2d 175 (1957) (decided under former law).

Since adoption may be refused to petitioners who have the strongest endorsement of the parents, it follows that the office of the requirement of consent for adoption is to indicate the willingness of the parents that the natural relationship be swept away and a new one created in its stead. *Barwin v. Reidy*, 62 N.M. 183, 307 P.2d 175 (1957) (decided under former law).

A written consent to the proposed adoption, duly acknowledged before a notary public, is made the overt act by which the agreement of the parent to an adoption proceeding shall be manifested. *Barwin v. Reidy*, 62 N.M. 183, 307 P.2d 175 (1957) (decided under former law).

Consent may be implied where there is direct evidence of it. *In re Garcia's Estate*, 45 N.M. 8, 107 P.2d 866 (1940) (decided under former law).

Consent to adoption not ineffective because of duress of circumstances. - See *Barwin v. Reidy*, 62 N.M. 183, 307 P.2d 175 (1957) (decided under former law).

Consent binds no one unless court acts. - The giving of consent in an adoption case is indicative of the subjective state of mind of the parents - expressive only of the individuals and binding no one unless the court shall choose to act thereon. *Barwin v. Reidy*, 62 N.M. 183, 307 P.2d 175 (1957) (decided under former law).

While parents have no property right in their children, as long as they properly discharge their responsibilities they are entitled to the custody and the natural affection and allegiance of their children, who should not be taken from them and given to others by adoption unless the parents have manifested their wish and agreement to do so. *Barwin v. Reidy*, 62 N.M. 183, 307 P.2d 175 (1957) (decided under former law).

Consent of offending spouse after divorce. - Where a divorce decree is rendered on the ground of cruelty to a spouse who is granted the custody of children, with the right of visitation granted the offending spouse, the consent of the latter is a necessary prerequisite to entering a decree of adoption. *Onsrud v. Lehman*, 56 N.M. 289, 243 P.2d 600 (1952) (decided under former law).

Fact that one parent has been adjudged to be mentally ill by a court of competent jurisdiction does not necessarily obviate the necessity of obtaining a consent for adoption from that parent. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-59 (rendered under former law).

Notice requirements must be complied with. - A dependent and neglected child of a person who has been declared to be mentally ill by a court of competent jurisdiction may be adopted without the consent of such person, but the notice requirements imposed by certain statutes must be complied with. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-59 (rendered under former law).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 2 Am. Jur. 2d Adoption § 60 et seq.

Necessity and sufficiency of consent to adoption by spouse of adopting parent, 38 A.L.R.4th 768.

Validity and construction of surrogate parenting agreement, 77 A.L.R.4th 70.

Validity of birth parent's "blanket" consent to adoption which fails to identify adoptive parents, 15 A.L.R.5th 1.

Rights of unwed father to obstruct adoption of his child by withholding consent, 61 A.L.R.5th 151.

2 C.J.S. Adoption of Persons §§ 51 to 72.

32A-5-18. Implied consent or relinquishment.

A. A consent to adoption or relinquishment of parental rights required pursuant to the provisions of the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSa 1978] shall be implied by the court if the parent, without justifiable cause, has:

(1) left the adoptee without provision for the child's identification for a period of fourteen days; or

(2) left the adoptee with others, including the other parent or an agency, without provisions for support and without communication for a period of:

(a) three months if the adoptee was under the age of six years at the commencement of the three-month period; or

(b) six months if the adoptee was over the age of six years at the commencement of the six-month period.

B. A court shall not imply consent or relinquishment under this section unless the parent whose relinquishment or consent is to be implied has been served with notice setting forth the time and place of the hearing at which the consent or relinquishment may be implied. The implication of a consent or relinquishment under this section shall have the same effect as though the consent or relinquishment had been given voluntarily.

C. The court shall render its decision on the implied consent prior to proceeding with the adjudicatory hearing.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-18, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 145.

ANNOTATIONS

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 40-7-36 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Voluntary conduct toward child may forfeit right to consent. - The person whose consent is otherwise required may forfeit his right to withhold or grant consent upon the basis of his voluntary conduct toward the child. Since the entire right may be so lost, there is no reason why a portion of the right, the specification of the persons in whose favor consent to adoption is given, may not be the subject of voluntary waiver. *Barwin v. Reidy*, 62 N.M. 183, 307 P.2d 175 (1957) (decided under former law).

Abandonment consists of conduct on part of parent which implies a conscious disregard of the obligations owed by a parent to the child, leading to the destruction of the parent-child relationship. *In re Doe*, 89 N.M. 606, 555 P.2d 906 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 90 N.M. 7, 558 P.2d 619 (1976) (decided under former law).

The two elements of the test of abandonment, parent's conduct as evidence of disregard for parental obligation and that disregard leading to destruction of parent-child relationship, are interdependent; both must be established if there is to be legal abandonment. *In re Doe*, 89 N.M. 606, 555 P.2d 906 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 90 N.M. 7, 558 P.2d 619 (1976) (decided under former law).

Abandonment is to be determined objectively, taking into account not only the verbal expressions of the natural parents but their conduct as parents as well. *In re Doe*, 89 N.M. 606, 555 P.2d 906 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 90 N.M. 7, 558 P.2d 619 (1976) (decided under former law).

Justifiable cause for failure to communicate and support. - Before the court issues an order granting a decree of adoption and dispensing with a parent's consent to adoption based upon a conclusion that the parent has impliedly consented to an

adoption because of a failure of the parent to provide for the support and to communicate or maintain contact with the child during a certain time period, the court must also determine whether the failure of the parent to support and communicate with the child during the time period was "without justifiable cause." Such cause was established in this case since the father lost his job shortly after he separated from the mother and was unemployed at the time of the filing of the petition for adoption, the father continued to object to his son's adoption, the father attempted through counsel to obtain visitation, and the father made a written demand for the return of his son. Roth v. Bookert, 117 N.M. 31, 868 P.2d 1256 (Ct. App. 1993), rev'd in part on other grounds, 119 N.M. 638, 894 P.2d 994 (1995), cert. denied, 516 U.S. 860, 116 S. Ct. 168, 133 L. Ed. 2d 110 (1995) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Notice to parents required. - It is impossible to declare a child to be dependent and neglected and then place the child for adoption without notice to the parents. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-59 (rendered under former law).

Law reviews. - For note, "Family Law - A Limitation on Grandparental Rights in New Mexico: Christian Placement Service v. Gordon," see 17 N.M.L. Rev. 207 (1987).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Natural parent's indigence as precluding finding that failure to support child waived requirement of consent to adoption, 71 A.L.R.4th 305.

Comment Note: Natural parent's indigence as precluding finding that failure to support child waived requirement of consent to adoption - general principles, 82 A.L.R.5th 443.

Natural parent's indigence resulting from unemployment or underemployment as precluding finding that failure to support child waived requirement of consent to adoption, 83 A.L.R.5th 375.

32A-5-19. Persons whose consents or relinquishments are not required.

The consent to adoption or relinquishment of parental rights required pursuant to the provisions of the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSA 1978] shall not be required from:

A. a parent whose rights with reference to the adoptee have been terminated pursuant to law;

B. a parent who has relinquished the child to an agency for an adoption;

C. a biological father of an adoptee conceived as a result of rape or incest;

D. a person who has failed to respond when given notice pursuant to the provisions of Section 32A-5-27 NMSA 1978; or

E. an alleged father who has failed to register with the putative father registry within ten days of the child's birth and is not otherwise the acknowledged father.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-19, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 146; 1997, ch. 34, § 12; 2001, ch. 162, § 4.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1997 amendment, effective July 1, 1997, substituted "32A-5-27" for "32-5-27" in Subsection D, added Subsection F, and made minor stylistic changes at the end of Subsections D and E.

The 2001 amendment, effective June 15, 2001, in Subsection E, substituted "an alleged father" for "any putative father"; inserted "and is not otherwise the acknowledged father"; and deleted former Subsection F, which read "any alleged father".

Adoptee conceived as result of rape. - Man convicted of criminal sexual penetration of a child had no constitutional right under the due process clauses of the United States or New Mexico Constitutions to withhold consent to adoption of the child conceived and born as a result of that act. *Christian Child Placement Serv. of the N.M. Christian Children's Home v. Vestal*, 1998-NMCA-098, 125 N.M. 426, 962 P.2d 1261.

Criminal sexual penetration of 16-year-old not rape. - Child conceived as a result of fourth-degree criminal sexual penetration of a 16-year-old was not conceived "as a result of rape" authorizing dismissal of the father from adoption proceedings under Subsection C of this section. *State ex rel. Children, Youth & Families Dep't v. Paul P.*, 1999-NMCA-077, 127 N.M. 492, 983 P.2d 1011.

32A-5-20. Putative father registry; notice; penalty.

A. The purpose of the putative father registry is to protect the parental rights of fathers who affirmatively assume responsibility for children they may have fathered and to expedite adoptions of children whose biological fathers are unwilling to assume responsibility for their children by registering with the putative father registry or otherwise acknowledging their children. The registry does not relieve the obligation of mothers to identify known fathers.

B. A putative father registry shall be established by the department of health to record the names and addresses of:

(1) any person adjudicated by a court of this state to be the father of a child;

(2) any person who has filed with the registry before or after birth of a child out-of-wedlock, a notice of intent to claim paternity of the child;

(3) any person who has filed with the registry an instrument acknowledging paternity; or

(4) any person adjudicated by a court of another state or territory of the United States to be the father of an out-of-wedlock child, when a certified copy of the court order has been filed with the registry.

C. A person filing a notice of intent to claim paternity of a child or an acknowledgment of paternity shall include in the notice the following:

(1) his name;

(2) his current address;

(3) the mother's name and any other identifying information requested by the department of health; and

(4) the child's name, if known, and any other identifying information requested by the department of health.

D. If the person filing the notice of intent to claim paternity of a child or acknowledgment changes his address, the person shall notify the department of health of his new address in the manner prescribed by the department of health.

E. A person who has filed a notice of intent to claim paternity may at any time revoke a notice of intent to claim paternity previously filed. Upon receipt by the registry of the notice of revocation, the revoked notice of intent to claim paternity shall be deemed a nullity nunc pro tunc.

F. No registration fee shall be charged for registering the intent to claim paternity of a child or acknowledgment of paternity. The department of health may charge a reasonable fee as prescribed by regulation for processing searches of the putative father registry.

G. An unrevoked notice of intent to claim paternity of a child may be introduced in evidence by any party in any proceeding in which that fact may be relevant.

H. The department of health shall, upon request, provide the names and addresses of persons listed with the registry to any court, the department, an agency, the petitioner's attorney or the mother of the child. The information shall not be divulged to any other person, except upon order of the court for good cause shown. If the registry has not received a notice of intent to claim paternity or an acknowledgment of paternity, the department of health shall provide a written statement to that effect to the person making the inquiry. The person making inquiry shall provide a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the department of health for the department's response to the inquiry.

I. The department of health may promulgate any regulations or forms necessary to implement the provisions of this section.

J. Any person who intentionally and unlawfully releases information from the putative father registry to the public or makes any other unlawful use of the information in violation of the provisions of this section is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-20, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 147.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For birth registration, see 24-14-13 NMSA 1978.

32A-5-21. Form of consent or relinquishment.

A. Except when consent or relinquishment is implied, a consent or relinquishment by a parent shall be in writing, signed by the parent consenting or relinquishing and shall state the following:

- (1) the date, place and time of execution;
- (2) the date and place of birth of the adoptee and any names by which the adoptee has been known;
- (3) if a consent to adoption is being executed, the identity of the petitioner, if known, or when the adoption is an independent adoption and the identity of the petitioner is unknown, how the petitioner was selected by the consenting parent;
- (4) if a relinquishment of parental rights is being executed, the name and address of the agency or the department;
- (5) that the person executing the consent or relinquishment has been counseled, as provided in Section 32-5-22 [32A-5-22] NMSA 1978, by a certified counselor of the person's choice and with this knowledge the person is voluntarily and unequivocally consenting to the adoption of the named adoptee;
- (6) that the consenting party has been advised of the legal consequences of the relinquishment or consent either by independent legal counsel or a judge;
- (7) that the consent to or relinquishment for adoption cannot be withdrawn;
- (8) that the person executing the consent or relinquishment has received or been offered a copy of the consent or relinquishment;

(9) that a counseling narrative has been prepared pursuant to department regulations and is attached to the consent or relinquishment;

(10) that the person who performed the counseling meets the requirements set forth in the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSA 1978]; and

(11) that the person executing the consent or relinquishment waives further notice of the adoption proceedings.

B. The consent of an adoptee, if over the age of ten years, shall be in writing, signed by the adoptee consenting to the adoption and shall state the following:

(1) the date, place and time of execution;

(2) the date and place of birth of the adoptee and any names by which the adoptee has been known;

(3) the name of the petitioner;

(4) that the adoptee has been counseled regarding the consent pursuant to department regulation;

(5) that the adoptee has been advised of the legal consequences of the consent;

(6) that the adoptee is voluntarily and unequivocally consenting to the adoption;

(7) that the consent or relinquishment cannot be withdrawn;

(8) that a counseling narrative has been prepared pursuant to department regulation and is attached to the consent; and

(9) that the person who performed the counseling meets the requirements set forth in the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSA 1978].

C. In cases when the consent or relinquishment is in English and English is not the first language of the consenting or relinquishing person, the person taking the consent or relinquishment shall certify in writing that the document has been read and explained to the person whose consent or relinquishment is being taken in that person's first language, by whom the document was so read and explained and that the meaning and implications of the document are fully understood by the person giving the consent or relinquishment.

D. Unconditional consents or relinquishments are preferred and therefore, conditional consents or relinquishments must be for good cause and approved by the court. However, if the condition is for a specific petitioner or the condition requires the other parent to consent before the decree of adoption is entered, the condition shall be

deemed for good cause. In any event, any and all conditions permitted under this subsection shall be met within one hundred eighty days of the execution of the conditional consent or relinquishment or the conclusion of any litigation concerning the petition for adoption. The court may grant an extension of this time for good cause.

E. Agency or department consents required pursuant to the provisions of Section 32-5-17 [32A-5-17] NMSA 1978 shall state the following:

- (1) the date, place and time of execution;
- (2) the date and place of birth of the adoptee and any names by which the adoptee has been known;
- (3) the name of the petitioner; and
- (4) the consent of the agency or department.

F. A consent or relinquishment taken by an individual appointed to take consents or relinquishments by an agency shall be notarized, except that a consent or relinquishment signed in the presence of a judge need not be notarized. A hearing before the court for the purpose of taking a consent or relinquishment shall be heard by the court within seven days of request for setting.

G. No consent to adoption or relinquishment of parental rights shall be valid if executed within forty-eight hours after the adoptee's birth. Consent to adoption or relinquishment of parental rights involving an Indian child shall comply with the more stringent requirements of the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978.

H. The requirements of a consent to adoption or relinquishment of parental rights involving an Indian child and the rights of a parent of an Indian child to withdraw the consent or relinquishment shall be governed by the relevant provisions of the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978.

I. A consent to or relinquishment for adoption shall not be withdrawn prior to the entry of a decree of adoption unless the court finds, after notice and opportunity to be heard is afforded to the petitioner, to the person seeking the withdrawal and to the agency placing a child for adoption, that the consent or relinquishment was obtained by fraud. In no event shall a consent or relinquishment be withdrawn after the entry of a decree of adoption.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-21, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 148.

ANNOTATIONS

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

Counseling not grounds for reopening adoption. - The fact that the mother had not received pre-consent counseling was not a proper ground upon which to reopen an adoption. Drummond v. Drummond, 1997-NMCA-094, 123 N.M. 727, 945 P.2d 457.

Withdrawal of parental consent. - Fraud is the only expressly-stated ground in the Adoption Act upon which to base the withdrawal of parental consent prior to the entry of a final decree of adoption. State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't in re Kira M., 118 N.M. 563, 883 P.2d 149 (1994).

The children's court has the power to grant the request of a natural parent to withdraw consent under exceptional circumstances failing outside the specific grounds enunciated in subsection F; any such order must be consistent with the best interest of the child, which must be given paramount consideration. State ex rel. Human Servs. Dep't in re Kira M., 118 N.M. 563, 883 P.2d 149 (1994).

32A-5-22. Persons required to receive counseling; content and form of counseling.

A. Counseling required pursuant to the provisions of this section shall occur prior to:

- (1) consent to the adoption; or
- (2) the relinquishment of parental rights.

For good cause, the court may waive any or all counseling requirements.

B. Counseling shall be required for the following persons:

- (1) the adoptee, if the adoptee is ten years of age or older;
- (2) the adoptee's parent who is consenting to the adoption or relinquishing parental rights; and
- (3) in a stepparent adoption, when the stepparent and the custodial parent have been married for more than one year, but less than two years:
 - (a) the custodial parent whose parental rights are not being terminated, but who is consenting to adoption of the adoptee by the stepparent; and
 - (b) the petitioning stepparent.

C. The content of the counseling shall be as follows:

- (1) an adoptee who is ten years of age or older shall be counseled regarding:

(a) the adoptee's understanding of the adoption process, the consequences of the adoption and alternatives to the adoption;

(b) the adoptee's feelings and wishes regarding the adoption;

(c) the adoptee's readiness for the adoption; and

(d) any other issues relevant to the adoption, given the specific circumstances of the adoption;

(2) the adoptee's parent who is consenting to the adoption or relinquishing his parental rights shall be counseled regarding alternatives to and the consequences of adoption; and

(3) in a stepparent adoption, the custodial parent consenting to the adoption of the custodial parent's child by the stepparent and the petitioning stepparent shall be counseled regarding alternatives to adoption, the consequences of the adoption, child custody and child support.

D. The form of the counseling shall be as follows:

(1) adults required to receive counseling shall be counseled individually without the presence of any other person for a minimum of one counseling session; and

(2) for adoptees ten years of age or older and minor biological parents, there shall be a minimum of two separate counseling sessions with at least one of the sessions to be conducted without the presence of the adoptee's parent or guardian, the minor biological parent's parent or guardian or the petitioner.

E. All counseling sessions shall be conducted in the primary language of the person receiving the counseling.

F. A counseling narrative shall be prepared as prescribed by department regulation and shall be attached to the consent or relinquishment form for filing with the court.

G. Counseling may be provided by a counselor, the department or an agency.

H. A person required to receive counseling who is residing outside of New Mexico may receive counseling from a person who possesses qualifications equivalent to a person certified to perform counseling by the state of New Mexico. A person providing counseling in another state or country shall attach a statement specifying that person's qualification to perform counseling to the counseling narrative. A person providing counseling in New Mexico shall attach a copy of that person's certification to the counseling narrative.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-22, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 149; 1995, ch. 206, § 35.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, substituted "ten years of age or older" for "older than ten years of age" in Paragraph (1) of Subsection B, rewrote Paragraph (3) of Subsection B, and rewrote Subsection G.

32A-5-23. Persons who may take consents or relinquishments.

A. A consent to adoption or relinquishment of parental rights shall be signed before and approved by:

(1) a judge who has jurisdiction over adoption proceedings, within or without this state, and who is in the jurisdiction in which the child is present or in which the parent resides at the time it is signed; or

(2) an individual appointed by the department to take consents or relinquishments or by an agency licensed by the state, but only when the consenting or relinquishing parent is represented by independent legal counsel and a guardian ad litem has been appointed for any adoptee whose consent is required.

B. No parent may relinquish parental rights to the department or an agency without the department's or the agency's consent.

C. The consent or relinquishment shall be filed with the court in which the petition for adoption has been filed before adjudication of the petition.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-23, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 150; 1995, ch. 206, § 36.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, added "and a guardian ad litem has been appointed for any adoptee whose consent is required" and made a minor stylistic change in Paragraph (2) of Subsection A.

32A-5-24. Relinquishments to the department.

A. When a parent elects to relinquish parental rights to the department, a petition to accept the relinquishment shall be filed, unless an abuse or neglect proceeding is pending. If an abuse or neglect proceeding is pending, the relinquishment shall be heard in the context of that proceeding.

B. In all hearings regarding relinquishment of parental rights to the department, the child shall be represented by a guardian ad litem.

C. If a proposed relinquishment of parental rights is not in contemplation of adoption, the court shall not allow the relinquishment of parental rights unless it finds that good cause exists, that the department has made reasonable efforts to preserve the family and that relinquishment of parental rights is in the child's best interest. Whenever a parent relinquishes his parental rights pursuant to this subsection, the parent shall remain financially responsible for the child. The court may order the parent to pay the reasonable costs of support and maintenance of the child. The court may use the child support guidelines set forth in Section 40-4-11.1 NMSA 1978 to calculate a reasonable payment.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-24, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 151.

32A-5-25. Petition; time of filing.

A. A petition for adoption shall be filed within sixty days of the adoptee's placement into the proposed adoptive home if the adoptee is under the age of one year. If the adoptee is over the age of one year at the time of placement, the petition shall be filed within one hundred twenty days of the placement. For good cause shown, the court may extend those time limits up to an additional one hundred eighty days if a request for extension is filed prior to the expiration of the initial time limits. No further extensions of time shall be granted after the one hundred eighty day extension period, unless an addendum to the pre-placement study is filed in addition to an affidavit establishing good cause for the delay in filing the adoption petition.

B. If a petition is not filed in a timely manner, any person having knowledge of the proceeding shall notify the department, which may proceed as if the adoptee were a neglected child.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-25, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 152; 1995, ch. 206, § 37.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, substituted "adoptee's" for "child's" and "adoptee" for "child" throughout the section.

32A-5-26. Petition; content.

A petition for adoption shall be filed and verified by the petitioner and shall allege:

A. the full name, age and place and duration of residence of the petitioner and, if married, the place and date of marriage; the date and place of any prior marriage, separation or divorce; and the name of any present or prior spouse;

B. the date and place of birth of the adoptee, if known;

C. the places where the adoptee has lived within the past three years and the names and addresses of the persons with whom the adoptee has lived, unless the adoptee is in the custody of an agency or the department, in which case the petitioner shall state the name and address of the agency or the department's county office from which the child was placed;

D. the birth name of the adoptee, any other names by which the adoptee has been known and the adoptee's proposed new name; provided that in the case of an agency adoption, if the petitioner and the biological parents have not agreed to the release of the adoptee's identity to the other person, the birth name and any other names by which the adoptee has been known shall be filed with the court as separate documents at the time the petition is filed;

E. where the adoptee is residing at the time of the filing of the petition and, if the adoptee is not living with the petitioner, when the adoptee will commence living with the petitioner;

F. that the petitioner desires to establish a parent and child relationship with the adoptee and that the petitioner is a fit and proper person able to care and provide for the adoptee's welfare;

G. the existence of any court orders, including placement orders, that are known to the petitioner and that regulate custody, visitation or access to the adoptee, copies of which shall accompany and be attached to the petition as exhibits;

H. the relationship, if any, of the petitioner to the adoptee;

I. the name and address of the placing agency, if any;

J. the names and addresses of all persons from whom consents or relinquishments are required, attaching copies of those obtained and alleging the facts that excuse or imply the consents or relinquishments of the others; provided that if the petitioner has not agreed to the release of his identity to the parent or if the parent has not agreed to the release of his identity to the petitioner, the names and addresses of all persons from whom consents or relinquishments are required shall be filed with the court as separate documents at the time the petition for adoption is filed;

K. whether the adoption will be an open adoption, pursuant to the provisions of Section 32A-5-35 NMSA 1978;

L. when consent of the child's father is alleged to be unnecessary, the results of a search of the putative father registry;

M. whether the adoptee is an Indian child and, if so, the petition shall allege:

(1) the tribal affiliation of the adoptee's parents;

(2) what specific actions have been taken and by whom to notify the parents' tribe and the results of the contact, including the names, addresses, titles and telephone numbers of the persons contacted. Copies of any correspondence with the Indian tribe shall be attached as exhibits to the petition; and

(3) what specific efforts were made to comply with the placement preferences set forth in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 or the placement preferences of the appropriate Indian tribe;

N. whether the adoption is subject to the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children [32A-11-1 NMSA 1978] and, if so, a copy of the interstate compact form indicating approval shall be attached as an exhibit to the petition;

O. whether the adoptee is foreign-born and, if so, copies of the child's passport and United States visa and of all documents demonstrating that the adoptee is legally free for adoption, including a certificate from the United States secretary of state that certifies that the adoption is a convention adoption;

P. whether the adoption is a convention adoption and, if so, the petition shall allege:

(1) that the country in which the child has been residing is a party to the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption;

(2) that the agency or person who is providing the adoption service has been approved as an accrediting entity; and

(3) that the certificate issued by the United States secretary of state that certifies the adoption as a convention adoption has been filed with the court; and

Q. the name, address and telephone number of the agency or individual who has agreed to conduct the post-placement report in accordance with Section 32A-5-31 NMSA 1978, if different than the agency or individual who prepared the pre-placement study in accordance with Section 32A-5-13 NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-26, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 153; 1995, ch. 206, § 38; 2003, ch. 294, § 4; 2003, ch. 321, § 4.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, substituted "32A-5-35" for "32-5-35" in Subsection K, substituted "32A-5-31" for "32-5-31" and "32A-5-13" for "32-5-13" in Subsection P, and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

2003 amendments. - Identical amendments to this section were enacted by Laws 2003, ch. 294, § 4, and Laws 2003, ch. 321, § 4, effective July 1, 2003, adding "including a certificate from the United States secretary of state that certifies that the adoption is a convention adoption" at the end of Subsection O; and adding present Subsection P and redesignating former Subsection P as present Subsection Q. This section is set out as amended by Laws 2003, ch. 321, § 4. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

32A-5-27. Notice of petition; form of service; waiver.

A. The petition for adoption shall be served by the petitioner on the following, unless it has been previously waived in writing:

(1) the department, by providing a copy to the court clerk for service pursuant to Section 32A-5-7 NMSA 1978;

(2) any person, agency or institution whose consent or relinquishment is required by Section 32A-5-17 NMSA 1978, unless the notice has been previously waived;

(3) any acknowledged father of the adoptee;

(4) the legally appointed custodian or guardian of the adoptee;

(5) the spouse of any petitioner who has not joined in the petition;

(6) the spouse of the adoptee;

(7) the surviving parent of a deceased parent of the adoptee;

(8) any person known to the petitioner having custody of or visitation with the adoptee under a court order;

(9) any person in whose home the child has resided for at least two months within the preceding six months;

(10) the agency or individual authorized to investigate the adoption under Section 32A-5-13 NMSA 1978; and

(11) any other person designated by the court.

B. Notice shall not be served on the following:

(1) an alleged father; and

(2) a person whose parental rights have been relinquished or terminated.

C. The petitioner shall provide the clerk of the court with a copy of the petition for adoption, to be mailed to the department pursuant to the provisions of Section 32A-5-7 NMSA 1978.

D. In an adoption in which the adoptee is an Indian child, in addition to the notice required pursuant to Subsection A of this section, notice of pendency of the adoption proceeding shall be served by the petitioner on the appropriate Indian tribe and on an "Indian custodian" pursuant to the provisions of the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978.

E. The notice shall state that the person served shall respond to the petition within twenty days if the person intends to contest the adoption and shall state that the failure to so respond shall be treated as a default and the person's consent to the adoption shall not be required. Provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to an agency, the department or an investigator preparing the post-placement report pursuant to Section 32A-5-31 NMSA 1978. If an agency, the department or an investigator preparing the post-placement report wants to contest the adoption, it shall notify the court within twenty days after completion of the post-placement report.

F. Service shall be made pursuant to the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts. If the whereabouts of a parent whose consent is required is unknown, the investigator, department or agency charged with investigating the adoption under Section 32A-5-13 NMSA 1978 shall investigate the whereabouts of the parent and shall file by affidavit the results of the investigation with the court. Upon a finding by the court that information as to the whereabouts of a parent has been sufficiently investigated and is still insufficient to effect service in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts, the court shall issue an order providing for service by publication.

G. As to any other person for whom notice is required under Subsection A of this section, service by certified mail, return receipt requested, shall be sufficient. If the service cannot be completed after two attempts, the court shall issue an order providing for service by publication.

H. The notice required by this section may be waived in writing by the person entitled to notice.

I. Proof of service of the notice on all persons for whom notice is required by this section shall be filed with the court before any hearing adjudicating the rights of the persons.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-27, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 154; 2001, ch. 162, § 5.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For service of process in the district courts, see Rule 1-004 NMRA.

The 2001 amendment, effective June 15, 2001, updated the internal references throughout the section; and substituted "an alleged father" for "alleged or putative fathers" in Paragraph B(1).

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 40-7-44 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Substitute service of process by publication is inadequate in adoption proceedings. Normand ex rel. Normand v. Ray, 107 N.M. 346, 758 P.2d 296 (1988) (decided under former law).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Required parties in adoption proceedings, 48 A.L.R.4th 860.

32A-5-28. Response to petition.

A. Any person responding to a notice of a petition for adoption shall file a verified response to the petition within the time limits specified in Section 32-5-25 [32A-5-25] NMSA 1978.

B. The verified response shall follow the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts and shall allege:

(1) the existence of any court orders known to the respondent that regulate custody, visitation or access to the adoptee but have not been filed with the court at the time the response is filed and copies of which shall be attached to the response;

(2) the relationship, if any, of the respondent to the adoptee;

(3) whether the adoptee is an Indian child, and, if so, the response shall set forth all allegations required under the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978;

(4) whether the adoption is subject to the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children [32A-11-1 NMSA 1978]; and

(5) whether the adoption is an open adoption.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-28, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 155.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts, see Rule 1-001 NMRA et seq.

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

32A-5-29. Custody pending decree.

Once the adoptee has been placed with the petitioner pursuant to the provisions of the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSA 1978], the petitioner shall have physical custody and control of the adoptee and shall be responsible for the care, maintenance and support of the adoptee, including all necessary medical, dental, psychological or surgical treatment, pending the further order of the court. Should the child be returned to the parents, this section shall not prohibit petitioners from seeking reimbursement for the child's expenses from the parents.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-29, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 156.

32A-5-30. Removal of adoptee from the county.

During the pendency of an adoption proceeding, the adoptee shall not be removed from the county where the petitioner resides at the time of filing a petition for adoption for a period longer than fifteen days without the permission of the court in which the adoption is pending.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-30, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 157; 1995, ch. 206, § 39.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, substituted "where the petitioner resides at the time of filing a petition for adoption" for "in which the adoption is pending".

32A-5-31. Post-placement report.

A. An agency or an individual with the credentials set out in Subsection C of Section 32A-5-13 NMSA 1978 shall file with the court its post-placement report of the prospective adoptive home and the adoptee. The post-placement report shall be completed as prescribed by department regulations and shall include the following:

- (1) the expressed desires of the parents as to the kind of adoptive family sought;
- (2) the interaction between the adoptee and petitioner;
- (3) the adjustment of the adoptee since placement;

- (4) the integration and acceptance of the adoptee in the petitioner's family;
- (5) the petitioner's ability to meet the physical and emotional needs of the adoptee;
- (6) whether the adoptive home is a suitable home for the proposed adoption;
- (7) whether the adoption is in the best interest of the adoptee;
- (8) the type and frequency of post-placement services given to the petitioner;
- (9) orders, judgments or decrees affecting the adoptee or children of the petitioner;
- (10) property owned by the adoptee;
- (11) full disclosure;
- (12) the costs, expenses and professional fees connected with the adoption;
- (13) other circumstances that are relevant to the adoption of the adoptee by the petitioner; and
- (14) when the adoptee is placed by an agency, an itemized agency statement of all payments made to any person or entity in connection with the adoption, including the date paid, the amount paid, the payee and the purpose of the payment.

B. The post-placement report shall contain an evaluation of the proposed adoption with a recommendation as to the granting of the petition for adoption and other information required by the court.

C. Unless directed by the court, a post-placement report is not required in cases in which the child is being adopted by a stepparent, a relative or a person named in the child's deceased parent's will pursuant to Section 32A-5-12 NMSA 1978.

D. The investigation for the post-placement report shall be conducted by the department, an agency or an investigator. The department, agency or investigator conducting the post-placement report may be the same as the agency or individual conducting the pre-placement study and they shall be maintained on the same list as that compiled for pre-placement studies under Subsection D of Section 32A-5-13 NMSA 1978.

E. The department, agency or investigator shall observe the adoptee and interview the petitioner in the petitioner's home as specified in department regulations as soon as possible after the receipt of notice of the action, but in any event within thirty days after receipt of the notice.

F. For an adoptee who is under one year of age at the time of placement, the department, agency or investigator shall complete and file the written report with the court within sixty days from receipt of notice of the proceeding and for an adoptee who is one year of age or older at the time of placement, the written report shall be filed with the court within one hundred twenty days from the receipt of notice of the proceeding. Concurrently, the deliverer shall forward a copy of the report to the petitioner's attorney or to the petitioner, if not represented by counsel, and to the department if the report is not generated by the department. Upon a showing of good cause and after notice to the petitioner, the court may grant extensions of time to the department, agency or investigator to file the post-placement report so long as the report is filed at least thirty days before the hearing for the decree of adoption.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-31, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 158; 2001, ch. 162, § 6.

ANNOTATIONS

The 2001 amendment, effective June 15, 2001, updated the internal references throughout the section; deleted "a description of" following "shall include" in Subsection A; in Subsection F, inserted "For an adoptee who is under one year of age at the time of placement" at the beginning of the subsection, substituted "for an adoptee who is one year of age or older at the time of placement, the written report shall be filed with the court within one hundred twenty days from the receipt of notice of the proceeding. Concurrently, the deliverer shall forward" for "shall deliver"; and inserted "if the report is not generated by the department" in the second sentence.

32A-5-32. Stepparent adoptions.

A. Any person may adopt his spouse's child in accordance with the provisions of the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSA 1978].

B. When the adoptee has lived with his stepparent for at least one year following the stepparent's marriage to the custodial parent:

- (1) placement shall not be required pursuant to Section 32A-5-12 NMSA 1978;
- (2) a pre-placement study or post-placement report shall not be required unless ordered by the court;
- (3) when the stepparent and the custodial parent have been married for less than two years, counseling shall be required for the stepparent and the custodial parent;
- (4) the noncustodial parent shall receive counseling unless counseling is waived;
- (5) the adoptee, if ten years of age or older, shall receive counseling;

(6) a criminal records check shall be conducted on a stepparent pursuant to the provisions of Section 32A-5-14 NMSA 1978;

(7) a report of fees and charges shall not be prepared, unless ordered by the court pursuant to Section 32A-5-34 NMSA 1978;

(8) the court may waive the ninety-day period between the filing of the petition for adoption and issuance of the decree of adoption; and

(9) when adopted, the adoptee shall take the name designated in the adoption petition, so long as the petitioner's spouse and the adoptee, if ten years of age or older, consent to the name.

C. When an adoptee has not lived with the stepparent for more than one year following the stepparent's marriage to the custodial parent, the adoption shall proceed as an independent adoption.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-32, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 159; 1995, ch. 206, § 40.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, in Subsection B, rewrote Paragraphs (1) and (2), added Paragraphs (3) through (6), redesignated former Paragraphs (3) through (5) as Paragraphs (7) through (9), and substituted "32A-5-34" for "32-5-34" in Paragraph (7) and "ten years of age or older" for "older than ten years of age" in Paragraph (9).

One-year residency requirement. - The one-year residency provision for stepparent adoptions is not jurisdictional in nature; it is a statutory prerequisite to stepparent adoption and, therefore, the father could not challenge the adoption decree on the basis that the court lacked jurisdiction because the one-year residency requirement was not met. *Webber v. Webber*, 116 N.M. 47, 859 P.2d 1074 (Ct. App. 1993) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

32A-5-33. Appointment of guardian ad litem for the adoptee or other party.

Upon the motion of any party, or upon the court's own motion, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem for the adoptee or for any incompetent or child who is a party to the proceeding. In any contested proceeding, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for the adoptee.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-33, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 160.

ANNOTATIONS

Payment of attorneys fees. - Our Supreme Court has promulgated an order adopting guidelines for the payment of attorney fees for counsel appointed by the court. See Supreme Court, Miscellaneous Order No. 8000, filed November 17, 1987. This order generally governs the method of payment of attorneys appointed to serve as a guardian ad litem in adoption proceedings and authorizes payment of their fees from funds appropriated to the administrative office of the courts. In re Stailey, 117 N.M. 199, 870 P.2d 161 (Ct. App. 1994) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

32A-5-34. Fees and charges; damages.

A. Prior to the final hearing on the petition, the petitioner shall file a full accounting of all disbursements of anything of value made or agreed to be made by or on behalf of the petitioner in connection with the adoption. The accounting report shall be signed under penalty of perjury. The accounting report shall be itemized in detail and shall show the services relating to the adoption or to the placement of the child for adoption that were received by the parents of the child, by the child or by or on behalf of the petitioner. The report shall also include the dates of each payment and the names and addresses of each attorney, physician, hospital, licensed adoption agency or other person or organization who received any funds or any other thing of value from the petitioner in connection with the adoption or the placement of the child with him or who participated in any way in the handling of the funds, either directly or indirectly.

B. A prospective adoptive parent, or another person acting on behalf of a prospective adoptive parent, shall make payments for services relating to the adoption or to the placement of the adoptee for adoption for allowed expenses only to third party vendors, as reasonably practical. These payments shall consist of reasonable and actual fees or charges for:

(1) the services of an agency in connection with an adoption;

(2) medical, hospital, nursing, pharmaceutical, traveling or other similar expenses incurred by a mother or the adoptee in connection with the birth or any illness of an adoptee;

(3) reasonable counseling services relating to the adoption;

(4) living expenses of a mother and her dependent children, including the adoptee, for a reasonable time before the birth or placement of the adoptee and for no more than six weeks after the birth or placement of the adoptee;

(5) expenses incurred for the purposes of full disclosure;

(6) legal services, court costs and traveling or other administrative expenses connected with an adoption, including any legal service performed for a parent who consents to the adoption of a child or relinquishes the child to an agency;

(7) preparation of a pre-placement study and of a post-placement report during the pendency of the adoption proceeding; or

(8) any other service or expense the court finds is reasonably necessary for services relating to the adoption or to the placement of the adoptee for adoption.

C. Any person who makes payments that are not permitted pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be in violation of this article and subject to the penalties set forth in Section 32A-5-42 NMSA 1978.

D. Any person who threatens or coerces a parent to complete the relinquishment of parental rights or to complete the consent to an adoption, by demanding repayment of expenses or by any other threat or coercion, shall be liable to the parent for compensatory and punitive damages.

E. The accounting required in Subsection A of this section is not applicable to stepparent adoptions or to adoptions under the provisions of the Abuse and Neglect Act [Chapter 32A, Article 4 NMSA 1978] unless ordered by the court.

F. Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit payment to a woman for conceiving and carrying a child.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-34, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 161; 2001, ch. 162, § 7.

ANNOTATIONS

The 2001 amendment, effective June 15, 2001, in Subsection B, inserted "services relating to the adoption or to the placement of the adoptee for adoption for" in the introductory language; in Paragraph B(4), inserted "including the adoptee", substituted "or placement of the adoptee" for "of her child", and added "or placement of the adoptee" at the end of the paragraph; in Paragraph B(8), inserted "for services relating to the adoption or to the placement of the adoptee for adoption"; and updated the internal reference in Subsection C.

Law reviews. - For comment, "Stopping the Baby-Trade: Affirming the Value of Human Life Through the Invalidation of Surrogacy Contracts: A Blueprint for New Mexico," see 29 N.M.L. Rev. 407 (1999).

32A-5-35. Open adoptions.

A. The parents of the adoptee and the petitioner may agree to contact between the parents and the petitioner or contact between the adoptee and one or more of the parents or contact between the adoptee and relatives of the parents. An agreement shall, absent a finding to the contrary, be presumed to be in the best interests of the child and shall be included in the decree of adoption. The contact may include

exchange of identifying or nonidentifying information or visitation between the parents or the parents' relatives and the petitioner or visitation between the parents or the parents' relatives and the adoptee.

B. The court may appoint a guardian ad litem for the adoptee. The court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for the adoptee when visitation between the biological family and the adoptee is included in an agreement. When an adoptive placement is made voluntarily through an agency or pursuant to Section 32A-5-13 NMSA 1978, the court may, in its discretion, appoint a guardian ad litem. In all adoptions other than those in which the child is placed by the department, the court may assess the parties for the cost of services rendered by the guardian ad litem.

C. In determining whether the agreement is in the adoptee's best interests, the court shall consider the adoptee's wishes, but the wishes of the adoptee shall not control the court's findings as to the best interests of the adoptee.

D. Every agreement entered into pursuant to provisions of this section shall contain a clause stating that the parties agree to the continuing jurisdiction of the court and to the agreement and understand and intend that any disagreement or litigation regarding the terms of the agreement shall not affect the validity of the relinquishment of parental rights, the adoption or the custody of the adoptee. The provision of this subsection shall not apply to a biological parent who has voluntarily relinquished parental rights and consented to the adoption.

E. The court shall retain jurisdiction after the decree of adoption is entered, if the decree contains an agreement for contact, for the purpose of hearing motions brought to enforce or modify an agreement entered into pursuant to the provisions of this section. The court shall not grant a request to modify the agreement unless the moving party establishes that there has been a change of circumstances and the agreement is no longer in the adoptee's best interests.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-35, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 162; 1995, ch. 206, § 41; 2001, ch. 162, § 8.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, in Subsection D, made a minor stylistic change and substituted "terms of the agreement shall not affect the validity of the relinquishment of parental rights, the adoption or the custody" for "terms of the agreement after the entry of the decree of adoption shall not affect the validity of the adoption or the custody".

The 2001 amendment, effective June 15, 2001, in Subsection B, substituted "included in an agreement" for "contemplated" in the second sentence and added the third sentence; added the last sentence of Subsection D; and inserted "if the decree contains an agreement for contract" in Subsection E.

32A-5-36. Adjudication; disposition; decree of adoption.

A. The court shall conduct hearings on the petition for adoption so as to determine the rights of the parties in a manner that protects confidentiality. The petitioner and the adoptee shall attend the hearing unless the court for good cause waives a party's appearance. Good cause may include burdensome travel requirements.

B. The petitioner shall file all documents required pursuant to the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSA 1978] and serve the department with copies of the documents simultaneously with the request for hearing on the petition for adoption.

C. If any person who claims to be the biological father of the adoptee has appeared before the court and filed a written petition or response seeking custody and assuming financial responsibility of the adoptee, the court shall hear evidence as to the merits of the petition. If the court determines by a preponderance of the evidence that the person is not the biological father of the adoptee or that the child was conceived through an act of rape or incest, the petition shall be dismissed and the person shall no longer be a party to the adoption. If the court determines that the person is the biological father of the adoptee, the court shall further determine whether the person qualifies as a presumed or acknowledged father whose consent is necessary for adoption, pursuant to Section 32A-5-17 NMSA 1978. If the court determines that the person is the biological father, but does not qualify as a presumed or acknowledged father, the court shall adjudicate the person's rights pursuant to the provisions of the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSA 1978].

D. If the mother or father of the adoptee has appeared before the court and filed a written petition that alleges the invalidity of the mother's or father's own consent or relinquishment for adoption previously filed in the adoption proceeding, the court shall hear evidence as to the merits of the petition. If the court determines that the allegations have not been proved by a preponderance of the evidence, the petition shall be dismissed. If the court determines that the allegations of the petition are true, the consent or relinquishment for adoption shall be held invalid, and the court shall determine, in the best interests of the adoptee, the person who shall have custody of the child.

E. The petitioner shall present and prove each allegation set forth in the petition for adoption by clear and convincing evidence.

F. The court shall grant a decree of adoption if it finds that the petitioner has proved by clear and convincing evidence that:

(1) the court has jurisdiction to enter a decree of adoption affecting the adoptee;

(2) the adoptee has been placed with the petitioner for a period of ninety days if the adoptee is under the age of one year at the time of placement or for a period of one

hundred eighty days if the adoptee is one year of age or older at the time of placement, unless, for good cause shown, the requirement is waived by the court;

(3) all necessary consents, relinquishments, terminations or waivers have been obtained;

(4) the post-placement report required by Section 32A-5-31 NMSA 1978 has been filed with the court;

(5) service of the petition for adoption has been made or dispensed with as to all persons entitled to notice pursuant to provisions of Section 32A-5-27 NMSA 1978;

(6) at least ninety days have passed since the filing of the petition for adoption, except the court may shorten or waive this period of time in cases in which the child is being adopted by a stepparent, a relative or a person named in the child's deceased parent's will pursuant to provisions of Section 32A-5-12 NMSA 1978;

(7) the petitioner is a suitable adoptive parent and the best interests of the adoptee are served by the adoption;

(8) if visitation between the biological family and the adoptee is contemplated, that the visitation is in the child's best interests;

(9) if the adoptee is foreign-born, the child is legally free for adoption and a certificate issued by the United States secretary of state that certifies the adoption as a convention adoption has been filed with the court;

(10) the results of the criminal records check required pursuant to provisions of the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSA 1978] have been received and considered;

(11) if the adoptee is an Indian child, the requirements set forth in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 have been met;

(12) when the child is an Indian child, the placement preferences set forth in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 or the placement preferences of the appropriate Indian tribes have been followed or, if not followed, good cause for noncompliance has been clearly stated and supported, as required by the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 and provision has been made to ensure that the Indian child's cultural ties to the Indian child's tribe are protected and fostered; and

(13) if the adoption involves the interstate placement of the adoptee, the requirements of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children [32A-11-1 NMSA 1978] have been met.

G. In addition to the findings required by Subsection F of this section, the court in any decree of adoption shall make findings with respect to each allegation of the petition.

H. If the court determines that any of the requirements for a decree of adoption pursuant to provisions of Subsections E and F of this section have not been met or that the adoption is not in the best interests of the adoptee, the court shall deny the petition and determine, in the best interests of the adoptee, the person who shall have custody of the child.

I. The decree of adoption shall include the new name of the adoptee and shall not include any other name by which the adoptee has been known or the names of the former parents. The decree of adoption shall order that from the date of the decree, the adoptee shall be the child of the petitioner and accorded the status set forth in Section 32A-5-37 NMSA 1978.

J. A decree of adoption shall be entered within six months of the filing of the petition if the adoptee is under the age of one year at the time of placement or twelve months if the adoptee is one year of age or older at the time of placement, except that the time may be extended by the court upon request of any of the parties or upon the court's own motion for good cause shown.

K. A decree of adoption may not be attacked upon the expiration of one year from the entry of the decree; provided, however, that in any adoption involving an Indian child, the Indian child's parent or Indian custodian may petition the court pursuant to the provisions of the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 to invalidate the adoption.

L. In any adoption involving an Indian child, the clerk of the court shall provide the secretary of the interior with a copy of any decree of adoption or adoptive placement order and other information as required by the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-36, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 163; 1995, ch. 206, § 42; 2003, ch. 294, § 5; 2003, ch. 321, § 5.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, substituted "32A-5-17" for "32-5-17" near the end of Subsection C; in Subsection F, substituted "32A-5-31" for "32-5-31" in Paragraph (4), substituted "32A-5-27" for "32-5-27" in Paragraph (5), substituted "32A-5-12" for "32-5-12" in Paragraph (6), and substituted "32A-5-14" for "32-5-14" in Paragraph (10); corrected the subsection reference in Subsection G; in Subsection I, substituted "32A-5-37" for "32-5-37"; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

2003 amendments. - Identical amendments to this section were enacted by Laws 2003, ch. 294, § 5, and Laws 2003, ch. 321, § 5, effective July 1, 2003, substituting "documents" for "same" near the middle of Subsection B; inserting "and a certificate issued by the United States secretary of state that certifies the adoption as a convention adoption has been filed with the court" following "free for adoption" at the end of Paragraph F(9); and substituting "the Adoption Act" for "Section 32A-5-14 NMSA 1978"

following "pursuant to provisions of" near the middle of Paragraph F(10). This section is set out as amended by Laws 2003, ch. 321, § 5. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

Indian Child Welfare Act. - The federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 is codified at 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 40-7-49 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Jurisdiction to determine custody, adoption or other disposition. - Since court had jurisdiction of the petitions relating to certain children upon the basis they were abandoned children, it was within the jurisdiction of the court: (a) to return these children to the custody of their natural parents; or, (b) to grant the petitions for the adoption of the children; or, (c) to refuse either of the foregoing, and make other temporary or permanent disposition and provision for these children, all to be determined upon one single consideration - the welfare of the children. *Barwin v. Reidy*, 62 N.M. 183, 307 P.2d 175 (1957) (decided under former law).

Personal jurisdiction required. - An integral facet of a valid adoption is the requirement that personal jurisdiction must first be acquired by the court over the parties seeking to adopt the child, over the child, and over the parents of the child, and any guardian or agency having custody or control of the child. *Smith v. Bradfield*, 97 N.M. 611, 642 P.2d 214 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided under former law).

Consent considered before merits of adoption. - The court has no right to consider the merits or demerits of an adoption petition insofar as it concerns the welfare of a child, unless it has in the first instance determined that the consent of a natural parent may be dispensed with. *Nevelos v. Railston*, 65 N.M. 250, 335 P.2d 573 (1959)(decided under former law).

Parents' knowledge of identity of petitioners not condition of jurisdiction. - As the court may or may not decree adoption in favor of persons recommended by the natural parents, it seems most unlikely the legislature intended to impose as a condition to the exercise of the court's jurisdiction knowledge of the identity of petitioners in adoption on the part of the natural parents because even when that circumstance exists, and possibly the further circumstance that the natural parents have investigated the qualifications of the petitioners and given them their unqualified approval, the court may still refuse to decree adoption, the selection of a foster parent being a judicial act and the responsibility being that of the court. *Barwin v. Reidy*, 62 N.M. 183, 307 P.2d 175 (1957) (decided under former law).

Child's welfare paramount. - The paramount issue in an adoption proceeding is the welfare of the child. *Smith v. Bradfield*, 97 N.M. 611, 642 P.2d 214 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided under former law).

Welfare of child not measured altogether by economic factors. - In an adoption proceeding, the welfare and best interest of a child are not measured altogether by material and economic factors; parental love and affection must find some place in the scheme. *Gutierrez v. New Mexico Dep't of Pub. Welfare*, 74 N.M. 273, 393 P.2d 12 (1964) (decided under former law).

Counseling not grounds for reopening adoption. - The fact that the mother had not received pre-consent counseling was not a proper ground upon which to reopen an adoption. *Drummond v. Drummond*, 1997-NMCA-094, 123 N.M. 727, 945 P.2d 457.

Adoption denied where only for securing greater social security check. - Although there is no contention that the petitioner's home was not a proper one, nor is there any intimation that either the petitioner or the natural mother was not a proper person to have custody of the children, the adoption was denied as it was an adoption in name only, lacking all of the elements of the complete severance of the children's ties and relationship with their mother contemplated by the law and within the intent of New Mexico adoption statutes as it was only for the purpose of securing a greater social security check. *Gutierrez v. New Mexico Dep't of Pub. Welfare*, 74 N.M. 273, 393 P.2d 12 (1964) (decided under former law).

Entry of order without effect where no adoption existed. - While an order of adoption may be entered nunc pro tunc to cure irregularities that do not affect the jurisdiction of the court, it cannot serve to bring into existence an adoption when no adoption could in fact be deemed to have existed before. *Smith v. Bradfield*, 97 N.M. 611, 642 P.2d 214 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided under former law).

Authority of court after mother's consent declared invalid. - Where the mother's consent to adoption has been declared invalid in keeping with the best interests of the child, the trial court retains the power to determine custody in the absence of a legally valid consent, and it is within the authority of the trial court to continue the child in the custody of the couple seeking to adopt her. Although they lacked standing to petition the court for adoption, they were not left without remedy, since they did have standing to seek relief. *In re Samantha D.*, 106 N.M. 184, 740 P.2d 1168 (Ct. App. 1987) (decided under former law).

Death of child prior to final hearing. - The granting of an adoption where the child sought to be adopted has died prior to the final hearing has no effect, as the death deprives the trial court of jurisdiction. *Smith v. Bradfield*, 97 N.M. 611, 642 P.2d 214 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided under former law).

Court may grant or refuse revocation of consent prior to decree. - Prior to the entry of an adoption decree, the court may grant or refuse revocation of consent, giving due consideration to the circumstances in the particular case, as, for example, the matters giving rise to execution of consent in the first place, a showing or failure to show change of those matters; the situation of the proposed adoptive parents; the length of time which has elapsed since consent has been given; the extent to which the adoptive

petitions have relied and acted upon the consent; and all those matters pertaining to the past, present and future welfare of the child. *Barwin v. Reidy*, 62 N.M. 183, 307 P.2d 175 (1957) (decided under former law).

Consent may not be arbitrarily revoked. - All that New Mexico statutes require is that consent be filed in the proceedings. Consent may not be arbitrarily revoked prior to adoption, at least where the petitioners for adoption have acted upon the consent and taken the child into their home. *Barwin v. Reidy*, 62 N.M. 183, 307 P.2d 175 (1957)(decided under former law).

Visitation rights of nonparent. - Although granting visitation in an adoption case to a nonparent does affect a parent's custody rights, this is not sufficient reason to apply a blanket rule against such decrees. If at some time the visitation is no longer in the child's best interests, the court may reconsider it. However, because granting visitation rights does infringe on a parent's custody, it is appropriate to limit this decision to situations when the party seeking visitation has acted in a custodial or parental capacity. *Vest v. State ex rel. N.M. Human Servs. Dep't*, 116 N.M. 708, 866 P.2d 1175 (Ct. App. 1993) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Consent presumed in child's best interest, absent fraud. - Where natural mother pled on motion to revoke consent that the consent was involuntary in that it was signed too soon after birth, while in the hospital, and while in a state of emotional upset, such petition failed to state a claim upon which relief could be granted, since legislature, by enactment of this section, created a presumption that once there has been a consent by the natural parent, absent fraud, it is in the best interests of the child to proceed with the adoption. *In re Doe*, 87 N.M. 253, 531 P.2d 1226 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 87 N.M. 239, 531 P.2d 1212 (1975) (decided under former law).

Challenges to decree. - By statutorily placing a definite time limitation for attacking adoption decrees, the legislature intended to ensure that adopted children were given status equal to that of children begotten by marriage; therefore, father's motion for relief from judgment filed five years after the final adoption decree was entered was time-barred. *Webber v. Webber*, 116 N.M. 47, 859 P.2d 1074 (Ct. App. 1993) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

"Exceptional circumstance" exception to one-year limitation. - Where the best interests of the child demand it, the exceptional circumstance provision of Rule 1-060B (6) NMRA should be used to override the one-year statute of limitations on reopening an adoption decree. *Drummond v. Drummond*, 1997-NMCA-094, 123 N.M. 727, 945 P.2d 457.

32A-5-37. Status of adoptee and petitioner upon entry of decree of adoption.

A. Once adopted, an adoptee shall take a name designated by the petitioner, except in stepparent adoptions. In stepparent adoptions, the adoptee shall take the new name

designated by the petitioner in the petition so long as the petitioner's spouse and the child, if over the age of ten years, consent to the new name.

B. After adoption, the adoptee and the petitioner shall sustain the legal relation of parent and child as if the adoptee were the biological child of the petitioner and the petitioner were the biological parent of the child. The adoptee shall have all rights and be subject to all of the duties of that relation, including the right of inheritance from and through the petitioner and the petitioner shall have all rights and be subject to all duties of that relation, including right of inheritance from and through the adoptee.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-37, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 164.

ANNOTATIONS

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 40-7-52 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Adoption, by all tests, is a status like any other relational status. - It is created by acts of the parties plus the effect of law; it is a relationship which cannot be terminated by the sole will of the parties; it is the source of a bundle of rights, duties and obligations, and is of great interest to the state. It should, then, be treated by the courts in the same way they treat other types of domestic status. *Delaney v. First Nat'l Bank*, 73 N.M. 192, 386 P.2d 711 (1963) (decided under former law).

Adopted children in same legal position as those begotten by marriage. - The legislature has evinced an understanding that adopted children should be placed in the same legal position and are to receive the same consideration as children begotten by the marriage. *Hahn v. Sorgen*, 50 N.M. 83, 171 P.2d 308 (1948) (decided under former law).

Adopted child on level with natural child in construing will. - Wills must be construed in harmony with the public policy of placing an adopted child on a level with natural children. *Delaney v. First Nat'l Bank*, 73 N.M. 192, 386 P.2d 711 (1963).

The public policy in New Mexico is to treat adopted children the same as natural children. An adopted child is grouped with lineal descendants in determining the amount of the decedent's estate which is exempt from inheritance tax, and also imposes an inheritance tax upon estates passing to parent or parents, husband, wife, lineal descendants or legally adopted child. *Delaney v. First Nat'l Bank*, 73 N.M. 192, 386 P.2d 711 (1963) (decided under former law).

Both parents must join adoption application before child heir of both. - A child adopted does not become the heir of both adopting parents unless both join in the application. *Dodson v. Ward*, 31 N.M. 54, 240 P. 991 (1925) (decided under former law).

Child adopted by stepfather may not inherit from natural paternal grandparent. -

Where a child was adopted by her stepfather after her natural father's death, but before her natural paternal grandmother's death, the adopted child could not inherit from her natural grandmother. *Commerce Bank & Trust v. Brady*, 95 N.M. 412, 622 P.2d 1032 (1981) (decided under former law).

Challenges to decree. - By statutorily placing a definite time limitation for attacking adoption decrees, the legislature intended to ensure that adopted children were given status equal to that of children begotten by marriage; therefore, father's motion for relief from judgment filed five years after the final adoption decree was entered was time-barred. *Webber v. Webber*, 116 N.M. 47, 859 P.2d 1074 (Ct. App. 1993) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Visitation rights of nonparent. - Former 40-7-52 NMSA 1978 did not limit the children's court's authority to fashion a decree that is in the child's best interests and that includes, if appropriate, visitation rights for third parties with whom the child has close ties. The primary purpose of that statute was to ensure that adopted children can inherit from their adoptive parents. *Vest v. State ex rel. N.M. Human Servs. Dep't*, 116 N.M. 708, 866 P.2d 1175 (Ct. App. 1993) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 2 Am. Jur. 2d Adoption § 171 et seq.

Adoption as precluding testamentary gift under natural relative's will, 71 A.L.R.4th 374.

Postadoption visitation by natural parent, 78 A.L.R.4th 218.

Adopted child as within class named in deed or inter vivos trust instrument, 37 A.L.R.5th 237.

2 C.J.S. Adoption of Persons §§ 140 to 154.

32A-5-38. Birth certificates.

A. Within thirty days after an adoption decree becomes final, the petitioner shall prepare an application for a birth certificate in the new name of the adoptee showing the petitioner as the adoptee's parent and shall provide the application to the clerk of the court. The clerk of the court shall forward the application:

(1) for a person born in the United States, to the appropriate vital statistics office of the place, if known, where the adoptee was born; or

(2) for all other persons, to the state registrar of vital statistics. In the case of the adoption of a person born outside the United States, if requested by the petitioner, the court shall make findings, based on evidence from the petitioner and other reliable state or federal sources, on the date and place of birth of the adoptee. These findings shall be certified by the court and included with the application for a birth certificate.

B. The state registrar of vital statistics shall prepare a birth record in the new name of the adoptee in accordance with the vital statistics laws, but subject to the requirements of the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSA 1978] as to the confidentiality of adoption records.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-38, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 165.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For new birth certificates following adoption, legitimation and paternity determination, see 24-14-17 NMSA 1978.

32A-5-39. Recognition of foreign decrees.

A. Every judgment terminating the parent-child relationship or establishing the relationship of parent and child by adoption issued pursuant to due process of law by the tribunals of any other jurisdiction within or without the United States shall be recognized in this state, so that the rights and obligations of the parties as to matters within the jurisdiction of this state shall be determined as though the judgment were issued by the courts of this state.

B. A convention adoption in a foreign country that is certified by the United States secretary of state shall be recognized as a final adoption in this state.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-39, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 166; 2003, ch. 294, § 6; 2003, ch. 321, § 6.

ANNOTATIONS

2003 amendments. - Identical amendments to this section were enacted by Laws 2003, ch. 294, § 6, and Laws 2003, ch. 321, § 6, effective July 1, 2003, inserting the Subsection A designation and adding Subsection B. This section is set out as amended by Laws 2003, ch. 321, § 6. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

32A-5-39.1. Application of the federal Intercountry Adoption Act.

The protections and requirements set forth in the federal Intercountry Adoption Act apply to all proceedings involving a convention adoption.

History: Laws 2003, ch. 294, § 7 and by Laws 2003, ch. 321, § 7.

ANNOTATIONS

Duplicate laws. - Laws 2003, ch. 294, § 7, and Laws 2003, ch. 321, § 7, enacted identical sections of law, effective July 1, 2003. Both have been compiled as 32A-5-39.1 NMSA 1978. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

Intercountry Adoption Act. - The Intercountry Adoption Act, referred to in this section, is codified as 42 U.S.C. § 14901 et seq.

32A-5-40. Post-decree of adoption access to records.

A. After the decree of adoption has been entered, all court files containing records of judicial proceedings conducted pursuant to the provisions of the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSA 1978] and records submitted to the court in the proceedings shall be kept in separate locked files withheld from public inspection. Upon application to the clerk of the court, the records shall be open to inspection by a former parent if the adoptee is eighteen years of age or older, by an adoptee if the adoptee is eighteen years of age or older at the time application is made for inspection, by the adoptive parent if the adoptee is under eighteen years of age at the time application is made for inspection, by the attorney of any party, by any agency that has exercised guardianship over or legal custody of a child who was the adoptee in the particular proceeding, by the department or by an adoptee's sibling; provided that the identity of the former parents and of the adoptee shall be kept confidential unless the former parents and the adoptee have consented to the release of identity. In the absence of consent to release identity, the inspection shall be limited to the following nonidentifying information:

- (1) the health and medical histories of the adoptee's biological parents;
- (2) the health and medical history of the adoptee;
- (3) the adoptee's general family background, including ancestral information, without name references or geographical designations;
- (4) physical descriptions; and
- (5) the length of time the adoptee was in the care and custody of persons other than the petitioner.

B. After the entry of the decree of adoption, at any time, a former parent may file with the court, with the placing agency or with the department:

- (1) a consent or refusal or an amended consent or refusal to be contacted;
- (2) a release of the former parent's identity to the adoptee if the adoptee is eighteen years of age or older or to the adoptive parent if the adoptee is under eighteen years of age; or
- (3) information regarding the former parent's location or changes in background information.

C. The consent or refusal referred to in Subsection B of this section shall be honored by the court, the placing agency or the department, unless for good cause the court orders to the contrary.

D. At any time, an adoptee who is eighteen years of age or older may file with the court, a placing agency or the department:

(1) information regarding the adoptee's location; or

(2) a consent or refusal regarding opening of the adoptee's adoption file to the adoptee's former parents.

E. If mutual authorizations for release of identifying information by the parties are not available, an adoptee who is eighteen years of age or older, the biological parents if the adoptee is eighteen years of age or older or the adoptive parents if the adoptee is under the age of eighteen years may file a motion with the court to obtain the release of identifying information for good cause shown. When hearing the motion, the court shall give primary consideration to the best interests of the adoptee, but shall also give due consideration to the interests of the members of the adoptee's former and adoptive families. In determining whether good cause exists for the release of identifying information, the court shall consider:

(1) the reason the information is sought;

(2) any procedure available for satisfying the petitioner's request without disclosing the name or identity of another individual, including appointment of a confidential intermediary to contact the individual and request specific information;

(3) whether the individual about whom identifying information is sought is alive;

(4) the preference, to the extent known, of the adoptee, the adoptive parents, the former parents and other members of the adoptee's former and adoptive families and the likely effect of disclosure on those individuals;

(5) the age, maturity and expressed needs of the adoptee;

(6) the report or recommendation of any individual appointed by the court to assess the request for identifying information; and

(7) any other factor relevant to an assessment of whether the benefit to the adoptee of releasing the information sought will be greater than the benefit to any other individual of not releasing the information.

F. An adoptee shall have the right, for the purpose of enrolling in the adoptee's tribe of origin, to access information kept by the department. Information needed by an adoptee

to enroll in his tribe of origin may be requested from the department by the following persons:

- (1) the adoptee, after he reaches eighteen years of age;
- (2) when the adoptee is a child, his adoptive parent or guardian; or
- (3) an adoptee's descendant or, if the adoptee's descendant is a child, an adult representative for the descendant.

G. When the department receives a request for information regarding an adoptee's tribe of origin, the department shall examine its records to determine if the adoptee is of Indian descent. If the department establishes that an adoptee is of Indian descent, the department shall:

- (1) provide the requestor with the tribal affiliation of the adoptee's biological parents;
- (2) submit to the tribe information necessary to establish tribal enrollment for the adoptee and to protect any rights flowing from the adoptee's tribal relationship; and
- (3) provide notice to the requestor of the department's submission of information to the adoptee's tribe.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-40, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 167; 1995, ch. 206, § 43; 1997, ch. 34, § 13.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, added "a placing agency or the department" at the end of Subsection D, and added Subsections F and G.

The 1997 amendment, effective July 1, 1997, substituted "by the department or by an adoptee's sibling", for "or by the department" in the second sentence of the introductory language in Subsection A.

32A-5-41. Appointment of confidential intermediary.

A. The court may appoint a confidential intermediary to ascertain whether an individual is willing to be contacted, is willing to release his name or identity or is willing to meet or otherwise communicate about any condition that may affect the moving party's physical or mental health, upon petition to the court by:

- (1) an adoptee who is eighteen years of age or older;
- (2) an adoptive parent of an adoptee who is less than eighteen years of age;

- (3) an adoptee's former parent, when the adoptee is eighteen years of age or older; or
- (4) an adoptee's sibling.

B. The confidential intermediary shall make a reasonable effort to determine if the individual whose identity is sought by the petitioner has filed a signed document authorizing or refusing to authorize the release of the individual's name or identity.

C. When the confidential intermediary finds a signed authorization for a party to be contacted or for the release of identifying information, the intermediary shall release that information to the petitioner. Upon the petitioner's written request, the intermediary may assist the petitioner in locating the individual who authorized the release of identifying information, in ascertaining whether the individual is willing to meet or communicate with the petitioner and in facilitating a meeting or other communication.

D. When the confidential intermediary finds a signed refusal to authorize the release of identifying information, the intermediary shall report this to the petitioner and the court and shall not attempt to locate or contact the individual who has refused to authorize contact or the release of identifying information. The petitioner may then withdraw the petition or request the release of identifying information for good cause shown, pursuant to the provisions of Section 32A-5-40 NMSA 1978.

E. When the confidential intermediary does not find any documents concerning the release of identifying information or if the intermediary finds a document indicating that an individual whose identity is sought by the petitioner is undecided about whether to release identifying information, the intermediary shall make a reasonable search for and discreetly contact the individual to ascertain whether the individual is willing to release information to the petitioner or willing to meet or communicate with the petitioner, whom the intermediary may describe to the individual only in general, nonidentifying terms. When the individual consents in writing to the release of information, the intermediary shall release the information to the petitioner, and upon the mutual written request and consent of the petitioner and the individual, the intermediary shall facilitate a meeting or other communication between the petitioner and the individual. If the individual refuses to authorize the release of information sought by the petitioner, the intermediary shall report this to the petitioner and the court and the petitioner may withdraw the motion or file a motion with the court for an order to release identifying information for good cause shown, pursuant to provisions of Section 32A-5-40 NMSA 1978.

F. When an individual sought by the confidential intermediary is deceased, the intermediary shall report this to the petitioner and the court and, upon the petitioner's request, the court shall determine on the basis of the factors listed in Section 32A-5-40 NMSA 1978 whether good cause exists to release identifying information about the individual to the petitioner.

G. When an individual sought by the confidential intermediary cannot be located within a year, the intermediary shall report this to the petitioner and the court. The court may

authorize an additional search for a specified period of time or determine on the basis of the factors listed in Section 32A-5-40 NMSA 1978 whether good cause exists to release identifying information about the individual to the petitioner.

H. A confidential intermediary may charge the petitioner for actual expenses incurred in providing a service requested under this section. Upon motion by the intermediary, the court may authorize a reasonable fee in addition to the expenses.

I. A confidential intermediary shall complete training provided by the department or any other entity approved by the court and shall file an oath of confidentiality in every court in which the intermediary expects to serve.

J. The confidential intermediary oath shall state:

"I, _____, signing under penalty of perjury, affirm that I have completed the requisite training for a confidential intermediary in this state.

I will not disclose to the petitioner, directly or indirectly, any identifying information in sealed records except under the conditions specified in this section.

I will conduct a reasonable search for an individual being sought and make a discreet and confidential inquiry as to whether the individual consents to the release of identifying or medical information to the petitioner or to meeting or communicating with the petitioner. I will report to the petitioner or the court the results of my search and inquiry, along with any signed request or consent I receive from the individual.

If the individual and the petitioner request and consent in writing to meet or communicate with each other, I will act in accordance with the instructions of the petitioner or the court to facilitate any meeting or communication between them.

I will not charge or accept any fee for my services except for reimbursement from the petitioner for actual expenses incurred in performing my services or as authorized by the court.

I recognize that unauthorized release of information is a violation of the Adoption Act and subjects me to penalties pursuant to the provisions of Section 32A-5-42 NMSA 1978 and may subject me to being found in contempt of court with penalties, dismissal by the court and civil liability."

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-41, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 168; 1995, ch. 206, § 44; 1997, ch. 34, § 14.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, substituted "32A-5-40" for "32-5-40" in Subsections D, E, F, and G, substituted "32A-5-42" for "32-5-42" in Subsection J, and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

The 1997 amendment, effective July 1, 1997, added Paragraph A(4) and made minor stylistic changes at the end of Paragraphs A(2) and A(3).

32A-5-42. Penalties.

A. Any person other than an agency who, in the regular course of business, selects an adoptive family for a prospective adoptee or arranges for the selection is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to imprisonment in the county jail for a definite term of less than one year or to the payment of a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or to both, the penalties to be in the discretion of the judge, for each occurrence; provided, that the exchange of information between persons regarding the existence of a potential adoptee or potential adoptive family shall not be a violation of this section.

B. Any person who violates any provision of the Adoption Act [Chapter 32A, Article 5 NMSA 1978] is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to imprisonment in the county jail for a definite term of less than one year or to the payment of a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both, the penalties to be in the discretion of the judge, for each occurrence.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-42, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 169.

32A-5-43. Purpose of subsidized adoptions.

It is the purpose of Sections 32-5-43 [32A-5-43] through 32-5-45 [32A-5-45] NMSA 1978 to encourage and promote the placement of children who are difficult to place in permanent homes through a subsidized program within the social services division of the department.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-43, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 170.

32A-5-44. Eligibility for subsidized adoptions.

A. The social services division of the department may make payments to adoptive parents or to medical vendors on behalf of a child placed for adoption by the division or by a child placement agency licensed by the division when the division determines that:

(1) the child is difficult to place; and

(2) the adoptive family is capable of providing the permanent family relationship needed by the child in all respects, except that the needs of the child are beyond the economic resources and ability of the family.

B. As used in Sections 32-5-43 [32A-5-43] through 32-5-45 [32A-5-45] NMSA 1978, a "difficult to place child" means a child who is physically or mentally handicapped or emotionally disturbed or who is in special circumstances by virtue of age, sibling relationship or racial background.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-44, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 171.

32A-5-45. Administration of subsidized adoptions.

A. The social services division of the department shall promulgate all necessary regulations for the administration of the program of subsidized adoptions or placement with permanent guardians.

B. Subsidy payments may include payments to vendors for medical and surgical expenses and payments to the adoptive parents or permanent guardians for maintenance and other costs incidental to the adoption, care, training and education of the child. The payments in any category of assistance shall not exceed the cost of providing the assistance in foster care and shall not be made after the child reaches eighteen years of age.

C. A written agreement between the adoptive family or permanent guardians and the social services division shall precede the decree of adoption or permanent guardianship. The agreement shall incorporate the terms and conditions of the subsidy plan based on the individual needs of the child within the permanent family. In cases of subsidies that continue for more than one year, there shall be an annual redetermination of the need for a subsidy. The social services division shall develop an appeal procedure whereby a permanent family may contest a division determination to deny, reduce or terminate a subsidy.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-5-45, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 172.

ARTICLE 6 CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Former 32A-6-1 to 32A-6-21 NMSA 1978 were originally enacted as 32-6-1 to 32-6-21 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, §§ 173 to 193, but since the former provisions of the Juvenile Assistance Programs Act were compiled at that location, the sections as enacted by Chapter 77 of Laws 1993 were recompiled to Chapter 32A NMSA 1978 in order to retain a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law. However, Laws 1995, ch. 207 repealed former 32A-6-1 to 32A-6-21 NMSA 1978, and enacted a new Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act. Because the provisions of the new

act are substantially similar to former 32A-6-1 to 32A-6-21 NMSA 1978, the sections as enacted by Laws 1995, ch. 207 have been compiled as 32A-6-1 to 32A-6-22 NMSA 1978. Citations to decisions under former law have been retained whenever possible.

32A-6-1. Short title.

This act [32A-6-1 to 32A-6-22 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act".

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For Adult Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, see Chapter 43, Article 1 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 25 repeals former 32A-6-1 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 173, and § 1 of that act enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1993 Replacement Pamphlet.

Law reviews. - For article, "Treating Children Under the New Mexico Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 279 (1980).

For article, "Child Welfare Under the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978: A New Mexico Focus," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 413 (1980).

For article, "Habeas Corpus in New Mexico," see 11 N.M.L. Rev. 291 (1981).

32A-6-2. Definitions.

As used in the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act [32A-6-1 to 32A-6-22 NMSA 1978]:

A. "aversive stimuli" means anything that, because it is believed to be unreasonably unpleasant, uncomfortable or distasteful to the child, is administered or done to the child for the purpose of reducing the frequency of a behavior, but does not include verbal therapies, physical restrictions to prevent imminent harm to self or others or psychotropic medications that are not used for purposes of punishment;

B. "clinician" means a physician, licensed psychologist, licensed independent social worker or licensed professional clinical counselor;

C. "consistent with the least drastic means principle" means that the habilitation or treatment and the conditions of habilitation or treatment for the child, separately and in combination:

(1) are no more harsh, hazardous or intrusive than necessary to achieve acceptable treatment objectives for the child;

(2) involve no restrictions on physical movement and no requirement for residential care, except as reasonably necessary for the administration of treatment or for the protection of the child or others from physical injury; and

(3) are conducted at the suitable available facility closest to the child's place of residence;

D. "convulsive treatment" means any form of mental health treatment that depends upon creation of a convulsion by any means, including electroconvulsive treatment and insulin coma treatment;

E. "developmental disability" means a severe chronic disability that:

(1) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or a combination of mental or physical impairments;

(2) is manifested before a person reaches twenty-two years of age;

(3) is expected to continue indefinitely;

(4) results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activities:

(a) self-care;

(b) receptive and expressive language;

(c) learning;

(d) mobility;

(e) self-direction;

(f) capacity for independent living; or

(g) economic self-sufficiency; and

(5) reflects a person's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary or generic treatments or other supports and services that are of lifelong or extended duration and that are individually planned or coordinated;

F. "evaluation facility" means a community mental health or developmental disability program, a medical facility having psychiatric or developmental disability services

available or, if none of the foregoing is reasonably available or appropriate, the office of a licensed physician or a licensed psychologist, any of which shall be capable of performing a mental status examination adequate to determine the need for involuntary treatment;

G. "experimental treatment" means any mental health or developmental disabilities treatment that presents significant risk of physical harm, but does not include accepted treatment used in the competent practice of medicine and psychology and supported by scientifically acceptable studies;

H. "grave passive neglect" means failure to provide for basic personal or medical needs or for one's own safety to such an extent that it is more likely than not that serious bodily harm will result in the near future;

I. "habilitation" means the process by which professional persons and their staff assist the developmentally disabled child in acquiring and maintaining those skills and behaviors that enable the child to cope more effectively with the demands of his own person and of his environment and to raise the level of his physical, mental and social efficiency. "Habilitation" includes programs of formal, structured education and treatment;

J. "likelihood of serious harm to oneself" means that it is more likely than not that in the near future the child will attempt to commit suicide or will cause serious bodily harm to himself by violent or other self-destructive means, including grave passive neglect;

K. "likelihood of serious harm to others" means that it is more likely than not that in the near future the child will inflict serious, unjustified bodily harm on another person or commit a criminal sexual offense, as evidenced by behavior causing, attempting or threatening such harm, which behavior gives rise to a reasonable fear of such harm from the child;

L. "mental disorder" means a substantial disorder of the child's emotional processes, thought or cognition that grossly impairs judgment, behavior or capacity to recognize reality, but does not mean developmental disability;

M. "mental health or developmental disabilities professional" means a physician or other professional who, by training or experience, is qualified to work with individuals with mental disorders or developmental disabilities;

N. "physician" or "licensed psychologist", when used for the purpose of hospital admittance or discharge, means a physician or licensed psychologist who has been granted admitting privileges at a hospital licensed by the department of health, if such privileges are required;

O. "psychosurgery" means those operations currently referred to as lobotomy, psychiatric surgery and behavioral surgery and all other forms of brain surgery if the surgery is performed for the following purposes:

(1) modification or control of thoughts, feelings, actions or behavior rather than the treatment of a known and diagnosed physical disease of the brain;

(2) treatment of abnormal brain function or normal brain tissue in order to control thoughts, feelings, actions or behavior; or

(3) treatment of abnormal brain function or abnormal brain tissue in order to modify thoughts, feelings, actions or behavior when the abnormality is not an established cause for those thoughts, feelings, actions or behavior.

"Psychosurgery" does not include prefrontal sonic treatment in which there is no destruction of brain tissue;

P. "residential treatment or habilitation program means diagnosis, evaluation, care, treatment or habilitation rendered inside or on the premises of a mental health or developmental disabilities facility, hospital, clinic, institution, supervisory residence or nursing home when the individual resides on the premises and where one or more of the following measures is available for use:

(1) a mechanical device to restrain or restrict the child's movement;

(2) a secure seclusion area from which the child is unable to exit voluntarily;

(3) a facility or program designed for the purpose of restricting the child's ability to exit voluntarily; or

(4) the involuntary emergency administration of psychotropic medication; and

Q. "treatment" means any effort to accomplish a significant change in the mental or emotional condition or behavior of the child.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 2; 1999, ch. 254, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For Adult Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, see 43-1-3 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 25 repeals former 32A-6-2 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 174, and § 2 of that act enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1993 Replacement Pamphlet.

The 1999 amendment, effective June 18, 1999, deleted Subsection Q, which defined "resource consultant", and redesignated former Subsection R as Subsection Q.

32A-6-3. Basic rights.

A. A child subject to the provisions of the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act [32A-6-1 to 32A-6-22 NMSA 1978] is entitled to the same basic rights as an adult, except as otherwise provided in that act.

B. A person afforded rights under the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act shall be advised of those rights at that person's first appearance before the court on a petition under that act.

C. A child has the right not to be inappropriately placed in a residential treatment or habilitation program.

D. A child has the right to be placed in a manner consistent with the least drastic means principle.

E. Nothing in the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act shall limit the right of a child to petition the court for a writ of habeas corpus.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 3.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For basic rights applicable to the Adult Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, see 43-1-2 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 25 repeals former 32A-6-3 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 175, and § 3 of that act enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1993 Replacement Pamphlet.

32A-6-4. Legal representation of children.

A. A child shall be represented by an attorney, if the child is fourteen years of age or older, or a guardian ad litem, if the child is under fourteen years of age, at all proceedings under the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act [32A-6-1 to 32A-6-22 NMSA 1978] and shall be entitled to obtain advice of an attorney or a guardian ad litem at any time regarding the child's status under that act. A child receiving residential treatment or habilitation program services shall have access to the state's designated protection and advocacy system.

B. When a child has not retained an attorney or a guardian ad litem and is unable to do so, the court shall appoint an attorney or a guardian ad litem to represent the child.

When appointing an attorney or a guardian ad litem, the court shall give preference to nonprofit organizations offering representation to mentally ill and developmentally disabled persons. When the parent, guardian or legal custodian of a child is not indigent, the parent, guardian or legal custodian shall be liable for the cost of the child's legal representation.

C. A child shall not be represented or counseled by an attorney or guardian ad litem who, in the previous two years, has advised or represented the child's parent, guardian, legal custodian or residential treatment or habilitation program or who would otherwise have a serious conflict of interest.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 4.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For legal presentation of clients applicable to the Adult Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, see 43-1-4 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 25 repeals former 32A-6-4 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 176, and § 4 of that act enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1993 Replacement Pamphlet.

32A-6-5. Competence.

The fact that a child has been accepted at or admitted to a hospital or institutional facility or has received mental health or developmental disability treatment services shall not constitute a sufficient basis for a finding of incompetence or the denial of a right or benefit of any nature that the child would have otherwise.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 5.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For competence applicable to the Adult Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, see 43-1-5 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 25 repeals former 32A-6-5 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 177, and § 5 of that act enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1993 Replacement Pamphlet.

32A-6-6. Personal rights of residential children.

A child who receives residential treatment or habilitation services shall have the following rights:

A. subject to restrictions imposed in the best interests of the child by the child's clinician for good cause, each resident child has the right to receive visitors of the child's own choosing daily. Hours during which visitors may be received shall be limited only in the interest of effective treatment and the reasonable efficiency of the supervised residential facility and shall be sufficiently flexible to accommodate the individual needs of the resident child and his visitors. Notwithstanding the above, each resident child has the right to receive visits from his attorney, physician, psychologist, clergyman, guardian ad litem, representative from the state's protection and advocacy system or social worker in private at any reasonable time, irrespective of visiting hours, provided the visitor shows reasonable cause for visiting at times other than normal visiting hours;

B. writing material and postage stamps shall be reasonably available for the resident child's use in writing letters and other communications. Reasonable assistance shall be provided for writing, addressing and posting letters and other documents upon request. The resident child has the right to send and receive sealed and uncensored mail. The resident child has the right to reasonable private access to telephones and, in cases of personal emergencies when other means of communication are not satisfactory, the child shall be afforded reasonable use of long distance calls; provided that for other than mail or telephone calls to a court, an attorney, a physician, a psychologist, a clergyman, a guardian ad litem, a representative from the state's protection and advocacy system or a social worker, mailing or telephone privileges may be restricted by the child's clinician for good cause shown. A resident child who is indigent shall be furnished writing, postage and telephone facilities without charge;

C. each resident child has the right to follow or abstain from the practice of religion. The residential treatment or habilitation program shall provide appropriate assistance in this connection, including reasonable accommodations for religious worship and transportation to nearby religious services. Children who do not wish to participate in religious practice shall be free from pressure to do so or to accept religious beliefs;

D. each resident child has the right to a humane psychological and physical environment. The child shall be provided a comfortable bed and adequate changes of linen and reasonable storage space for his personal possessions. Except when curtailed for reasons of safety or therapy as documented in the child's record by the child's physician, the child shall be afforded reasonable privacy in his sleeping and personal hygiene practices;

E. each resident child shall have reasonable daily opportunities for physical exercise and outdoor exercise and shall have reasonable access to recreational areas and equipment, including equipment adapted to the child's developmental and physical needs;

F. each resident child has the right to a nourishing, well-balanced, varied and appetizing diet;

G. each resident child has the right to prompt and adequate medical attention for any physical ailments and shall receive a complete physical examination upon admission and at least once every twelve months thereafter; provided that children who have received a complete physical examination within two days prior to the current admission or provide documentation of having had a complete physical examination within the last six months shall not receive a complete physical examination unless the physician deems it necessary;

H. each resident child has the right to a clean, safe and comfortable environment in a structure that complies with generally applicable fire and safety requirements;

I. each resident child has the right to be free from unnecessary or excessive medication. No medication shall be administered unless at the written order of a licensed physician or by a verbal order noted promptly in the patient's medical record and signed by the physician within twenty-four hours. Medication shall be administered only by a licensed physician or person authorized by a licensed physician pursuant to state law or regulation. The attending physician shall be responsible for all medication given or administered to a resident child. Notation of each individual's medication shall be kept in the child's medical records and shall include a notation by the physician of the behavioral or symptomatic baseline data upon which the medication order was made. The attending physician shall review on a regular basis the drug regimen of each resident child under the physician's care. All prescriptions for psychotropic medications shall be written with a termination date that shall not exceed thirty days. Medication shall not be used as a punishment, as a substitute for programs, for the convenience of staff or in quantities that interfere with the child's treatment or habilitation program;

J. each resident child has the right to be free from programs involving aversive stimuli or substantial deprivations; and

K. each resident child has the right to be free from the use of physical, chemical or mechanical restraint used for the convenience of a caregiver or as a substitute for a planned program for behavior support. However, nothing in this subsection shall prohibit the use of:

(1) protective apparatus needed to protect an individual from imminent harm, consistent with the least drastic means principle;

(2) a medical restraint prescribed by a physician or dentist as a health-related protective measure during the conduct of a specific medical, surgical or dental procedure; or

(3) appropriate mechanical supports used to achieve proper body position and balance.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 6.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For personal rights of residential clients applicable to the Adult Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, see 43-1-6 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 25 repeals former 32A-6-6 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 178, and § 6 of that act enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1993 Replacement Pamphlet.

32A-6-7. Right to education.

A child who is a client in a residential facility shall be provided education and training as necessary to encourage and stimulate developmental progress and achievement. The child shall be educated in regular classes with nondisabled children whenever appropriate. In no event shall a child be allowed to remain in a residential facility for more than ten days without receiving educational services.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 7.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 25 repeals former 32A-6-7 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 179, and § 7 of that act enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1993 Replacement Pamphlet.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 43-1-18 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Educational services. - Public schools have no constitutional or statutory obligation to provide educational services to students within private, for-profit adolescent psychiatric care and substance abuse treatment centers, but if the student is handicapped, federal law may require such education. 1988 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 88-10 (rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For article, "Treating Children Under the New Mexico Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 279 (1980).

32A-6-8. Right to treatment.

Each resident child receiving mental health services shall have the right to prompt treatment pursuant to an individualized treatment plan and consistent with the least drastic means principle.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 8.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For right to treatment applicable to the Adult Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, see 43-1-7 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 25 repeals former 32A-6-8 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 180, and § 8 of that act enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1993 Replacement Pamphlet.

32A-6-9. Right to habilitation.

Each resident child receiving developmental disabilities services shall have the right to prompt habilitation services pursuant to an individualized habilitation plan and consistent with the least drastic means principle.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 9.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For right to habilitation applicable to the Adult Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, see 43-1-8 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 25 repeals former 32A-6-9 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 181, and § 1 of that act enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1993 Replacement Pamphlet.

32A-6-10. Individualized treatment or habilitation plans.

A. A preliminary treatment plan shall be prepared within seven days of a child's admission to a residential treatment or habilitation program.

B. An individualized treatment or habilitation plan shall be prepared within twenty-one days of a child's admission to a residential treatment or habilitation program.

C. Each child and the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian shall, to the maximum extent possible, be involved in the preparation of the child's own individualized treatment or habilitation plan.

D. Each individualized treatment or habilitation plan shall include:

(1) a statement of the nature of the specific problem and the specific needs of the child;

(2) a statement of the least restrictive conditions necessary to achieve the purposes of treatment or habilitation;

(3) a description of intermediate and long-range goals, with the projected timetable for their attainment;

(4) a statement and rationale for the plan of treatment or habilitation for achieving these intermediate and long-range goals;

(5) specification of staff responsibility and a description of the proposed staff involvement with the child in order to attain these goals;

(6) criteria for release to less restrictive settings for treatment or habilitation, criteria for discharge and a projected date for discharge; and

(7) if the child is an Indian child, an evaluation of the child's cultural needs and access to cultural practices and traditional treatment.

E. A treatment or habilitation plan for a resident child shall include:

(1) mental status examination;

(2) intellectual function assessment;

(3) psychological assessment that may include the use of psychological testing;

(4) educational assessment;

(5) vocational assessment;

(6) social assessment;

(7) medication assessment; and

(8) physical assessment.

F. The individualized treatment or habilitation plan shall be available upon request to the child, the child's parent if the parent has custody of the child, the child's attorney, the child's guardian or legal custodian, the child's guardian ad litem, any mental health or developmental disabilities professional designated by the child or the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian and the child's treatment guardian if one has been appointed. The child's progress in attaining the goals and objectives set forth in his individualized treatment or habilitation plan shall be monitored and noted in his records and revisions in the plan may be made as circumstances require; provided that the persons authorized by this subsection to have access to the individualized plan shall be informed of major changes and shall have the opportunity to participate in the decision. Nothing in this subsection shall require disclosure of information to a child or to the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian when the attending clinician believes that

disclosure of that particular information would be damaging to the child and so records in the child's medical record.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 10.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For individualized treatment or habilitation plans applicable to the Adult Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, see 43-1-9 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 25 repeals former 32A-6-10 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 182, and § 10 of that act enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1993 Replacement Pamphlet.

32A-6-10.1. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. - Laws 1999, ch. 254, § 5 repeals 32A-6-10.1 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 11, relating to resource consultants for children placed in residential treatment or habilitation programs, effective July 1, 1999. For provisions of former section, see 1995 Replacement Pamphlet.

32A-6-11. Emergency mental health evaluation and care.

A. A peace officer may detain and transport a child for emergency mental health evaluation and care in the absence of a legally valid order from the court only if:

(1) the peace officer has reasonable grounds to believe the child has just attempted suicide;

(2) the peace officer, based upon personal observation and investigation, has reasonable grounds to believe that the child, as a result of a mental disorder, presents a likelihood of serious harm to himself or others and that immediate detention is necessary to prevent such harm. The peace officer shall convey his beliefs to the admitting physician or the physician's designee immediately upon the officer's arrival at the evaluation facility;

(3) the peace officer has certification from a clinician that the child, as a result of a mental disorder, presents a likelihood of serious harm to himself or others and that immediate intervention is necessary to prevent the harm; or

(4) the peace officer has an involuntary placement order issued by a tribal court that orders the child to be admitted to an evaluation facility.

B. A peace officer shall immediately transport any child detained under this section to an evaluation facility. In the case of an extreme emergency, the child may be held for a period of up to twenty-four hours in temporary emergency placement in:

- (1) a foster home licensed to provide specialized or therapeutic care;
- (2) a facility operated by a licensed child welfare services agency that meets standards promulgated by the department for the care of children who present the likelihood of serious harm to themselves or others; or
- (3) residential care on an emergency basis.

C. A child shall not be held, for the purposes of emergency mental health evaluation or care, in a jail or other facility intended or used for the incarceration of adults charged with criminal offenses or for the detention of children alleged or adjudicated to be delinquent children.

D. The director of an evaluation facility shall accomplish an emergency evaluation upon the request of a child's parent, guardian or legal custodian, a peace officer, a detention facility administrator or the administrator's designee or upon the certification of a clinician. A court order is not required under this section. If an application is made to a court, the court's power to act in furtherance of an emergency admission shall be limited to ordering that:

- (1) the child be seen by a clinician prior to transport to an evaluation facility; and
- (2) a peace officer transport the child to an evaluation facility.

E. The admitting physician or licensed psychologist shall evaluate whether reasonable grounds exist to detain the child for evaluation and treatment, and, if reasonable grounds are found, the child shall be detained. If the admitting physician or licensed psychologist determines that reasonable grounds do not exist to detain the child for evaluation and treatment, the child shall not be detained but shall be released to the custody of the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian.

F. Upon arrival at an evaluation facility, the child shall be informed orally and in writing by the evaluation facility of the purpose and possible consequences of the proceedings, the allegations in the petition, the child's right to a hearing within seven days, the child's right to counsel and the child's right to communicate with an attorney or a guardian ad litem and an independent mental health professional of the child's own choosing. A child shall have the right to receive necessary and appropriate treatment.

G. A peace officer who transports any child to an evaluation facility pursuant to the provisions of this section shall not require a court order to be reimbursed by the referring county.

H. If a child is transported to or detained at an evaluation facility and is not released to the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian, the peace officer transporting the child shall give written notice thereof as soon as possible within twenty-four hours to the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian, together with a statement of the reason for taking the child into custody.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 12.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For emergency mental health evaluation and care applicable to the Adult Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, see 43-1-10 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 25 repeals former 32A-6-11 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 183, and § 12 of that act enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1993 Replacement Pamphlet.

32A-6-11.1. Consent to placement in a residential treatment or habilitation program; children younger than fourteen years of age.

A. A child younger than fourteen years of age shall not receive residential treatment for mental disorders or habilitation for developmental disabilities, except as provided in this section or Section 32A-6-13 NMSA 1978.

B. A child younger than fourteen years of age may be admitted to a residential treatment or habilitation program with the informed consent of the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian for a period not to exceed sixty days, subject to the requirements of this section.

C. In order to admit a child younger than fourteen years of age to a residential treatment or habilitation program, the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian shall knowingly and voluntarily execute a consent to admission document prior to the child's admission. The consent to admission document shall be in a form designated by the supreme court. The consent to admission document shall include a clear statement of the parent's, guardian's or legal custodian's right to voluntarily consent to or refuse the child's admission; the parent's, guardian's or legal custodian's right to request the child's immediate discharge from the residential treatment program at any time; and the parent's, guardian's or legal custodian's rights when the parent, guardian or legal custodian requests the child's discharge and the child's physician, licensed psychologist or the director of the residential treatment facility determines that the child needs continued treatment. The facility shall ensure that each statement is clearly explained in the child's and parent's, guardian's or legal custodian's primary language, if that is their language of preference, and in a manner appropriate to the child's and parent's, guardian's or legal custodian's developmental abilities. Each statement shall be initialed by the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian.

D. The parent's, guardian's or legal custodian's executed consent to admission document shall be filed with the child's hospital records within twenty-four hours of the time of admission.

E. Upon the filing of the parent's, guardian's or legal custodian's consent to admission document in the child's hospital records, the director of the residential treatment or habilitation program or the director's designee shall, on the next business day following the child's admission, notify the district court or the special commissioner regarding the admission and provide the child's name, date of birth and the date and place of admission. The court or special commissioner shall, upon receipt of notice regarding a child's admission to a residential treatment or habilitation program, establish a sequestered court file.

F. The director of a residential treatment or habilitation program or the director's designee shall, on the next business day following the child's admission, petition the court to appoint a guardian ad litem for the child. When the court receives the petition, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem. The court may order the parent to reimburse the state pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Code [this chapter].

G. Within seven days of a child's admission to a residential treatment or habilitation program, a guardian ad litem, representing the child's best interests and in accordance with the provisions of the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act [32A-6-1 to 32A-6-22 NMSA 1978], shall meet with the child, the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian and the child's clinician. The guardian ad litem shall determine the following:

(1) whether the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian understands and consents to the child's admission to a residential treatment or habilitation program;

(2) whether the admission is in the child's best interests; and

(3) whether the admission is appropriate for the child and is consistent with the least drastic means principle.

H. If a guardian ad litem determines that the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian understands and consents to the child's admission and that the admission is in the child's best interests, is appropriate for the child and is consistent with the least drastic means principle, the guardian ad litem shall so certify on a form designated by the supreme court. The form, when completed by the guardian ad litem, shall be filed in the child's patient record kept by the residential treatment or habilitation program, and a copy shall be forwarded to the court or special commissioner within seven days of the child's admission. The guardian ad litem's statement shall not identify the child by name.

I. Upon reaching the age of majority, a child who was admitted to a residential treatment or habilitation program pursuant to this section may petition the district court for the records of the district court regarding all matters pertinent to the child's admission to a

residential treatment or habilitation program. The district court, upon receipt of the petition and upon a determination that the petitioner is in fact a child who was admitted to a residential treatment or habilitation program, shall provide all court records regarding the admission to the petitioner, including all copies in the court's possession.

J. Any parent, guardian or legal custodian who consents to admission of his child to a residential treatment or habilitation program has the right to request the child's immediate discharge from the residential treatment or habilitation program, subject to the provisions of this section. If a child's parent, guardian or legal custodian informs the director, a physician or any other member of the residential treatment or habilitation program staff that the parent, guardian or legal custodian desires the child to be discharged from the program, the director, physician or other staff shall provide for the child's immediate discharge and remit the child to the parent's, guardian's or legal custodian's care. The residential treatment or habilitation program shall also notify the child's guardian ad litem. A child whose parent, guardian or legal custodian requests his immediate discharge shall be discharged, except when the director of the residential treatment program, a physician or a licensed psychologist determines that the child requires continued treatment and that the child meets the criteria for involuntary residential treatment. In that event, the director, physician or licensed psychologist shall, on the first business day following the child's parent's, guardian's or legal custodian's request for release of the child from the program, request that the children's court attorney initiate involuntary residential treatment proceedings. The children's court attorney may petition the court for such proceedings. The child has a right to a hearing regarding his continued treatment within seven days of the request for release.

K. A child who is admitted to a residential treatment or habilitation program pursuant to this section shall have his admission reviewed at the end of the sixty-day period following the date of the child's initial admission to the program. The child's physician or licensed psychologist shall review the child's residential treatment or habilitation program and determine whether it is in the best interests of the child to continue the admission. If the child's physician or licensed psychologist concludes that continuation of the residential treatment or habilitation program is in the child's best interests, the child's clinician shall so state in a form to be filed in the child's patient records. The residential treatment or habilitation program shall notify the guardian ad litem for the child at least seven days prior to the date that the sixty-day period is to end or, if necessary, request a guardian ad litem pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act. The guardian ad litem shall then personally meet with the child, the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian and the child's clinician and ensure that the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian understands and consents to the child's continued admission to the residential treatment or habilitation program. If the guardian ad litem determines that the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian understands and consents to the child's continued admission to the residential treatment or habilitation program, that the continued admission is in the child's best interest, that the placement continues to be appropriate for the child and consistent with the least drastic means principle and that the clinician has recommended the child's continued stay in the program, the guardian ad litem shall

so certify on a form designated by the supreme court. The disposition of these forms shall be as set forth in this section, with one copy going in the child's patient record and the other being sent to the district court in a manner that preserves the child's anonymity. This procedure shall take place every sixty days following the child's last admission or a guardian ad litem's certification, whichever occurs first.

L. When a guardian ad litem determines that the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian does not understand or consent to the child's admission to a residential treatment or habilitation program, that the admission is not in the child's best interests, that the placement is inappropriate for the child or is inconsistent with the least drastic means principle or that the child's clinician has not recommended a continued stay by the child in the residential treatment or habilitation program, the child shall be released or involuntary placement procedures shall be initiated.

M. If the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian is unavailable to take custody of the child and immediate discharge of the child would endanger the child, the residential treatment or habilitation program may detain the child until a safe and orderly discharge is possible. If the child's family refuses to take physical custody of the child, the residential treatment or habilitation program shall refer the case to the department for an abuse and neglect or family in need of court-ordered services investigation. The department may take the child into protective custody pursuant to the provisions of the Abuse and Neglect Act [Chapter 32A, Article 4 NMSA 1978] or the Family in Need of Services Act [Chapter 32A, Articles 3A and 3B NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 13; 1999, ch. 254, § 2.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 1999, substituted "Section 32A-6-13 NMSA 1978" for "Section 15 of the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act" in Subsection A, deleted Subsection E which read: "Upon the filing of the parent's, guardian's or legal custodian's consent to admission document in the child's hospital records, the director of the residential treatment or habilitation program or the director's designee shall, on the next business day following the child's admission, notify the resource consultant of the admission and provide the resource consultant with the child's name, date of birth and the date and place of admission. The resource consultant shall make reasonable efforts to contact the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian within three days of being notified of the child's admission", and redesignated the remaining subsections accordingly.

32A-6-12. Voluntary residential treatment or habilitation.

A. A child fourteen years of age or older shall not receive treatment for mental disorders or habilitation for developmental disabilities on a voluntary residential basis, except as provided in this section.

B. Any child fourteen years of age or older may voluntarily admit himself to a residential treatment or habilitation program, with the informed consent of his parent, guardian or legal custodian, for a period not to exceed sixty days, subject to the requirements of this section.

C. To have a child voluntarily admitted to a residential treatment or habilitation program, the child and the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian shall knowingly and voluntarily execute, prior to admission, a child's voluntary consent to admission document. The document shall include a clear statement of the child's right to voluntarily consent or refuse to consent to his admission; the child's right to request an immediate discharge from the residential treatment program at any time; and the child's rights when he requests a discharge and his physician, licensed psychologist or the director of the residential treatment facility determines the child needs continued treatment. The facility shall ensure that each statement is clearly explained in the child's and parent's, guardian's or legal custodian's primary language, if that is their language of preference, and in a manner appropriate to the child's and parent's, guardian's or legal custodian's developmental abilities, and each statement shall be initialed by the child and his parent, guardian or legal custodian.

D. The child's parent, guardian or legal custodian shall obtain an independent attorney for the child and shall notify the residential treatment facility of that attorney's name within seventy-two hours of the child's voluntary admission. Prior to admission, the residential treatment facility shall inform the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian of the duty to obtain an independent attorney for the child within seventy-two hours. If the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian is indigent, the parent, guardian or legal custodian may petition the court to appoint an attorney for the child.

E. The child's executed voluntary consent to admission document shall be filed in the patient's hospital record within twenty-four hours of the time of admission.

F. Upon the filing of the child's voluntary consent to admission document in the patient's hospital record, the director of the residential treatment or habilitation program or the director's designee shall, on the next business day following the child's admission, notify the district court or the special commissioner of the admission, giving the child's name, date of birth and the date and place of admission. The court or special commissioner shall, upon receipt of notice of a child's voluntary admission to a residential treatment program, establish a sequestered court file.

G. If within seventy-two hours of the child's voluntary admission the child has not met with an independent attorney and the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian has not notified the residential treatment or habilitation program of the name of the child's independent attorney, the residential treatment or habilitation program shall, during the next business day, petition the court to appoint an attorney. When the court receives the petition, the court shall appoint an attorney. The court may order the parent to reimburse the state pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Code [this chapter].

H. If within seventy-two hours of the child's voluntary admission the child has met with an independent attorney or the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian has notified the residential treatment or habilitation program of the name of the child's independent attorney, the residential treatment or habilitation program shall, during the next business day, notify the court or the special commissioner of the name of the child's independent attorney.

I. Within seven days of the admission, an attorney representing the child pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act [32A-6-1 to 32A-6-22 NMSA 1978] shall meet with the child. At the meeting with the child, the attorney shall explain to the child the following:

(1) the child's right to an attorney;

(2) the child's right to terminate his voluntary admission and the procedures to effect termination;

(3) the effect of terminating the child's voluntary admission and options of the physician and other interested parties to the petition for an involuntary admission; and

(4) the child's rights under the provisions of the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act, including the right to:

(a) legal representation;

(b) a presumption of competence;

(c) receive daily visitors of the child's choice;

(d) receive and send uncensored mail;

(e) have access to telephones;

(f) follow or abstain from the practice of religion;

(g) a humane and safe environment;

(h) physical exercise and outdoor exercise;

(i) a nourishing, well-balanced, varied and appetizing diet;

(j) medical treatment;

(k) educational services;

(l) freedom from unnecessary or excessive medication;

(m) individualized treatment and habilitation; and

(n) participation in the development of the individualized treatment plan and access to that plan on request.

J. If the attorney determines that the child understands his rights and that the child voluntarily and knowingly desires to remain as a patient in a residential treatment or habilitation program, the attorney shall so certify on a form designated by the supreme court. The form, when completed by the attorney, shall be filed in the child's patient record at the residential treatment or habilitation program facility, and a copy shall be forwarded to the court or special commissioner within seven days of the child's admission. The attorney's statement shall not identify the child by name.

K. Upon reaching the age of majority, a child who was a voluntary admittee to a residential treatment or habilitation program may petition the district court for the records of the court regarding all matters pertinent to his voluntary admission to a residential treatment or habilitation program. The court, upon receipt of the petition and upon a determination that the petitioner was in fact the child who was a voluntary admittee to a residential treatment or habilitation program, shall give all court records regarding the admission to the petitioner, including all copies in the court's possession.

L. Any child voluntarily admitted to a residential treatment or habilitation program has the right to an immediate discharge from the residential treatment or habilitation program upon his request, except as provided in this section. If a child informs the director, physician or any other member of the residential treatment or habilitation program staff that he desires to be discharged from the voluntary program, the director, physician or other staff member shall provide for the child's immediate discharge. The residential treatment or habilitation program shall not require that the child's request be in writing. Upon the request, the residential treatment or habilitation program shall notify the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian to take custody of the child and remit the child to the parent's, guardian's or legal custodian's care. The residential treatment or habilitation program shall also notify the child's attorney. If the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian is unavailable to take custody of the child and immediate discharge of the child would endanger the child, the residential treatment or habilitation program may detain the child until a safe and orderly discharge is possible. If the child's family refuses to take physical custody of the child, the residential treatment or habilitation program shall refer the case to the department for an abuse and neglect or family in need of court-ordered services investigation. The department may take the child into protective custody pursuant to the provisions of the Abuse and Neglect Act [Chapter 32A, Article 4 NMSA 1978] or the Family in Need of Services Act [Chapter 32A, Articles 3A and 3B NMSA 1978]. A child requesting immediate discharge shall be discharged, except in those situations when the director of the residential treatment or habilitation program, a physician or a licensed psychologist determines that the child requires continued treatment and that the child meets the criteria for involuntary residential treatment as otherwise provided under the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act. In that event, the director, physician or licensed psychologist, after making the

determination, shall, on the first business day following the child's request for release from the voluntary program, request that the children's court attorney initiate involuntary placement proceedings. The children's court attorney may petition for such a placement. The child has a right to a hearing on his continued treatment within seven days of his request for release.

M. A child who is a voluntary admittee to a residential treatment or habilitation program shall have his voluntary admission reviewed at the end of a sixty-day period from the date of his initial admission to the program. The review shall be accomplished by having the child's physician or licensed psychologist review the child's treatment and determine whether it would be in the best interests of the child to continue the voluntary admission. If the child's physician or licensed psychologist concludes that continuation of treatment is in the child's best interests, the child's clinician shall so state in a form to be filed in the child's patient record. The residential treatment or habilitation program shall notify the attorney for the child at least seven days prior to the date that the sixty-day period is to end or, if necessary, request an attorney pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act. The attorney shall then personally meet with the child and ensure that the child understands his rights as set forth in this section, that the child understands the method for voluntary termination of his admission and that the child knowingly and voluntarily consents to his continued treatment. If the attorney determines that the child understands these rights and that the child voluntarily and knowingly desires to remain as a patient in the residential treatment or habilitation program and that the clinician has recommended the continued stay in the program, the attorney shall so certify on a form designated by the supreme court. The disposition of these forms shall be as set forth in this section, with one copy going in the child's patient record and the other being sent to the district court in a manner that preserves the child's anonymity. This procedure shall take place every sixty days from the last admission or attorney's certification, whichever comes first.

N. If the attorney determines that the child does not voluntarily desire to remain in the program or if the clinician of the child has not recommended continued stay by the child in the residential treatment or habilitation program, the child shall be released or the involuntary placement procedures set forth in this section and the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act shall be followed.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 14; 1999, ch. 254, § 3.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 25 repeals former 32A-6-12 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 184, and § 14 of that act enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1993 Replacement Pamphlet.

The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 1999, inserted "the child's" preceding "right to" in Subsection C, deleted former F which read: "Upon the filing of the child's consent to

admission document in the child's hospital record, the director of the residential treatment or habilitation program or the director's designee shall, on the next business day following the child's admission, notify the resource consultant of the admission and provide the child's name, date of birth, the date and place of admission. The resource consultant shall meet with the child and make reasonable efforts to contact the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian within three days of being notified of the child's admission", and redesignated the remaining subsections accordingly, and substituted "admittee" for "admitted" in Subsection K.

32A-6-13. Involuntary residential treatment.

A. No child may receive treatment for mental disorders or habilitation for developmental disabilities on an involuntary residential basis except as provided in this section.

B. Any person who believes that a child, as a result of a mental disorder or developmental disability, is in need of residential mental health or developmental disabilities services may request that a children's court attorney file a petition with the court for the child's involuntary placement. The petition shall include a detailed description of the symptoms or behaviors of the child that support the allegations in the petition, a list of prospective witnesses for involuntary placement and a summary of matters to which they will testify. The petition should also contain a discussion of the alternatives to residential care that have been considered and the reasons for rejecting the alternatives. A copy of the petition shall be served upon the child and a copy of the petition shall be served upon a parent, guardian or legal custodian and upon the child's attorney or guardian ad litem.

C. The court shall, upon receiving the petition, appoint counsel for the child unless the child has retained an attorney or an attorney or guardian ad litem has been appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Mental Health or Developmental Disabilities Act [32A-6-1 to 32A-6-22 NMSA 1978]. The attorney or guardian ad litem shall represent the child at all stages of the proceedings.

D. If, after interviewing the child, the child's attorney or guardian ad litem determines that the child understands his rights and desires to waive the child's presence at the hearing on the issue of involuntary placement, the attorney or guardian ad litem shall submit a verified written statement to the court explaining the attorney's or guardian ad litem's understanding of the child's intent. If the court is satisfied that the child has voluntarily and knowingly waived his right to be present at the hearing, the child may be involuntarily placed for residential treatment or habilitation at a hearing at which the child is not present. By waiving the right to be present at the involuntary placement hearing, the child waives no other rights.

E. An involuntary placement hearing shall be held within seven days of the emergency admission of the child to a residential facility under this section or within seven days from a child's declaration that he desires to terminate his voluntary admission to a residential treatment or habilitation program.

F. At the involuntary placement hearing, the child shall:

- (1) at all times be represented by counsel;
- (2) have the right to present evidence, including the testimony of a mental health and developmental disabilities professional of his own choosing;
- (3) have the right to cross-examine witnesses;
- (4) have the right to a complete record of the proceedings; and
- (5) have the right to an expeditious appeal of an adverse ruling.

G. The parent, guardian or legal custodian of a child involved in an involuntary placement hearing shall have automatic standing as witnesses and shall be allowed to testify by telephone or through a written affidavit if circumstances make personal testimony too burdensome.

H. The court shall include in its findings either a statement of the child's parents', guardian's or custodian's opinion about whether the child should be involuntarily placed in a residential treatment or habilitation program; a statement detailing the efforts made to ascertain the parent's, guardian's or custodian's opinion; or a statement of why it was not in the child's best interests to have the parent or guardian involved.

I. The court shall make an order involuntarily placing the child in residential care only if it is shown by clear and convincing evidence:

- (1) that as a result of mental disorder or developmental disability the child needs the treatment or habilitation services proposed;
- (2) that as a result of mental disorder or developmental disability the child is likely to benefit from the treatment or habilitation services proposed;
- (3) that the proposed involuntary placement is consistent with the treatment or habilitation needs of the child; and
- (4) that the proposed involuntary placement is consistent with the least drastic means principle.

J. If the court determines that the child does not meet the criteria for involuntary placement set forth in this section, it may order the child to undergo nonresidential treatment as may be appropriate and necessary or it may order no treatment. If the court determines that the child should not be involuntarily placed in residential care and if the child's family refuses to take the child back into the home, the court shall refer the case to the department for an abuse and neglect investigation. The department may take the child into custody pursuant to the provisions of the Abuse and Neglect Act

[Chapter 32A, Article 4 NMSA 1978] or the Family in Need of Services Act [Chapter 32A, Articles 3A and 3B NMSA 1978].

K. Every child receiving involuntary residential treatment for a mental disorder or developmental disability under this section shall have a right to periodic review of his involuntary placement at the end of every involuntary placement period. The involuntary placement period shall not exceed sixty days, and any involuntary placement period commencing thereafter shall not exceed six months. At the expiration of an involuntary placement period, the child may continue in residential care only after a new involuntary placement hearing and entry of a new order of involuntary placement for one involuntary placement period.

L. If the person seeking the involuntary placement of a child to residential treatment or habilitation believes that the child is likely to cause serious bodily harm to himself or to others during the period that would be required to hold an involuntary placement hearing as provided in this section, the child may be admitted to residential care on an emergency basis. If the child is admitted on an emergency basis, appointment of counsel and other procedures shall then take place as provided elsewhere in this section.

M. Nothing set forth in the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act prohibits a child, who has been involuntarily placed and thereafter discharged and released, from subsequently voluntarily consenting to admission under the provisions of that act.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 15.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 25 repeals former 32A-6-13 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 185, and § 15 of that act enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1993 Replacement Pamphlet.

Decisions under prior law. - In light of the similarity of the provisions, annotations decided under former 43-1-16.1 NMSA 1978 have been included in the annotations to this section.

Children's court is presumed to know what evidence is necessary to find a child "committable," in order that the court may be able to make the necessary finding that the child is not committable. *State v. Doe*, 98 N.M. 567, 650 P.2d 851 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Court may find child "not committable". - Where, no matter how the defendant's problems might be classified, there is no available program or facility that can

adequately treat him, the court can find that he is not "committable." State v. Doe, 98 N.M. 567, 650 P.2d 851 (Ct. App. 1982) (decided prior to 1993 revision).

Private attorney may petition a court for involuntary commitment of a minor to a mental health facility. 1988 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 88-02.(rendered prior to 1993 revision).

Law reviews. - For article, "Treating Children Under the New Mexico Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 279 (1980).

For article, "Child Welfare Under the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978: A New Mexico Focus," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 413 (1980).

32A-6-14. Treatment and habilitation of children; liability.

A. Any child shall have the right, with or without parental consent, to consent to and receive individual psychotherapy, group psychotherapy, guidance, counseling or other forms of verbal therapy that do not include any aversive stimuli or substantial deprivations.

B. No psychosurgery or convulsive treatment shall be performed on a child, except by order of a court upon a finding that the treatment is necessary to prevent serious harm to the child. Consent of a child or his parent, guardian or legal custodian to the treatment without a court order shall be invalid and shall not be a defense against any legal action that might be brought against the provider of the treatment.

C. No psychotropic medications or interventions involving aversive stimuli or substantial deprivation shall be administered to any child without proper consent. If the child is capable of understanding the proposed nature of treatment and its consequences and is capable of informed consent, his consent shall be obtained before the treatment is performed.

D. Psychotropic medications or interventions involving aversive stimuli may be administered to a child under the age of fourteen only with the informed consent of the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian. When psychotropic medications or interventions involving aversive stimuli are administered to a child under the age of fourteen, the child's guardian ad litem shall be notified by the residential treatment or habilitation program.

E. Psychotropic medications or interventions involving aversive stimuli may be administered to a child fourteen years of age or older with the informed consent of the child. When psychotropic medications or interventions involving aversive stimuli are administered to a child fourteen years of age or older the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian shall be notified by the residential treatment or habilitation program. If the consent of the child is not obtained, or if the mental health or developmental disabilities professional or physician who is proposing this or any other course of treatment or any other interested person believes that the child is incapable of informed

consent, and the treatment provider or another interested person believes that the administration of the drug or program is necessary to protect the child from serious harm, any interested party may request that the children's court attorney petition the court for appointment of a treatment guardian to make a substitute decision for the child. The petition shall be served on the child and the child's attorney. A hearing on the petition shall be held within three court days. At the hearing, the child shall be represented by counsel and shall have the right to be present, to present witnesses and to cross-examine opposing witnesses. If, after the hearing, the court finds that the child is not capable of making treatment decisions, the court may order the appointment of a treatment guardian. When appointing a treatment guardian for the child, the court shall appoint the child's parent or guardian unless the child is in the custody of the department or the court finds that the child's parent or guardian is unable or unwilling to act in the child's best interests. When the child is in the custody of the department, the court shall appoint the child's legal custodian as treatment guardian, unless the court finds that the legal custodian is unable or unwilling to act in the child's best interests. The treatment guardian shall make a decision on behalf of the child whether to accept treatment, depending on whether the treatment appears to be in the child's best interests and is consistent with the least drastic means principle for accomplishing the treatment objective. In making this decision, the treatment guardian shall consult with the child and consider the child's expressed opinions, if any, even if those opinions do not constitute valid consent or rejection of treatment. The treatment guardian shall give consideration to any previous decisions made by the child in similar circumstances when the child was able to make treatment decisions. If a child, who is not a resident of a medical facility and for whom a treatment guardian has been appointed, refuses to comply with the decision of the treatment guardian, the treatment guardian may apply to the court for an enforcement order. The enforcement order may authorize any peace officer to take the child into custody and to transport the child to an evaluation facility and may authorize the facility to forcibly administer treatment. The treatment guardian shall consult with the physician or other professional who is proposing treatment, the child's attorney and interested friends or relatives of the child as the treatment guardian deems appropriate in making this decision. A child, physician or other professional wishing to appeal the decision of the treatment guardian may do so by filing an appeal with the court within three calendar days of receiving notice of the treatment guardian's decision. In such a decision, the child shall be represented by counsel. The court may overrule the treatment guardian's decision if it finds that decision to be against the best interests of the child.

F. When the court appoints a treatment guardian, it shall specify the length of time during which the treatment guardian may exercise treatment guardian powers, up to a maximum period of one year. If, at the end of the guardianship period, the treatment guardian believes that the child is still incapable of making treatment decisions, the treatment guardian shall petition the court for reappointment or for appointment of a new treatment guardian. The guardianship shall be extended or a new guardian shall be appointed only if the court finds the child is, at the time of the hearing, incapable of understanding and expressing an opinion regarding treatment decisions. The child shall

be represented by counsel and shall have the right to be present and to present evidence at all such hearings.

G. If during the period of a treatment guardian's power, the treatment guardian, the child, the treatment provider, a member of the child's family or the child's attorney believes that the child has regained competence to make treatment decisions, that person may petition the court for a termination of the treatment guardianship. If the court finds the child is capable of making treatment decisions, it shall terminate the power of the treatment guardian and restore to the child the power to make treatment decisions.

H. A treatment guardian shall only have those powers enumerated in the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act [32A-6-1 to 32A-6-22 NMSA 1978].

I. If a licensed physician believes that the administration of psychotropic medication is necessary to protect the child from serious harm that could occur while the provisions of this section are being satisfied, the licensed physician may administer the medication on an emergency basis. When medication is administered to a child on an emergency basis, the treating physician shall prepare and place in the child's medical records a report explaining the nature of the emergency and the reason that no treatment less drastic than administration of psychotropic medication without proper consent would have protected the child from serious harm. When medication is administered to a child on an emergency basis, the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian and the child's attorney or guardian ad litem shall be notified by the residential treatment or habilitation program.

J. Liability of persons providing mental health and developmental disability services to children shall be as follows:

(1) no mental health or developmental disability professional or treatment facility is required to detain, treat or provide services to a child when the child does not require detention, treatment or services;

(2) no mental health or developmental disability professional or facility may be held liable solely on the basis of misrepresentations made to them by a child seeking treatment or habilitation services or by a child's parent, provided the professional or the facility's staff acted in good faith;

(3) no mental health or developmental disability professional or facility may be held liable solely on the basis of reliance upon a tribal court order, provided the mental health or developmental professional or the facility's staff acted in good faith;

(4) nothing in the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act shall be construed to relieve any professional or facility from liability for negligence in the diagnosis, treatment or services provided to any child; and

(5) nothing in the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act shall be construed to relieve any professional or facility from duties placed on them by reporting laws relating to the detection of child abuse.

K. A parent shall be responsible for the cost of mental health services provided to the parent's child. This section does not affect the right of any child to receive free mental health or developmental disability services under any publicly supported program or the right of any parent to reimbursement from, or payment on the child's behalf by, any publicly supported program or private insurer; provided that the state shall pay no more than four hundred dollars (\$400) per day for the cost of such services. The state may adjust this rate. However, any adjustment should be based on a cost analysis conducted by the department and reviewed by the legislative finance committee.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 16.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 25 repeals former 32A-6-14 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 186, and § 16 of that act enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1993 Replacement Pamphlet.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 59 Am. Jur. 2d Parent and Child § 11.

32A-6-15. Disclosure of information.

A. Except as otherwise provided in the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act [32A-6-1 to 32A-6-22 NMSA 1978], no person shall, without the authorization of the child, disclose or transmit any confidential information from which a person well acquainted with the child might recognize the child as the described person or any code, number or other means that could be used to match the child with confidential information regarding him.

B. When evidence exists that a child fourteen years of age or older, whose consent to disclosure of confidential information is sought, is incapable of giving or withholding valid consent and does not have a treatment guardian appointed by a court, the person seeking the authorization shall petition the court for the appointment of a treatment guardian to make a decision for the child. When the child is less than fourteen years of age, the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian is authorized to consent to disclosure on behalf of the child.

C. Authorization from the child shall not be required for the disclosure or transmission of confidential information in the following circumstances:

(1) when the request is from a mental health or developmental disability professional or from an employee or trainee working with mentally disordered or developmentally

disabled persons, to the extent their practice, employment or training on behalf of the child requires that they have access to the information;

(2) when the disclosure is necessary to protect against a clear and substantial risk of imminent serious physical injury or death inflicted by the child on himself or another;

(3) when the disclosure of the information to the parent, guardian or legal custodian is essential for the treatment of the child;

(4) when the disclosure of the information is to the primary caregiver of the child and the disclosure is only of information necessary for the continuity of the child's treatment in the judgment of the treating clinician who discloses the information;

(5) when the disclosure is to an insurer contractually obligated to pay part or all of the expenses relating to the treatment of the child at the residential facility. The information disclosed shall be limited to data identifying the child, facility and treating or supervising physician and the dates and duration of the residential treatment. It shall not be a defense to an insurer's obligation to pay that the information relating to the residential treatment of the child, apart from information disclosed pursuant to this section, has not been disclosed to the insurer; or

(6) when the disclosure is to a protection and advocacy representative pursuant to the federal Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act and the federal Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Amendments Act of 1991.

D. No authorization given for the transmission or disclosure of confidential information shall be effective unless it:

(1) is in writing and signed; and

(2) contains a statement of the child's right to examine and copy the information to be disclosed, the name or title of the proposed recipient of the information and a description of the use that may be made of the information.

E. The child has a right of access to confidential information about himself and has the right to make copies of any information about himself and submit clarifying or correcting statements and other documentation of reasonable length for inclusion with the confidential information. The statements and other documentation shall be kept with the relevant confidential information, shall accompany it in the event of disclosure and shall be governed by the provisions of this section to the extent the statements or other documentation contain confidential information. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit the denial of access to the records when a physician or other mental health or developmental disabilities professional believes and notes in the child's medical records that the disclosure would not be in the best interests of the child. In all cases, the child has the right to petition the court for an order granting access.

F. Information concerning a child disclosed under this section shall not be released to any other person, agency or governmental entity or placed in files or computerized data banks accessible to any persons not otherwise authorized to obtain information under this section.

G. Nothing in the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act shall limit the confidentiality rights afforded by federal statute or regulation.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 17; 1998, ch. 32, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For disclosure of information applicable to the Adult Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, see 43-1-19 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 25 repeals former 32A-6-15 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 187, and § 17 of that act enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1993 Replacement Pamphlet.

The 1998 amendment deleted former Subsection H, relating to district court clerks providing certain information relating to conservators and guardians to persons authorized to conduct abstractor's business or title insurance business. Laws 1998, ch. 32 contains no effective date provision, but pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on May 20, 1998, 90 days after adjournment of the legislature. See Volume 14 NMSA 1978 for "Adjournment Dates of Sessions of Legislature" table.

Federal Acts. - The federal Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act is codified at 42 U.S.C. § 6001 et seq.

The federal Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Act of 1991 is codified at 42 U.S.C. § 10801 et seq.

32A-6-16. Special commissioner.

The court may conduct the proceedings required by the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act [32A-6-1 to 32A-6-22 NMSA 1978], or may, by general or special order, appoint a special commissioner to do so. The special commissioner shall be a licensed attorney. Upon conclusion of the hearing, the special commissioner shall file his findings and recommendations with the court promptly.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 18.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For special commissioner applicable to the Adult Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, see 43-1-20 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 25 repeals former 32A-6-16 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 188, and § 18 of that act enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1993 Replacement Pamphlet.

32A-6-17. Convalescent status.

A. The head of a residential treatment or habilitation program may release an improved involuntary child on convalescent status when the head of the program believes that the release is in the best interests of the child. Release on convalescent status shall include provisions for continuing responsibility to and of the program. Prior to the expiration of the child's involuntary placement period, the director of the residential treatment or habilitation program shall re-examine the facts relating to the involuntary placement of the child on convalescent status and, if the director determines that in view of the condition of the child involuntary placement is no longer appropriate, the director shall discharge the child.

B. Prior to the discharge, the director of the residential treatment or habilitation program from which the child is given convalescent status may at any time re-admit the child. If there is reason to believe that the child should be returned to the residential treatment or habilitation program, the director may issue an order for the immediate return of the child. The order, if not voluntarily complied with, shall, upon order by a judge of the district court of the county in which the child resides or is present, authorize any peace officer to take the child into custody and transport the child to the residential treatment or habilitation program.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 19.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For convalescent status and rehospitalization applicable to the Adult Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, see 43-1-21 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 25 repeals former 32A-6-17 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 189, and § 19 of that act enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1993 Replacement Pamphlet.

32A-6-18. Transportation.

Whenever a child is to be placed in a residential treatment or habilitation program, or to be returned to the program during placement, the court ordering the placement or authorizing the return of the child may direct the sheriff, the New Mexico state police or

other appropriate persons to furnish suitable transportation in order to effect the placement or return by contacting the department for directions as to the destination of the child.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 20.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For transportation applicable to the Adult Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, see 43-1-22 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 25 repeals former 32A-6-18 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 190, and § 20 of that act enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1993 Replacement Pamphlet.

32A-6-19. Violation of children's rights.

Any child who believes that his rights, as established by the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act [32A-6-1 to 32A-6-22 NMSA 1978] or by the constitution of the United States or of New Mexico, have been violated shall have a right to petition the court for redress. The child shall be represented by counsel. The court shall grant relief as is appropriate, subject to the provisions of the Tort Claims Act [41-4-1 to 41-4-27 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 21.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For violation of clients' rights applicable to the Adult Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, see 43-1-23 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 25 repeals former 32A-6-19 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 191, and § 21 of that act enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1993 Replacement Pamphlet.

32A-6-20. Cost of care.

Children who are indigent may receive care and treatment at state-operated facilities without charge. The governing authorities of the facilities may require payment for the cost of care and treatment from all others pursuant to established fee schedules based on ability to pay.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 22.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For cost of care applicable to the Adult Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, see 43-1-25 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 25 repeals former 32A-6-20 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 192, and § 22 of that act enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1993 Replacement Pamphlet.

32A-6-21. Recognition of tribal court involuntary placement orders.

A. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, an involuntary placement order for a child issued by a tribal court shall be recognized and enforced by the district court for the judicial district in which the tribal court is located. The involuntary placement order shall be filed with the clerk of the district court. The tribal court, as the court of original jurisdiction, shall retain jurisdiction and authority over the child.

B. A child placed in an evaluation facility pursuant to the provisions of Subsection A of this section shall be subject to the continuing jurisdiction of the tribal court; provided that any decisions regarding discharge or release of the child from the evaluation facility shall be made by the administrator of that facility. Prior to discharging or releasing the child, the facility shall:

- (a) make custody arrangements with the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian; and
- (b) establish a plan for the child's aftercare.

C. When an Indian child is placed in an evaluation facility pursuant to the provisions of this section, any outpatient treatment of the Indian child shall be provided in the same manner as treatment would be provided for any other child.

D. When an Indian child requires emergency treatment or habilitation, that treatment or habilitation shall be provided pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act [32A-6-1 to 32A-6-22 NMSA 1978].

E. An Indian child residing on or off a reservation, as a citizen of this state, shall have the same right to services available to other children of the state.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 23.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 25 repeals former 32A-6-21 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 193, and § 23 of that act enacts the

above section, effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1993 Replacement Pamphlet.

Law reviews. - For article, "Problems in the Application of Full Faith and Credit for Indian Tribes," see 7 N.M.L. Rev. 133 (1977).

32A-6-22. Intergovernmental agreements.

Any agency may enter into intergovernmental agreements with tribes to provide for the treatment or habilitation of Indian children.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 207, § 24.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For the Joint Powers and Agreements Act, see Chapter 11, Article 1 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 7 JUVENILE PAROLE BOARD

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Sections 32A-7-1 to 32A-7-9 NMSA 1978 were originally enacted as 32-7-1 to 32-7-9 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, §§ 194 to 202, but since the former provisions of the Citizen Substitute Care Review Act were compiled at that location, the sections as enacted by Chapter 77 of Laws 1993 were recompiled to Chapter 32A NMSA 1978 in order to retain a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law. Citations to decisions under former law have been retained whenever possible.

32A-7-1. Short title.

Chapter 32 [32A], Article 7 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Juvenile Parole Board Act".

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-7-1, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 194.

ANNOTATIONS

Law reviews. - For note, "Criminal Procedure - The Fifth Amendment Privilege Against Self-Incrimination Applies to Juveniles in Court-Ordered Psychological Evaluations: State v. Christopher P.," see 23 N.M.L. Rev. 305 (1993).

32A-7-2. Juvenile parole board; terms; director.

A. The "juvenile parole board" is created, consisting of three members appointed by the governor. The juvenile parole board is administratively attached to the department. The terms of members of the board shall be six years.

B. A director will be appointed by the governor as the administrative officer of the juvenile parole board. The director shall employ other staff as is necessary to carry out the duties of the board. Employees shall be employed in classified positions and shall be subject to the provisions of the Personnel Act [10-9-1 NMSA 1978].

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-7-2, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 195.

32A-7-3. Removal; vacancies.

Members of the juvenile parole board may be removed by the governor as provided in Article 5, Section 5 of the constitution of New Mexico. Vacancies shall be filled by the governor for the remainder of the unexpired term.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-7-3, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 196.

32A-7-4. Qualifications of board.

Members of the board shall be persons qualified by education or professional training in such fields as criminology, education, psychology, psychiatry, law, social work or sociology. No member of the board shall be an official or employee of any federal, state or local governmental entity.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-7-4, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 197.

32A-7-5. Chairperson.

The governor shall designate one member of the board to serve as chairperson.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-7-5, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 198.

32A-7-6. Powers and duties of the board.

A. The juvenile parole board shall have the powers and duties to:

(1) grant, deny or revoke parole for children;

(2) conduct or cause to be conducted investigations, examinations, interviews, hearings and other proceedings as may be necessary for the effectual discharge of the duties of the board;

(3) summon witnesses, books, papers, reports, documents or tangible things and administer oaths as may be necessary for the effectual discharge of the duties of the board;

(4) maintain records of its acts, decisions and orders and notify each agency affected by its decisions;

(5) adopt an official seal of which the courts shall take judicial notice;

(6) adopt a written policy specifying the criteria to be considered by the board in determining whether to grant, deny or revoke parole or to discharge a child from parole;

(7) adopt rules and regulations as may be necessary for the effectual discharge of the duties of the board; and

(8) contract or otherwise provide for services, supplies, equipment, office space and other provisions as are necessary to effectively discharge the duties of the board.

B. At least thirty days before ordering any parole, the juvenile parole board shall notify the children's court judge of the judicial district from which legal custody of the child was transferred. The judge may express his views on the child's prospective parole, either in writing or personally, to the board, but the final parole decision shall be that of the board. A copy of the final parole decision shall be filed with the court of original jurisdiction. In the event venue has been transferred pursuant to Section 32-1-8 [32A-1-9] NMSA 1978, a copy of the board's decision shall also be filed with the children's court to which venue has been transferred.

C. Before ordering the parole of any child, the juvenile parole board shall personally interview the child. The board shall furnish to each child paroled a written statement of the conditions of parole, which conditions shall be acknowledged by the child and his parent, custodian or guardian.

D. The juvenile parole board shall provide the child and his parent, custodian or guardian with a written statement of the reason for denying parole within forty-eight hours after the hearing.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-7-6, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 199.

ANNOTATIONS

Notice to children's court. - A letter from the children, youth and families department to the children's court notifying the court of a child's hearing before the juvenile parole board (JPB) was not sufficient notice under Subsection B to divest the court of jurisdiction over the child; such notice to the court must come directly from JPB. *State v. Sergio B.*, 2002-NMCA-070, 132 N.M. 375, 48 P.3d 764.

32A-7-7. Compensation.

The members of the juvenile parole board shall receive per diem and mileage as provided for nonsalaried public officers in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-7-7, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 200.

32A-7-8. Parole eligibility.

A. A child is eligible to appear before the juvenile parole board forty days after the entry of a judgment transferring legal custody to an agency for the care and rehabilitation of delinquent children, unless recommended for an earlier appearance by the agency responsible for such care and rehabilitation.

B. In the event parole is denied, the child shall be eligible for review sixty days thereafter.

C. Consistent with the provisions of the Victims of Crime Act [31-26-1 to 31-26-14 NMSA 1978], in the event parole for a child is denied by the juvenile parole board, but parole is recommended for the child by the department, within ten days after the denial of parole the department shall transmit all records for review by the court of the judicial district from which legal custody of the child was transferred. The court shall have jurisdiction to review the matter without conducting a formal hearing and to issue an order that affirms the parole board's denial of parole or that grants parole to the child.

D. The juvenile parole board may review the case of any child upon its own motion at any time after parole is denied.

E. The provisions of the Juvenile Parole Board Act [Chapter 32A, Article 7 NMSA 1978] apply to all children who, on July 1, 1993, are on parole or eligible to be placed on parole with the same effect as if that act had been in effect at the time they were placed on parole or became eligible to be placed on parole.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-7-8, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 201; 2003, ch. 225, § 17.

ANNOTATIONS

The 2003 amendment, effective July 1, 2003, added present Subsection C; redesignated former Subsections C and D as Subsections D and E; and substituted "July 1, 1993" for "the effective date of that act" following "children who, on" in Subsection E.

"Effective date of that act". - The phrase "the effective date of that act" refers to Laws 1993, ch. 77, which is effective July 1, 1993.

32A-7-9. Access.

The juvenile parole board shall have access at all reasonable times to any child over whom the board has jurisdiction under the Juvenile Parole Board Act [this article] and any records pertaining to the child. The agency to which legal custody was transferred shall also provide the board with facilities for communicating with and interviewing children.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-7-9, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 202.

ARTICLE 8 CITIZENS SUBSTITUTE CARE REVIEW ACT

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Sections 32A-8-1 to 32A-8-7 NMSA 1978 were originally enacted as 32-8-1 to 32-8-7 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, §§ 203 to 209, but since the former provisions of the Missing Children Reporting Act were compiled at that location, the sections as enacted by Chapter 77 of Laws 1993 were recompiled to Chapter 32A NMSA 1978 in order to retain a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law. Citations to decisions under former law have been retained whenever possible.

32A-8-1. Short title.

Chapter 32 [32A], Article 8 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Citizen Substitute Care Review Act".

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-8-1, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 203.

32A-8-2. Purpose of act.

The purpose of the Citizen Substitute Care Review Act [this article] is to provide a permanent system for independent and objective monitoring of children placed in the custody of the department.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-8-2, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 204.

32A-8-3. Implementation of act.

The department of finance and administration shall maintain and fund a contract with a nonprofit organization having a demonstrated knowledge of the problem of children in substitute care and the issues in permanency planning to operate a statewide system of local substitute care review boards.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-8-3, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 205.

32A-8-4. State advisory committee; members; compensation; responsibilities.

A. A state advisory committee shall be composed of three persons with expertise in the area of substitute care, appointed by the secretary of finance and administration, and also one representative of each local substitute care review board. Each local board shall select its representative to the state advisory committee in accordance with procedures established by that committee. No person employed by the department or a district court may serve on the state advisory committee.

B. Terms of office of local substitute care review board members of the state advisory committee shall be coterminous with their terms as members of the local boards. Terms of office of members who are appointed by the secretary of finance and administration shall be for three years; provided, however, that appointment of the first state advisory committee members shall be to staggered terms so that one member shall serve for a term of three years, one member shall serve for a term of two years and one member shall serve for a term of one year. The term of each member shall expire on June 30 of the appropriate year. In the event that a vacancy occurs among the members of the state advisory committee appointed by the secretary of finance and administration, the secretary shall appoint another person to serve the unexpired portion of the term.

C. The state advisory committee shall select a chairperson, a vice chairperson, an executive committee and other officers as it deems necessary.

D. The state advisory committee shall meet no less than twice annually and more frequently upon the call of the chairperson or as the executive committee may determine. The state advisory committee is authorized to adopt reasonable rules relating to the functions and procedures of the local substitute care review boards and the state advisory committee in accordance with the duties of the boards as provided in the Citizen Substitute Care Review Act [this article]. These rules shall include guidelines for the determination of the appropriate type of review and the information needed for all cases to be monitored by the local substitute care review boards. The state advisory committee shall review and coordinate the activities of the local substitute care review boards and make recommendations to the department, the courts and the legislature, on or before January 1 of each year, regarding statutes, policies and procedures relating to substitute care.

E. State advisory committee members shall receive per diem and mileage as provided for nonsalaried public officers in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-8-4, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 206.

32A-8-5. Local boards; appointments; exclusion; terms; training; compensation; meetings.

A. The contractor, selected by the department of finance and administration pursuant to the provisions of Section 32-8-3 [32A-8-3] NMSA 1978, shall establish and maintain local substitute care review boards to review, as provided in the Citizen Substitute Care Review Act [this article], the disposition of children in the custody of the department prior to judicial review. Each board shall, to the maximum extent feasible, represent the various socioeconomic, racial and ethnic groups of the community that they serve.

B. Criteria for membership and tenure on local substitute care review boards shall be determined by the state advisory committee, after consultation with the department of finance and administration and the contractor. No person employed by the department of finance and administration, the department or a district court may serve on a local substitute care review board.

C. Each local substitute care review board shall elect a chairperson, a vice chairperson and other officers as it deems necessary.

D. Local substitute care review board members may receive per diem and mileage as provided for nonsalaried public officers in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-8-5, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 207.

32A-8-6. Citizen review board reviews of dispositional judgments.

A. Prior to any judicial review by the court pursuant to Section 32-4-23 [32A-4-25] NMSA 1978, the local substitute care review board shall review any dispositional order or the continuation of the order and the department's progress report on the child and submit a report to the court. The parties in the children's court proceedings shall be given prior notice of the review board meeting and be afforded the opportunity to participate fully in the meeting.

B. The report of the local substitute care review board submitted to the court pursuant to this section shall become a part of the child's permanent court record.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-8-6, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 208.

32A-8-7. Temporary provisions; transfer; funds; contracts.

A. On the effective date of the Children's Code, all records, personnel, money, property, equipment and supplies of the department relating to the Citizen Substitute Care Review Act [this article] shall be transferred to the department of finance and administration.

B. On the effective date of the Children's Code, all appropriations, contract funds and funds for contract administration and staff, the cost of advisory committee per diem and travel, training and all other costs relating to the Citizen Substitute Care Review Act shall be transferred from the department to the department of finance and administration.

C. On the effective date of the Children's Code all existing rules and regulations, contracts and agreements in effect with the department for providing a statewide system of local substitute care review boards shall be binding and effective on the department of finance and administration.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-8-7, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 209.

ANNOTATIONS

"Effective date of Children's Code". - The effective date of the Children's Code is July 1, 1993, pursuant to Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 236.

ARTICLE 9 CHILDREN'S SHELTER CARE

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Sections 32A-9-1 to 32A-9-7 NMSA 1978 were originally recompiled from 32-2A-1 to 32-2A-7 NMSA 1978 to 32-9-1 to 32-9-7 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 210, but since the former provisions of the New Mexico Children's and Juvenile Facility Criminal Records Screening Act were compiled at that location, the sections as enacted by Chapter 77 of Laws 1993 were recompiled to Chapter 32A NMSA 1978 in order to retain a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law. Citations to decisions under former law have been retained whenever possible.

32A-9-1. Short title.

Sections 1 through 7 [32A-9-1 to 32A-9-7 NMSA 1978] of this act may be cited as the "Children's Shelter Care Act".

History: 1978 Comp., § 32-2A-1, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 108, § 1; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-9-1 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 210.

32A-9-2. Legislative findings and purpose.

A. The legislature finds and declares that appropriate and distinct programs of supervision and care for children are required to fulfill the purposes of the Children's Code [this chapter]; that many children are needlessly detained in secured facilities on

charges for acts that would not be criminal if they were committed by an adult; that these children would benefit from either immediate return to the family or placement in shelter-care homes or nonsecured shelter-care facilities; and that certain alleged delinquents will benefit from nonsecured placements and do not require secure detention.

B. The purpose of the Children's Shelter Care Act [32A-9-1 to 32A-9-7 NMSA 1978] is:

(1) to provide funding for the establishment of shelter-care facilities or programs; and

(2) to divert children out of the juvenile justice system and provide for their supervision and care in community-based shelter-care homes and facilities when the immediate return to the child's family is not feasible or when intervention programs alone are not sufficient for the care and treatment of the child.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32-2A-2, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 108, § 2; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-9-2 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 210.

32A-9-3. Definitions.

As used in the Children's Shelter Care Act [32A-9-1 to 32A-9-7 NMSA 1978]:

A. "child" means an individual who is less than eighteen years old;

B. "alleged child in need of supervision" means a child who is charged with an offense applicable only to children or not classified as criminal;

C. "child in need of supervision" means a child found by the children's court or family court division of the district court to:

(1) have committed an offense applicable only to children or not classified as criminal; and

(2) be in need of care or rehabilitation;

D. "alleged delinquent child" means a child charged with an act that would be designated as a crime under the Criminal Code [30-1-1 NMSA 1978] if committed by an adult;

E. "community-based shelter-care facility" means a physically nonrestrictive home or living facility to be used as a temporary living place for a child eligible under Section 32-2A-6 [32A-9-6] NMSA 1978, pending the return of such child to his family or his placement in a residential facility designed for long-term placement;

F. "programs of supervision and care" includes programs, placements and services designed to serve as alternatives to the physical detention of alleged children in need of supervision, alleged delinquent children and children in need of supervision; and

G. "department" means the children, youth and families department.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32-2A-3, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 108, § 3; 1983, ch. 180, § 1; 1992, ch. 57, § 34; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-9-3 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 210.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For children, youth and families department, see 9-2A-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

The 1992 amendment, effective July 1, 1992, substituted "child" for "children or child" in Subsection A; substituted "that" for "which" in Subsection D; substituted "delinquent children" for "delinquents" in Subsection F; and substituted "children, youth and families department" for "human services department" in Subsection G.

32A-9-4. Rules and regulations; promulgation.

The department shall promulgate necessary rules, regulations, standards and procedures to carry out the purposes of the Children's Shelter Care Act [32A-9-1 to 32A-9-7 NMSA 1978].

History: 1978 Comp., § 32-2A-4, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 108, § 4; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-9-4 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 210.

32A-9-5. Community-based shelter-care facilities.

The department shall establish and support community-based shelter-care facilities and programs of supervision and care, and shall support existing community-based shelter-care facilities and other programs of supervision and care.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32-2A-5, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 108, § 5; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-9-5 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 210.

32A-9-6. Eligibility of child for placement.

A child is eligible to be placed in a community-based shelter-care facility provided for under Section 5 [32A-9-5 NMSA 1978] of the Children's Shelter Care Act if:

A. the child is an alleged child in need of supervision; a child in need of supervision; or

B. the child is an alleged delinquent child and there is no probable cause to believe that the child will injure others or himself, run away or be taken away so as to be unavailable for proceedings of the court or its officers.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32-2A-6, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 108, § 6; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-9-6 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 210.

32A-9-7. Report to the governor and the legislature.

The department shall provide an annual report to the governor and the legislature concerning the projects and programs funded under the Children's Shelter Care Act [32A-9-1 to 32A-9-7 NMSA 1978]. The report shall include:

A. a description of the community-based shelter-care facilities and programs of care and supervision funded pursuant to the Children's Shelter Care Act;

B. an accounting of expenditures;

C. an analysis of the effectiveness of the community-based shelter-care facilities and programs of care and supervision funded pursuant to that act; and

D. a description of procedures employed by the department in awarding grants, and auditing, monitoring and evaluating facilities and programs.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32-2A-7, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 108, § 7; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-9-7 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 210.

ARTICLE 10 INTERSTATE COMPACT ON JUVENILES

32A-10-1. Interstate Compact on Juveniles. (Contingent repeal, see note.)

The Interstate Compact on Juveniles is entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining therein in a form substantially as follows:

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON JUVENILES

Article 1 - Findings and Purposes

A. Juveniles who are not under proper supervision and control, or who have absconded, escaped or run away, are likely to endanger their own health, morals and welfare and the health, morals and welfare of others. The cooperation of the states party to this compact is therefore necessary to provide for the welfare and protection of juveniles and of the public with respect to:

- (1) cooperative supervision of delinquent juveniles on probation or parole;
- (2) the return from one state to another of delinquent juveniles who have escaped or absconded;
- (3) the return from one state to another of nondelinquent juveniles who have run away from home; and
- (4) additional measures for the protection of juveniles and of the public which any two or more of the party states may find desirable to undertake cooperatively.

B. In carrying out the provisions of this compact, the party states shall be guided by the noncriminal, reformatory and protective policies which guide their laws concerning delinquent, neglected or dependent juveniles generally. It shall be the policy of the states party to this compact to cooperate and observe their respective responsibilities for the prompt return and acceptance of juveniles and delinquent juveniles who become subject to the provisions of this compact. The provisions of this compact shall be reasonably and liberally construed to accomplish the foregoing purposes.

Article 2 - Existing Rights and Remedies

All remedies and procedures provided by this compact shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, other rights, remedies and procedures, and shall not be in derogation of parental rights and responsibilities.

Article 3 - Definitions

For the purposes of this compact:

- A. "delinquent juvenile" means any juvenile who has been adjudged delinquent and who, at the time the provisions of this compact are invoked, is still subject to the jurisdiction of the court that has made such adjudication or to the jurisdiction or supervision of an agency or institution pursuant to an order of the court;
- B. "probation or parole" means any kind of conditional release of juveniles authorized under the laws of the states party to this compact;
- C. "court" means any court having jurisdiction over delinquent, neglected or dependent children;
- D. "state" means any state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia and the commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and
- E. "residence" or any variant thereof means a place at which a home or regular place of abode is maintained.

Article 4 - Return of Runaways

A. The parent, guardian, person or agency entitled to legal custody of a juvenile who has not been adjudged delinquent but who has run away without the consent of the parent, guardian, person or agency may petition the appropriate court in the demanding state for the issuance of a requisition for his return. The petition shall state the name and age of the juvenile, the name of the petitioner and the basis of entitlement to the juvenile's custody, the circumstances of his running away, his location if known at the time application is made and other facts as may tend to show that the juvenile who has run away is endangering his own welfare or the welfare of others and is not an emancipated minor. The petition shall be verified by affidavit, shall be executed in duplicate and shall be accompanied by two certified copies of the document or documents on which the petitioner's entitlement to the juvenile's custody is based, such as birth certificates, letters of guardianship or custody decrees. Further affidavits and other documents as deemed proper may be submitted with the petition. The judge of the court to which this application is made may hold a hearing thereon to determine whether, for the purposes of this compact, the petitioner is entitled to the legal custody of the juvenile, whether or not it appears that the juvenile has, in fact, run away without consent, whether or not he is an emancipated minor and whether or not it is in the best interest of the juvenile to compel his return to the state.

B. If the judge determines, either with or without a hearing, that the juvenile should be returned, he shall present to the appropriate court or to the executive authority of the state where the juvenile is alleged to be located a written requisition for the return of the juvenile. The requisition shall set forth the name and age of the juvenile, the determination of the court that the juvenile has run away without the consent of a parent, guardian, person or agency entitled to his legal custody and that it is in the best interest and for the protection of the juvenile that he be returned. If a proceeding for the adjudication of the juvenile as a delinquent, neglected or dependent juvenile is pending in the court at the time when the juvenile runs away, the court may issue a requisition for the return of the juvenile upon its own motion, regardless of the consent of the parent, guardian, person or agency entitled to legal custody, reciting therein the nature and circumstances of the pending proceeding. The requisition shall in every case be executed in duplicate and shall be signed by the judge. One copy of the requisition shall be filed with the compact administrator of the demanding state, there to remain on file subject to the provisions of law governing records of such court.

C. Upon the receipt of a requisition demanding the return of a juvenile who has run away, the court or the executive authority to whom the requisition is addressed shall issue an order to any peace officer or other appropriate person directing him to take into custody and detain the juvenile. The detention order must substantially recite the facts necessary to the validity of its issuance hereunder. No juvenile detained upon such order shall be delivered over to the officer whom the court demanding him has appointed to receive him unless he is first taken forthwith before a judge of a court in the state, who shall inform him of the demand made for his return and who may appoint counsel or guardian ad litem for him. If the judge of such court finds that the requisition

is in order, he shall deliver the juvenile over to the officer whom the court demanding him has appointed to receive him. The judge, however, may fix a reasonable time to be allowed for the purpose of testing the legality of the proceeding.

D. Upon reasonable information that a person is a juvenile who has run away from another state party to this compact without the consent of a parent, guardian, person or agency entitled to his legal custody, the juvenile may be taken into custody without a requisition and brought forthwith before a judge of the appropriate court who may appoint counsel or guardian ad litem for the juvenile and who shall determine after a hearing whether sufficient cause exists to hold the person, subject to the order of the court, for his own protection and welfare, for a time not exceeding ninety days as will enable his return to another state party to this compact pursuant to a requisition for his return from a court of that state.

E. If, at the time when a state seeks the return of a juvenile who has run away, there is pending in the state wherein he is found any criminal charge, or any proceeding to have him adjudicated a delinquent juvenile for an act committed in such state, or if he is suspected of having committed within such state a criminal offense of an act of juvenile delinquency, he shall not be returned without the consent of such state until discharged from prosecution or other form of proceeding, imprisonment, detention or supervision for such offense or juvenile delinquency.

F. The duly accredited officers of any state party to this compact, upon the establishment of their authority and the identity of the juvenile being returned, shall be permitted to transport the juvenile through all states party to this compact without interference. Upon his return to the state from which he ran away, the juvenile shall be subject to further proceedings as may be appropriate under the laws of that state.

G. The state to which a juvenile is returned under this article shall be responsible for payment of the transportation costs of the return.

H. As used in this article, "juvenile" means any person who is a minor under the law of the state of residence of the parent, guardian, person or agency entitled to the legal custody of the minor.

Article 5 - Return of Escapees and Absconders

A. The appropriate person or authority from whose probation or parole supervision a delinquent juvenile has absconded or from whose institutional custody he has escaped shall present to the appropriate court or to the executive authority of the state where the delinquent juvenile is alleged to be located a written requisition for the return of the delinquent juvenile. The requisition shall state the name and age of the delinquent juvenile, the particulars of his adjudication as a delinquent juvenile, the circumstances of the breach of the terms of his probation or parole or of his escape from an institution or agency vested with his legal custody or supervision and the location of the delinquent juvenile, if known at the time the requisition is made. The requisition shall be verified by

affidavit, shall be executed in duplicate and shall be accompanied by two certified copies of the judgment, formal adjudication or order of commitment which subjects the delinquent juvenile to probation or parole or to the legal custody of the institution or agency concerned. Further affidavits and other documents deemed proper may be submitted with the requisition. One copy of the requisition shall be filed with the compact administrator of the demanding state, there to remain on file subject to the provisions of law governing records of the appropriate court.

B. Upon the receipt of a requisition demanding the return of a delinquent juvenile who has absconded or escaped, the court or the executive authority to whom the requisition is addressed shall issue an order to any peace officer or other appropriate person directing him to take into custody and detain the delinquent juvenile. The detention order must substantially recite the facts necessary to the validity of its issuance hereunder. No delinquent juvenile detained upon such order shall be delivered over to the officer whom the appropriate person or authority demanding him has appointed to receive him unless he is first taken forthwith before a judge, of an appropriate court in the state, who shall inform him of the demand made for his return and who may appoint counsel or guardian ad litem for him. If the judge of such court finds that the requisition is in order, he shall deliver the delinquent juvenile over to the officer whom the appropriate person or authority demanding him has appointed to receive him. The judge, however, may fix a reasonable time to be allowed for the purpose of testing the legality of the proceeding.

C. Upon reasonable information that a person is a delinquent juvenile who has absconded while on probation or parole or escaped from an institution or authority vested with his legal custody or supervision in any state party to this compact, the person may be taken into custody in any other state party to this compact without a requisition. But in such event, he must be taken forthwith before a judge of the appropriate court who may appoint counsel or guardian ad litem for the person and who shall determine, after a hearing, whether sufficient cause exists to hold the person subject to the order of the court for a time not exceeding ninety days as will enable his detention under a detention order issued on a requisition pursuant to this article.

D. If, at the time when a state seeks the return of a delinquent juvenile who has either absconded while on probation or parole or escaped from an institution or agency vested with his legal custody or supervision, there is pending in the state wherein he is detained any criminal charge or any proceeding to have him adjudicated a delinquent juvenile for an act committed in such state, or if he is suspected of having committed within such state a criminal offense or an act of juvenile delinquency, he shall not be returned without the consent of such state until discharged from prosecution or other form of proceeding, imprisonment, detention or supervision for such offense or juvenile delinquency.

E. The duly accredited officers of any state party to this compact, upon the establishment of their authority and the identity of the delinquent juvenile being returned, shall be permitted to transport the delinquent juvenile through all states party

to this compact without interference. Upon his return to the state from which he escaped or absconded, the delinquent juvenile shall be subject to further proceedings as may be appropriate under the laws of that state.

F. The state to which a delinquent juvenile is returned under this article shall be responsible for the payment of the transportation costs of the return.

Article 6 - Voluntary Return Procedure

A. Any delinquent juvenile who has absconded while on probation or parole or escaped from an institution or agency vested with his legal custody or supervision in any state party to this compact, and any juvenile who has run away from any state party to this compact who is taken into custody without a requisition in another state party to this compact under the provisions of Article 4B or Article 5C, may consent to his immediate return to the state from which he absconded, escaped or ran away. The consent shall be given by the juvenile or delinquent juvenile and his counsel or guardian ad litem, if any, by executing or subscribing a writing, in the presence of a judge of the appropriate court, which states that the juvenile or delinquent juvenile and his counsel or guardian ad litem, if any, consent to his return to the demanding state. Before the consent is executed or subscribed, however, the judge, in the presence of counsel or guardian ad litem, if any, shall inform the juvenile or delinquent juvenile of his rights under this compact.

B. When the consent has been duly executed, it shall be forwarded to and filed with the compact administrator of the state in which the court is located and the judge shall direct the officer having the juvenile or delinquent juvenile in custody to deliver him to the duly accredited officer or officers of the state demanding his return, and shall cause to be delivered to such officer or officers a copy of the consent. The court may, however, upon the request of the state to which the juvenile or delinquent juvenile is being returned, order him to return unaccompanied to such state and shall provide him with a copy of such court order; in such event a copy of the consent shall be forwarded to the compact administrator of the state to which the juvenile or delinquent juvenile is ordered to return.

Article 7 - Cooperative Supervision of Probationers and Parolees

A. The duly constituted judicial and administrative authorities of a state party to this compact, herein called "sending state," may permit any delinquent juvenile within the state placed on probation or parole to reside in any other state party to this compact, herein called "receiving state," while on probation or parole, and the receiving state shall accept the delinquent juvenile if the parent, guardian or person entitled to the legal custody of the delinquent juvenile is residing or undertakes to reside within the receiving state. Before granting such permission, opportunity shall be given to the receiving state to make investigations it deems necessary. The authorities of the sending state shall send to the authorities of the receiving state copies of pertinent court orders, social case studies and all other available information which may be of value to and assist the

receiving state in supervising a probationer or parolee under this compact. A receiving state, in its discretion, may agree to accept supervision of a probationer or parolee in cases where the parent, guardian or person entitled to the legal custody of the delinquent juvenile is not a resident of the receiving state, and if so accepted, the sending state may transfer supervision accordingly.

B. Each receiving state will assume the duties of visitation and supervision over any such delinquent juvenile and, in the exercise of those duties, will be governed by the same standards of visitation and supervision that prevail for its own delinquent juveniles released on probation or parole.

C. After consultation between the appropriate authorities of the sending state and the receiving state as to the desirability and necessity of returning such a delinquent juvenile, the duly accredited officers of a sending state may enter a receiving state and there apprehend and retake any such delinquent juvenile on probation or parole. For that purpose, no formalities will be required other than establishing the authority of the officer and the identity of the delinquent juvenile to be retaken and returned. The decision of the sending state to retake a delinquent juvenile on probation or parole shall be conclusive upon, and not reviewable within, the receiving state, but if, at the time the sending state seeks to retake a delinquent juvenile on probation or parole, there is pending against him within the receiving state any criminal charge or any proceeding to have him adjudicated a delinquent juvenile for any act committed in such state, or if he is suspected of having committed within such state a criminal offense or an act of juvenile delinquency, he shall not be returned without the consent of the receiving state until discharged from prosecution or other form of proceeding, imprisonment, detention or supervision for the offense or juvenile delinquency. The duly accredited officers of the sending state shall be permitted to transport delinquent juveniles being so returned through all states party to this compact without interference.

D. The sending state shall be responsible under this article for paying the costs of transporting any delinquent juvenile to the receiving state or of returning any delinquent juvenile to the sending state.

Article 8 - Responsibility for Costs

A. The provisions of Articles 4G, 5F and 7D of this compact shall not be construed to alter or affect any internal relationship among the departments, agencies and officers of and in the government of a party state, or between a party state and its subdivisions, as to the payment of costs or responsibilities therefor.

B. Nothing in this compact shall be construed to prevent any party state or subdivision thereof from asserting any right against any person, agency or other entity in regard to costs for which the party state or subdivision thereof may be responsible pursuant to Articles 4G, 5F or 7D of this compact.

Article 9 - Detention Practices

To every extent possible, it shall be the policy of states party to this compact that no juvenile or delinquent juvenile shall be placed or detained in any prison, jail or lockup nor be detained or transported in association with criminal, vicious or dissolute persons.

Article 10 - Supplementary Agreements

The duly constituted administrative authorities of a state party to this compact may enter into supplementary agreements with any other state or states party hereto for the cooperative care, treatment and rehabilitation of delinquent juveniles whenever they find that such agreements will improve the facilities or programs available for such care, treatment and rehabilitation. The care, treatment and rehabilitation may be provided in an institution located within any state entering into the supplementary agreement. Supplementary agreements shall:

A. provide the rates to be paid for the care, treatment and custody of such delinquent juveniles, taking into consideration the character of facilities, services and subsistence furnished;

B. provide that the delinquent juvenile shall be given a court hearing prior to his being sent to another state for care, treatment and custody;

C. provide that the state receiving the delinquent juvenile in one of its institutions shall act solely as agent for the state sending the delinquent juvenile;

D. provide that the sending state shall at all times retain jurisdiction over delinquent juveniles sent to an institution in another state;

E. provide for reasonable inspection of such institutions by the sending state;

F. provide that the consent of the parent, guardian, person or agency entitled to the legal custody of the delinquent juvenile shall be secured prior to his being sent to another state; and

G. make provision for other matters and details as necessary to protect the rights and equities of the delinquent juveniles and of the cooperating states.

Article 11 - Acceptance of Federal and Other Aid

Any state party to this compact may accept any donations, gifts and grants of money, equipment and services from the federal or any local government, or any agency thereof, and from any person, firm or corporation, for any of the purposes and functions of this compact, and may receive and utilize them subject to the terms, conditions and regulations governing the donations, gifts and grants.

Article 12 - Compact Administrators

Each state party to this compact shall designate an officer who, acting jointly with like officers of other party states, shall promulgate rules and regulations to carry out more effectively the terms and provisions of this compact.

Article 13 - Execution of Compact

This compact shall become operative immediately upon its execution by any state as between it and any other state or states so executing. When executed it shall have the full force and effect of law within the state, the form or execution to be in accordance with the laws of the executing state.

Article 14 - Renunciation

This compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each executing state until renounced by it. Renunciation of this compact shall be by the same authority which executed it, by sending six months' notice in writing of its intention to withdraw from the compact to the other states party hereto. The duties and obligations of a renouncing state under Article 7 hereof shall continue as to parolees and probationers residing therein at the time of withdrawal until retaken or finally discharged. Supplementary agreements entered into under Article 10 hereof shall be subject to renunciation as provided by the supplementary agreements, and shall not be subject to the six months' renunciation notice of the present article.

Article 15 - Severability

The provisions of this compact are severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any participating state or of the United States, or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact is held contrary to the constitution of any state participating therein, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

History: 1953 Comp., § 13-16-1, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 238, § 1; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-10-1 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 211.

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Laws 2003, ch. 48 provides that 32A-10-1 to 32A-10-8 NMSA 1978, relating to the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, are repealed effective the later of July 1, 2004 or enactment of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles into law by the thirty-fifth state. As of the date of publication, the threshold number of states had not enacted the compact. For provisions of former sections, see 1999 Replacement Pamphlet.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Extradition of juveniles, 73 A.L.R.3d 700.

32A-10-2. Interstate rendition amendment. (Contingent repeal, see note.)

The interstate rendition amendment to the Interstate Compact on Juveniles [32A-10-1 NMSA 1978] is entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining therein in a form substantially as follows:

AMENDMENT TO INTERSTATE COMPACT ON JUVENILES CONCERNING INTERSTATE RENDITION OF JUVENILES ALLEGED TO BE DELINQUENT

A. This amendment shall provide additional remedies, and shall be binding only as among and between those party states which specifically execute the same.

B. All provisions and procedures of Articles 5 and 6 of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles shall be construed to apply to any juvenile charged with being a delinquent by reason of a violation of any criminal law. Any juvenile charged with being a delinquent by reason of violating any criminal law shall be returned to the requesting state upon a requisition to the state where the juvenile may be found. A petition in such case shall be filed in a court of competent jurisdiction in the requesting state where the violation of a criminal law is alleged to have been committed. The petition may be filed regardless of whether the juvenile has left the state before or after the filing of the petition. The requisition described in Article 5 of the compact shall be forwarded by the judge of the court in which the petition has been filed.

History: 1953 Comp., § 13-16-2, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 238, § 2; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-10-2 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 211.

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Laws 2003, ch. 48 provides that 32A-10-1 to 32A-10-8 NMSA 1978, relating to the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, are repealed effective the later of July 1, 2004 or enactment of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles into law by the thirty-fifth state. As of the date of publication, the threshold number of states had not enacted the compact. For provisions of former sections, see 1999 Replacement Pamphlet.

32A-10-3. Out-of-state confinement amendment. (Contingent repeal, see note.)

The out-of-state confinement amendment to the Interstate Compact on Juveniles [32A-10-1 NMSA 1978] is entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining therein in a form substantially as follows:

AMENDMENT TO INTERSTATE COMPACT ON JUVENILES CONCERNING

OUT-OF-STATE CONFINEMENT

A. Whenever the duly constituted judicial or administrative authorities in a sending state determine that confinement of a probationer or reconfinement of a parolee is necessary or desirable, the officials may direct that the confinement or reconfinement be in an appropriate institution for delinquent juveniles within the territory of the receiving state, the receiving state to act in that regard solely as agent for the sending state.

B. Escapees and absconders who would otherwise be returned pursuant to Article 5 of the compact may be confined or reconfined in the receiving state pursuant to this amendment. In any such case, the information and allegations required to be made and furnished in a requisition pursuant to Article 5 shall be made and furnished, but in place of the demand pursuant to Article 5, the sending state shall request confinement or reconfinement in the receiving state. Whenever applicable, detention orders as provided in Article 5 may be employed pursuant to this subarticle preliminary to disposition of the escapee or absconder.

C. The confinement or reconfinement of a parolee, probationer, escapee or absconder pursuant to this amendment shall require the concurrence of the appropriate judicial or administrative authorities of the receiving state.

D. As used in this amendment:

(1) "sending state" means sending state as that term is used in Article 7 of the compact, or the state from which a delinquent juvenile has escaped or absconded within the meaning of Article 5 of the compact; and

(2) "receiving state" means any state, other than the sending state, in which a parolee, probationer, escapee or absconder may be found, provided that said state is a party to this amendment.

E. Every state which adopts this amendment shall designate at least one of its institutions for delinquent juveniles as a "compact institution" and shall confine persons therein as provided in Subarticle A hereof unless the sending and receiving states in question make specific contractual arrangements to the contrary. All states party to this amendment shall have access to compact institutions at all reasonable hours for the purpose of inspecting the facilities thereof and for the purpose of visiting the state's delinquents confined in the institution.

F. Persons confined in compact institutions pursuant to the terms of this compact shall at all times be subject to the jurisdiction of the sending state and may at any time be removed from the compact institution for transfer to an appropriate institution within the sending state, for return to probation or parole, for discharge or for any purpose permitted by the laws of the sending state.

G. All persons confined in a compact institution pursuant to the provisions of this amendment shall be treated in a reasonable and humane manner. The fact of confinement or reconfinement in a receiving state shall not deprive any person so confined or reconfined of any rights which the person would have had if confined or reconfined in an appropriate institution of the sending state; nor shall any agreement to submit to confinement or reconfinement pursuant to the terms of this amendment be construed as a waiver of any rights which the delinquent would have had if he had been confined or reconfined in any appropriate institution of the sending state except that the hearing or hearings, if any, to which a parolee, probationer, escapee or absconder may be entitled, prior to confinement or reconfinement, by the laws of the sending state may be had before the appropriate judicial or administrative officers of the receiving state. In this event, said judicial and administrative officers shall act as agents of the sending state after consultation with appropriate officers of the sending state.

H. Any receiving state incurring costs or other expenses under this amendment shall be reimbursed in the amount of such costs or other expenses by the sending state unless the states concerned specifically otherwise agree. Any two or more states party to this amendment may enter into supplementary agreements determining a different allocation of costs among themselves.

I. This amendment shall take initial effect when entered into by any two or more states party to the compact and shall be effective as to those states which have specifically enacted this amendment. Rules and regulations necessary to effectuate the terms of this amendment may be promulgated by the appropriate officers of those states which have enacted this amendment.

History: 1953 Comp., § 13-16-3, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 238, § 3; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-10-3 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 211.

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Laws 2003, ch. 48 provides that 32A-10-1 to 32A-10-8 NMSA 1978, relating to the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, are repealed effective the later of July 1, 2004 or enactment of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles into law by the thirty-fifth state. As of the date of publication, the threshold number of states had not enacted the compact. For provisions of former sections, see 1999 Replacement Pamphlet.

32A-10-4. Compact administrator. (Contingent repeal, see note.)

The secretary of children, youth and families is the compact administrator of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles [32A-10-1 NMSA 1978] and, acting jointly with like officers of other party states, shall promulgate rules and regulations to carry out more effectively the terms of the compact. The compact administrator may cooperate with all departments and agencies of this state and its political subdivisions in facilitating the proper administration of the compact and any amendments or supplementary agreements thereunder entered into by this state.

History: 1953 Comp., § 13-16-4, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 238, § 4; 1988, ch. 101, § 28; 1992, ch. 57, § 35; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-10-4 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 211.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - As to children, youth and families department, see 9-2A-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

The 1988 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, substituted "secretary of the youth authority" for "administrator of interstate compacts relating to adults on probation and parole."

The 1992 amendment, effective July 1, 1992, substituted "secretary of children, youth and families" for "secretary of the youth authority" in the first sentence.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 2003, ch. 48 provides that 32A-10-1 to 32A-10-8 NMSA 1978, relating to the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, are repealed effective the later of July 1, 2004 or enactment of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles into law by the thirty-fifth state. As of the date of publication, the threshold number of states had not enacted the compact. For provisions of former sections, see 1999 Replacement Pamphlet.

32A-10-5. Supplementary agreements. (Contingent repeal, see note.)

The compact administrator of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles [32A-10-1 NMSA 1978] may enter into supplementary agreements with appropriate officials of other states pursuant to the compact. If any supplementary agreement requires or contemplates the use of any institution or facility of this state or requires or contemplates the provision of any service by this state, it shall not become effective until approved by the head of the agency under whose jurisdiction the institution or facility is operated or whose agency will be charged with rendering the service.

History: 1953 Comp., § 13-16-5, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 238, § 5; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-10-5 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 211.

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Laws 2003, ch. 48 provides that 32A-10-1 to 32A-10-8 NMSA 1978, relating to the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, are repealed effective the later of July 1, 2004 or enactment of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles into law by the thirty-fifth state. As of the date of publication, the threshold number of states had not enacted the compact. For provisions of former sections, see 1999 Replacement Pamphlet.

32A-10-6. Financial arrangements. (Contingent repeal, see note.)

Subject to legislative appropriations, the compact administrator of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles [32A-10-1 NMSA 1978] shall arrange for any payments necessary to discharge any financial obligations imposed upon this state by the compact or any supplementary agreement entered into thereunder. The children, youth and families department shall supervise out-of-state probationers and parolees residing in New Mexico under the provisions of Article 7 of the compact.

History: 1953 Comp., § 13-16-6, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 238, § 6; 1988, ch. 101, § 29; 1992, ch. 57, § 36; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-10-6 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 211.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For children, youth and families department, see 9-2A-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

The 1988 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, substituted "youth authority" for "board of probation and parole" in the last sentence.

The 1992 amendment, effective July 1, 1992, substituted "children, youth and families department" for "youth authority" in the second sentence.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 2003, ch. 48 provides that 32A-10-1 to 32A-10-8 NMSA 1978, relating to the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, are repealed effective the later of July 1, 2004 or enactment of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles into law by the thirty-fifth state. As of the date of publication, the threshold number of states had not enacted the compact. For provisions of former sections, see 1999 Replacement Pamphlet.

32A-10-7. Other departments and agencies. (Contingent repeal, see note.)

The departments and agencies of this state and its political subdivisions shall enforce the Interstate Compact on Juveniles [32A-10-1 NMSA 1978] and do all things appropriate to the effectuation of its purposes and intent within their respective jurisdictions. The New Mexico boys' school at Springer and the girls' welfare home at Albuquerque are designated as "compact institutions" under the provisions of the out-of-state confinement amendment to the compact. In addition to any institution in which the authorities of this state may otherwise confine or order the confinement of a delinquent juvenile, they may confine or order the confinement of a delinquent juvenile in a compact institution within another party state pursuant to the out-of-state confinement amendment to the compact.

History: 1953 Comp., § 13-16-7, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 238, § 7; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-10-7 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 211.

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Laws 2003, ch. 48 provides that 32A-10-1 to 32A-10-8 NMSA 1978, relating to the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, are repealed effective the later of July 1, 2004 or enactment of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles into law by the thirty-fifth state. As of the date of publication, the threshold number of states had not enacted the compact. For provisions of former sections, see 1999 Replacement Pamphlet.

32A-10-8. Additional procedures. (Contingent repeal, see note.)

In addition to any procedure provided in Articles 4 and 6 of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles [32A-10-1 NMSA 1978] for the return of any runaway juvenile, the particular states, the juvenile or his parents, the courts or other legal custodian involved may agree upon and adopt any other plan or procedure authorized under the laws of this state and other respective party states for the return of any runaway juvenile.

History: 1953 Comp., § 13-16-8, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 238, § 8; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-10-8 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 211.

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Laws 2003, ch. 48 provides that 32A-10-1 to 32A-10-8 NMSA 1978, relating to the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, are repealed effective the later of July 1, 2004 or enactment of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles into law by the thirty-fifth state. As of the date of publication, the threshold number of states had not enacted the compact. For provisions of former sections, see 1999 Replacement Pamphlet.

32A-10-9. Interstate Compact for Juveniles. (Contingent effective - See note.)

The Interstate Compact for Juveniles is enacted into law and entered into on behalf of New Mexico with any and all other states legally joining therein in a form substantially as follows:

THE INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES

ARTICLE I - Purpose

A. The compacting states to this interstate compact recognize that each state is responsible for the proper supervision or return of juveniles, delinquents and status offenders who are on probation or parole and who have absconded, escaped or run away from supervision and control and in doing so have endangered their own safety and the safety of others. The compacting states also recognize that each state is responsible for the safe return of juveniles who have run away from home and in doing so have left their state of residence. The compacting states also recognize that congress, by enacting the Crime Control Act, 4 U.S.C. Section 112 (1965), has authorized and encouraged compacts for cooperative efforts and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime.

B. It is the purpose of this compact, through means of joint and cooperative action among the compacting states, to:

(1) ensure that the adjudicated juveniles and status offenders subject to this compact are provided adequate supervision and services in the receiving state as ordered by the adjudicating judge or parole authority in the sending state;

(2) ensure that the public safety interests of the citizens, including the victims of juvenile offenders, in both the sending and receiving states are adequately protected;

(3) return juveniles who have run away, absconded or escaped from supervision or control or have been accused of an offense to the state requesting their return;

(4) make contracts for the cooperative institutionalization in public facilities in member states for delinquent youth needing special services;

(5) provide for the effective tracking and supervision of juveniles;

(6) equitably allocate the costs, benefits and obligations of the compacting states;

(7) establish procedures to manage the movement between states of juvenile offenders released to the community under the jurisdiction of courts, juvenile departments or any other criminal or juvenile justice agency that has jurisdiction over juvenile offenders;

(8) ensure immediate notice to jurisdictions where defined offenders are authorized to travel or to relocate across state lines;

(9) establish procedures to resolve pending charges against juvenile offenders prior to transfer or release to the community under the terms of this compact;

(10) establish a system of uniform data collection on information pertaining to juveniles subject to this compact that allows access by authorized juvenile justice and criminal justice officials, and regular reporting of compact activities to heads of state executive, judicial and legislative branches and juvenile and criminal justice administrators;

(11) monitor compliance with rules governing interstate movement of juveniles and initiate interventions to address and correct noncompliance;

(12) coordinate training and education regarding the regulation of interstate movement of juveniles for officials involved in that activity; and

(13) coordinate the implementation and operation of the compact with the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children [32A 11-1 NMSA 1978], the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision [31-5-20 NMSA 1978] and other compacts affecting juveniles, particularly in those cases where concurrent or overlapping supervision issues arise.

C. It is the policy of the compacting states that the activities conducted by the interstate commission created herein are the formation of public policies and therefore are public business. Furthermore, the compacting states shall cooperate and observe their individual and collective duties and responsibilities for the prompt return and acceptance of juveniles subject to the provisions of this compact.

D. The provisions of this compact shall be reasonably and liberally construed to accomplish the purposes and policies of the compact.

ARTICLE II - Definitions

As used in this compact, unless the context clearly requires a different construction:

A. "bylaws" means those bylaws established by the interstate commission for its governance or for directing or controlling its actions or conduct;

B. "commissioner" means the voting representative of each compacting state appointed pursuant to Article III of this compact;

C. "compact administrator" means the individual in each compacting state appointed pursuant to the terms of this compact, responsible for the administration and management of the state's supervision and transfer of juveniles subject to the terms of this compact, the rules adopted by the interstate commission and policies adopted by the state council under this compact;

D. "compacting state" means any state that has enacted the enabling legislation for this compact;

E. "court" means any court having jurisdiction over delinquent, neglected or dependent children;

F. "deputy compact administrator" means the individual, if any, in each compacting state appointed to act on behalf of a compact administrator pursuant to the terms of this compact and who is responsible for the administration and management of the state's supervision and transfer of juveniles subject to the terms of this compact, the rules adopted by the interstate commission and the policies adopted by the state council under this compact;

G. "interstate commission" means the interstate commission for juveniles created by Article III of this compact;

H. "juvenile" means a person defined as a juvenile in any member state or by the rules of the interstate commission, including:

(1) an accused delinquent, who is a person charged with an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense;

(2) an adjudicated delinquent, who is a person found to have committed an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense;

(3) an accused status offender, who is a person charged with an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult;

(4) an adjudicated status offender, who is a person found to have committed an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult; and

(5) a non-offender, who is a person in need of supervision who has not been accused or adjudicated as a status offender or delinquent;

I. "noncompacting state" means any state that has not enacted the enabling legislation for this compact;

J. "probation or parole" means any kind of supervision or conditional release of juveniles authorized under the laws of the compacting states;

K. "rule" means a written statement by the interstate commission promulgated pursuant to Article VI of this compact that is of general applicability, that implements, interprets or prescribes a policy or provision of the compact or an organizational, procedural or practice requirement of the commission, and that has the force and effect of statutory law in a compacting state. "Rule" includes the amendment, repeal or suspension of an existing rule; and

L. "state" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the Northern Marianas Islands.

ARTICLE III - Interstate Commission for Juveniles

A. The compacting states hereby create the "interstate commission for juveniles". The commission shall be a body corporate and joint agency of the compacting states. The commission shall have all the responsibilities, powers and duties set forth herein, and additional powers as may be conferred upon it by subsequent action of the respective legislatures of the compacting states in accordance with the terms of this compact.

B. The interstate commission shall consist of commissioners appointed by the appropriate appointing authority in each state pursuant to the rules and requirements of each compacting state and in consultation with the "state council for interstate juvenile supervision" created hereunder. The commissioner shall be the compact administrator, deputy compact administrator or designee from that state who shall serve on the interstate commission in such capacity under or pursuant to the applicable law of the compacting state.

C. In addition to the commissioners who are the voting representatives of each state, the interstate commission shall include individuals who are not commissioners, but who are members of interested organizations. Noncommissioner members shall include a member of the national organizations of governors, legislators, state chief justices, attorneys general, a member of the interstate compact for adult offender supervision, a member of the interstate compact for the placement of children, juvenile justice and juvenile corrections officials and crime victims. All noncommissioner members of the interstate commission shall be ex-officio, nonvoting members. The interstate commission may provide in its bylaws for additional ex-officio, nonvoting members, including members of other national organizations, in such numbers as shall be determined by the commission.

D. Each compacting state represented at any meeting of the interstate commission is entitled to one vote. A majority of the compacting states shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a larger quorum is required by the bylaws of the interstate commission.

E. The interstate commission shall meet at least once each calendar year. The chairperson may call additional meetings and, upon the request of a simple majority of the compacting states, shall call additional meetings. Public notice shall be given of all meetings and meetings shall be open to the public.

F. The interstate commission shall establish an executive committee, which shall include commission officers, members and others as determined by the bylaws. The executive committee shall have the power to act on behalf of the interstate commission during periods when the interstate commission is not in session, with the exception of rulemaking and amendments to the compact. The executive committee shall oversee the day-to-day activities managed by an executive director and interstate commission staff, administer enforcement and compliance with the provisions of the compact, bylaws and rules, and perform other duties as directed by the interstate commission or set forth in the bylaws.

G. Each member of the interstate commission shall have the right and power to cast a vote to which that compacting state is entitled and to participate in the business and affairs of the interstate commission. A member shall vote in person and shall not delegate a vote to another compacting state. However, a commissioner, in consultation with the state council, shall appoint another authorized representative, in the absence of the commissioner from that state, to cast a vote on behalf of the compacting state at a specified meeting. The bylaws may provide for members' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of telecommunication or electronic communication.

H. The interstate commission's bylaws shall establish conditions and procedures under which the interstate commission shall make its information and official records available to the public for inspection or copying. The interstate commission may exempt from disclosure any information or official records to the extent they would adversely affect personal privacy rights or proprietary interests.

I. Public notice shall be given of all meetings and all meetings shall be open to the public, except as set forth in the rules or as otherwise provided in the compact. The interstate commission and any of its committees may close a meeting to the public when a determination is made by a two-thirds' vote that an open meeting would be likely to:

(1) relate solely to the interstate commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;

(2) disclose matters specifically exempted from disclosure by statute;

(3) disclose trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential;

(4) involve accusing a person of a crime or formally censuring a person;

(5) disclose information of a personal nature when disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(6) disclose investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes;

(7) disclose information contained in or related to examination reports, operating reports or condition reports prepared by, prepared on behalf of or prepared for the use of the interstate commission with respect to a regulated person or entity for the purpose of regulation or supervision of the person or entity;

(8) disclose information, the premature disclosure of which would significantly endanger the stability of a regulated person or entity; or

(9) specifically relate to the interstate commission's issuance of a subpoena or its participation in a civil action or other legal proceeding.

J. For every meeting closed pursuant to the provisions of Subsection I of this article, the interstate commission's legal counsel shall publicly certify that, in the legal counsel's opinion, the meeting may be closed to the public and shall reference each relevant provision set forth in Subsection I of this article. The interstate commission shall keep minutes that fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken and the reasons therefore, including a description of each of the views expressed on an item and the record of a roll call vote. All documents considered in connection with an action shall be identified in the minutes.

K. The interstate commission shall collect standardized data concerning the interstate movement of juveniles, as directed through its rules, which shall specify the data to be collected, the means of collection, data exchange and reporting requirements. The methods of data collection, data exchange and reporting shall, insofar as it is

reasonably possible, conform to up-to-date technology and coordinate with information functions used by the appropriate repository of records.

ARTICLE IV - Powers and Duties of the Interstate Commission

The interstate commission shall:

- A. provide for dispute resolution among compacting states;
- B. promulgate rules to effect the purposes and obligations enumerated in this compact, which shall have the force and effect of statutory law and shall be binding in the compacting states to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact;
- C. oversee, supervise and coordinate the interstate movement of juveniles subject to the terms of this compact and any bylaws adopted and rules promulgated by the interstate commission;
- D. enforce compliance with compact provisions, the rules promulgated by the interstate commission and bylaws, using all necessary and proper means, including the use of judicial process;
- E. establish and maintain offices that shall be located within one or more of the compacting states;
- F. purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;
- G. borrow, accept, hire or contract for personnel services;
- H. establish and appoint committees and hire staff that it deems necessary for carrying out its functions, including an executive committee that shall have the power to act on behalf of the interstate commission in carrying out its powers and duties;
- I. elect or appoint officers, attorneys, employees, agents or consultants and to fix their compensation, define their duties and determine their qualifications; and to establish the interstate commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, rates of compensation and qualifications of personnel;
- J. accept any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services and to receive, utilize and dispose of same;
- K. lease, purchase, accept contributions or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve or use any property, real, personal or mixed;
- L. sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal or mixed;

M. establish a budget and make expenditures and levy dues as provided in Article VIII of this compact;

N. sue and be sued;

O. adopt a seal and bylaws governing the management and operation of the interstate commission;

P. perform functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this compact;

Q. report annually to the legislatures, governors, judiciary and state councils of the compacting states concerning the activities of the interstate commission during the preceding year. The reports shall also include recommendations that may have been adopted by the interstate commission;

R. coordinate education, training and public awareness regarding the interstate movement of juveniles for officials involved in that activity;

S. establish uniform standards for the reporting, collecting and exchanging of data; and

T. maintain its corporate books and records in accordance with the bylaws.

ARTICLE V - Organization and Operation of the Interstate Commission

A. The interstate commission shall, by a majority of the members present and voting, within twelve months after the first interstate commission meeting, adopt bylaws to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the compact, including:

(1) establishing the fiscal year of the interstate commission;

(2) establishing an executive committee and other committees as may be necessary;

(3) providing for the establishment of committees governing general or specific delegation of any authority or function of the interstate commission;

(4) providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the interstate commission and ensuring reasonable notice of those meetings;

(5) establishing the titles and responsibilities of the officers of the interstate commission;

(6) providing a mechanism for concluding the operations of the interstate commission and the return of surplus funds that may exist upon the termination of the compact after the payment and reserving of all of its debts and obligations;

(7) providing "start-up" rules for initial administration of the compact; and

(8) establishing standards and procedures for compliance and technical assistance in carrying out the compact.

B. The interstate commission shall, by a majority of the members, elect annually from among its members a chairperson and a vice chairperson, each of whom shall have such authority and duties as may be specified in the bylaws. The chairperson or, in the chairperson's absence or disability, the vice chairperson shall preside at all meetings of the interstate commission. The officers elected shall serve without compensation or remuneration from the interstate commission; provided that, subject to the availability of budgeted funds, the officers shall be reimbursed for ordinary and necessary costs and expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties and responsibilities as officers of the interstate commission.

C. The interstate commission, through its executive committee, shall appoint or retain an executive director, upon terms and conditions and for compensation as the interstate commission may deem appropriate. The executive director shall serve as secretary to the interstate commission, shall not be a member and shall hire and supervise other staff as may be authorized by the interstate commission.

D. The commission's executive director and employees shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused or arising out of or relating to any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, or that the person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties or responsibilities; provided that the person shall not be protected from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of the person.

E. The liability of any commissioner, or the employee or agent of a commissioner, acting within the scope of the person's employment or duties for acts, errors or omissions occurring within the person's state may not exceed the limits of liability set forth under the constitution and laws of that state for state officials, employees and agents. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to protect the person from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of the person.

F. The interstate commission shall defend the executive director or the employees or representatives of the interstate commission and, subject to the approval of the attorney general of the state represented by a commissioner of a compacting state, shall defend the commissioner or the commissioner's representatives or employees in a civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of an actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties or responsibilities, or that the defendant had a reasonable basis for believing occurred

within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided that the actual or alleged act, error or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of the person.

G. The interstate commission shall indemnify and hold the commissioner of a compacting state, the commissioner's representatives or employees or the interstate commission's representatives or employees, harmless in the amount of a settlement or judgment obtained against a person arising out of an actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties or responsibilities, or that the person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties or responsibilities; provided that the actual or alleged act, error or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of the person.

ARTICLE VI - Rulemaking Functions of the Interstate Commission

A. The interstate commission shall promulgate and publish rules in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of the compact.

B. Rulemaking shall occur pursuant to the criteria set forth in this article and the bylaws and rules adopted pursuant thereto. Rulemaking shall substantially conform to the principles of the "Model State Administrative Procedures Act", 1981 Act, Uniform Laws Annotated, Vol. 15, p.1 (2000), or other administrative procedures act, as the interstate commission deems appropriate, consistent with due process requirements under the United States constitution as now or hereafter interpreted by the United States supreme court. All rules and amendments shall become binding as of the date specified, as published with the final version of the rule as approved by the interstate commission.

C. When promulgating a rule, the interstate commission shall, at a minimum:

(1) publish the proposed rule's entire text stating the reasons for that proposed rule;

(2) allow and invite persons to submit written data, facts, opinions and arguments, which information shall be added to the record and be made publicly available;

(3) provide an opportunity for an informal hearing if petitioned by ten or more persons; and

(4) promulgate a final rule and its effective date, if appropriate, based on input from state or local officials or interested parties.

D. Allow, not later than sixty days after a rule is promulgated, an interested person to file a petition in the United States district court for the District of Columbia or in the federal district court where the interstate commission's principal office is located for judicial review of the rule. If the court finds that the interstate commission's action is not supported by substantial evidence in the rulemaking record, the court shall hold the rule

unlawful and set it aside. For purposes of this subsection, evidence is substantial if it would be considered substantial evidence under the Model State Administrative Procedures Act.

E. If a majority of the legislatures of the compacting states rejects a rule, those states may, by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the compact, cause the rule to have no further force and effect in any compacting state.

F. The existing rules governing the operation of the interstate compact on juveniles superseded by this act shall be null and void twelve months after the first meeting of the interstate commission created hereunder.

G. Upon determination by the interstate commission that a state of emergency exists, it may promulgate an emergency rule that shall become effective immediately upon adoption, provided that the usual rule making procedures provided hereunder shall be retroactively applied to the rule as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than ninety days after the effective date of the emergency rule.

ARTICLE VII - Oversight, Enforcement and Dispute Resolution by The Interstate Commission

A. The interstate commission shall oversee the administration and operations of the interstate movement of juveniles subject to this compact in the compacting states and shall monitor activities being administered in noncompacting states that may significantly affect compacting states.

B. The courts and executive agencies in each compacting state shall enforce this compact and shall take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of this compact and the rules promulgated hereunder shall be received by all the judges, public officers, commissions and departments of the state government as evidence of the authorized statute and administrative rules. All courts shall take judicial notice of the compact and the rules. In a judicial or administrative proceeding in a compacting state pertaining to the subject matter of this compact that may affect the powers, responsibilities or actions of the interstate commission, it shall be entitled to receive all service of process in the proceeding and shall have standing to intervene in the proceeding for all purposes.

C. The compacting states shall report to the interstate commission on all issues and activities necessary for the administration of the compact as well as issues and activities pertaining to compliance with the provisions of the compact and its bylaws and rules.

D. The interstate commission shall attempt, upon the request of a compacting state, to resolve any disputes or other issues that are subject to the compact and that may arise among compacting states and between compacting and noncompacting states. The commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes between the compacting states.

E. The interstate commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this compact using any or all means set forth in Article XI of this compact.

ARTICLE VIII - Finance

A. The interstate commission shall pay or provide for the payment of the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization and ongoing activities.

B. The interstate commission shall levy on and collect an annual assessment from each compacting state to cover the cost of the internal operations and activities of the interstate commission and its staff, which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover the interstate commission's annual budget as approved each year. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the interstate commission, taking into consideration the population of each compacting state and the volume of interstate movement of juveniles in each compacting state and shall promulgate a rule binding upon all compacting states that governs the assessment.

C. The interstate commission shall not incur obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same; nor shall the interstate commission pledge the credit of any of the compacting states, except by and with the authority of the compacting state.

D. The interstate commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the interstate commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the interstate commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the interstate commission.

ARTICLE IX - The State Council

Each member state shall create a "state council for interstate juvenile supervision". While each state may determine the membership of its own state council, its membership must include at least one representative from the legislative, judicial and executive branches of government, victims groups and the compact administrator, deputy compact administrator or designee. Each compacting state retains the right to determine the qualifications of the compact administrator or deputy compact administrator. Each state council will advise and may exercise oversight and advocacy concerning that state's participation in interstate commission activities and other duties as may be determined by that state, including development of policy concerning operations and procedures of the compact within that state.

ARTICLE X - Compacting States, Effective Date and Amendment

A. Any state is eligible to become a compacting state. The compact shall become effective and binding upon legislative enactment of the compact into law by no less than thirty-five of the states. The initial effective date shall be the later of July 1, 2004 or upon enactment into law by the thirty-fifth jurisdiction. Thereafter, it shall become effective and binding as to any other compacting state upon enactment of the compact into law by that state. The governors of noncompacting states or their designees shall be invited to participate in the activities of the interstate commission on a nonvoting basis prior to adoption of the compact by all states and territories of the United States.

B. The interstate commission may propose amendments to the compact for enactment by the compacting states. An amendment shall not become effective and binding upon the interstate commission and the compacting states unless and until it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the compacting states.

ARTICLE XI - Withdrawal, Default, Termination and Judicial Enforcement

A. Once effective, the compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each and every compacting state; provided that a compacting state may withdraw from the compact by specifically repealing the statute that enacted the compact into law. The effective date of withdrawal is the effective date of the repeal. The withdrawing state shall immediately notify the chairperson of the interstate commission in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing this compact in the withdrawing state. The interstate commission shall notify the other compacting states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw within sixty days of its receipt thereof. The withdrawing state is responsible for all assessments, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal, including any obligations, the performance of which extend beyond the effective date of withdrawal. Reinstatement following withdrawal of a compacting state shall occur upon the withdrawing state reenacting the compact or upon a later date as determined by the interstate commission.

B. If the interstate commission determines that a compacting state has at any time defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under this compact, or the bylaws or duly promulgated rules, the interstate commission may impose any or all of the following penalties:

(1) remedial training and technical assistance as directed by the interstate commission;

(2) alternative dispute resolution;

(3) fines, fees and costs in amounts as are deemed to be reasonable as fixed by the interstate commission; and

(4) suspension or termination of membership in the compact, which shall be imposed only after all other reasonable means of securing compliance under the bylaws and rules have been exhausted and the interstate commission has therefore determined that the offending state is in default. Immediate notice of suspension shall be given by the

interstate commission to the governor, the chief justice or the chief judicial officer of the state, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature and the state council.

C. The grounds for default include failure of a compacting state to perform obligations or responsibilities imposed upon it by this compact, the bylaws or duly promulgated rules and any other grounds designated in commission bylaws and rules. The interstate commission shall immediately notify the defaulting state in writing of the penalty imposed by the interstate commission and of the default pending a cure of the default. The commission shall stipulate the conditions and the time period within which the defaulting state must cure its default. If the defaulting state fails to cure the default within the time period specified by the interstate commission, the defaulting state shall be terminated from the compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the compacting states and all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by this compact shall be terminated from the effective date of termination.

D. Within sixty days of the effective date of termination of a defaulting state, the interstate commission shall notify the governor, the chief justice or chief judicial officer of the state, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature and the state council of the termination.

E. The defaulting state is responsible for all assessments, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination, including any obligations that extend beyond the effective date of termination.

F. The interstate commission shall not bear any costs relating to the defaulting state unless otherwise mutually agreed upon in writing between the interstate commission and the defaulting state.

G. Reinstatement following termination of a compacting state requires both a reenactment of the compact by the defaulting state and the approval of the interstate commission pursuant to the rules.

H. The interstate commission may, by majority vote of the members, initiate legal action in the United States district court for the District of Columbia or, at the discretion of the interstate commission, in the federal district where the interstate commission has its offices, to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact, its duly promulgated rules and bylaws, against any compacting state in default. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of the litigation, including reasonable attorneys fees.

I. The compact dissolves effective upon the date of the withdrawal or default of the compacting state, which reduces membership in the compact to one compacting state. Upon the dissolution of this compact, the compact becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or effect, and the business and affairs of the interstate commission

shall be concluded and any surplus funds shall be distributed in accordance with the bylaws.

ARTICLE XII - Severability and Construction

A. The provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision is deemed unenforceable, the remaining provisions of the compact shall be enforceable.

B. The provisions of this compact shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes.

ARTICLE XIII - Binding Effect of Compact and Other Laws

A. Nothing herein prevents the enforcement of any other law of a compacting state that is not inconsistent with this compact. All compacting states' laws other than state constitutions and other interstate compacts conflicting with this compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.

B. All lawful actions of the interstate commission, including all rules and bylaws promulgated by the interstate commission, are binding upon the compacting states.

C. All agreements between the interstate commission and the compacting states are binding in accordance with their terms.

D. Upon the request of a party to a conflict over meaning or interpretation of interstate commission actions, and upon a majority vote of the compacting states, the interstate commission may issue advisory opinions regarding the meaning or interpretation.

E. In the event a provision of this compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of a compacting state, the obligations, duties, powers or jurisdiction sought to be conferred by the provision upon the interstate commission shall be ineffective and the obligations, duties, powers or jurisdiction shall remain in the compacting state and shall be exercised by the agency to which the obligations, duties, powers or jurisdiction are delegated by law in effect at the time this compact becomes effective.

ARTICLE XIV - Repeal

Sections 32A-10-1 through 32A-10-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 238, Sections 1 through 8, as amended) are repealed.

History: Laws 2003, ch. 48, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Laws 2003, ch. 48, art. X, provides that the compact becomes effective the later of July 1, 2004, or enactment of the compact into law by the thirty-fifth jurisdiction. As of the date of publication, the threshold number of states had not enacted the compact.

ARTICLE 11 INTERSTATE COMPACT ON PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Sections 32A-11-1 to 32A-11-7 NMSA 1978 were originally recompiled from 32-4-1 to 32-4-7 NMSA 1978 to 32-11-1 to 32-11-7 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 212, and were subsequently recompiled at this location in 1993 in order to retain a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law. Citations to decisions under prior law have been retained whenever possible.

32A-11-1. Interstate compact.

The Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children is hereby enacted into law and entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining therein in form substantially as follows:

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON THE PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN

Article 1 - Purpose and Policy

It is the purpose and policy of the party states to cooperate with each other in the interstate placement of children to the end that:

- A. each child requiring placement shall receive the maximum opportunity to be placed in a suitable environment and with persons or institutions having appropriate qualifications and facilities to provide a necessary and desirable degree and type of care;
- B. the appropriate authorities in a state where a child is to be placed may have full opportunity to ascertain the circumstances of the proposed placement, thereby promoting full compliance with requirements for the protection of the child;
- C. the proper authorities of the state from which the placement is made may obtain the most complete information on the basis of which to evaluate a projected placement before it is made; and
- D. appropriate jurisdictional arrangements for the care of children will be promoted.

Article 2 - Definitions

As used in this compact:

A. "child" means a person who by reason of minority is legally subject to parental, guardianship or similar control;

B. "sending agency" means a party state, officer or employee thereof; a political subdivision of a party state, or officer or employee thereof; a court of a party state; a person, corporation, association, charitable agency or other entity which sends, brings or causes to be sent or brought any child to another party state;

C. "receiving state" means the state to which a child is sent, brought or caused to be sent or brought, whether by public authorities or private persons or agencies, and whether for placement with state or local public authorities or for placement with private agencies or persons; and

D. "placement" means the arrangement for the care of the child in a family, free or boarding home or in a child-placement agency or institution but does not include any institution caring for the mentally ill, mentally defective or epileptic or any institution primarily educational in character, or any hospital or other medical facility.

Article 3 - Conditions for Placement

A. No sending agency shall send, bring or cause to be sent or brought into any other party state any child for placement in foster care or as a preliminary to a possible adoption unless the sending agency shall comply with each and every requirement set forth in this article and with the applicable laws of the receiving state governing the placement of children therein.

B. Prior to sending, bringing or causing any child to be sent or brought into a receiving state for placement in foster care or as a preliminary to a possible adoption, the sending agency shall furnish the appropriate public authorities in the receiving state written notice of the intention to send, bring or place the child in the receiving state. The notice shall contain:

(1) the name, date and place of birth of the child;

(2) the identity and address or addresses of the parents or legal guardian;

(3) the name and address of the person, agency or institution to or with which the sending agency proposes to send, bring or place the child; and

(4) a full statement of the reasons for such proposed action and evidence of the authority pursuant to which the placement is proposed to be made.

C. Any public officer or agency in a receiving state which is in receipt of a notice pursuant to Paragraph B of this article may request of the sending agency, or any other appropriate officer or agency of or in the sending agency's state, and shall be entitled to receive therefrom, such supporting or additional information as it may deem necessary under the circumstances to carry out the purpose and policy of this compact.

D. The child shall not be sent, brought or caused to be sent or brought into the receiving state until the appropriate public authorities in the receiving state shall notify the sending agency, in writing, to the effect that the proposed placement does not appear to be contrary to the interests of the child.

Article 4 - Penalty for Illegal Placement

The sending, bringing or causing to be sent or brought into any receiving state of a child in violation of the terms of this compact shall constitute a violation of the laws respecting the placement of children of both the state in which the sending agency is located or from which it sends or brings the child and of the receiving state. Such violation may be punished or subjected to penalty in either jurisdiction in accordance with its laws. In addition to liability for any such punishment or penalty, any such violation shall constitute full and sufficient grounds for the suspension or revocation of any license, permit or other legal authorization held by the sending agency which empowers or allows it to place or care for children.

Article 5 - Retention of Jurisdiction

A. The sending agency shall retain jurisdiction over the child sufficient to determine all matters in relation to the custody, supervision, care, treatment and disposition of the child which it would have had if the child had remained in the sending agency's state, until the child is adopted, reaches majority, becomes self-supporting or is discharged with the concurrence of the appropriate authority in the receiving state. Such jurisdiction shall also include the power to effect or cause the return of the child or his transfer to another location and custody pursuant to law. The sending agency shall continue to have financial responsibility for support and maintenance of the child during the period of the placement. Nothing contained herein shall defeat a claim of jurisdiction by a receiving state sufficient to deal with an act of delinquency or crime committed therein.

B. When the sending agency is a public agency, it may enter into an agreement with an authorized public or private agency in the receiving state providing for the performance of one or more services in respect of such case by the latter as agency for the sending agency.

C. Nothing in this compact shall be construed to prevent a private charitable agency authorized to place children in the receiving state from performing services or acting as agent in that state for a private charitable agency of the sending state; nor to prevent the agency in the receiving state from discharging, on behalf of the sending agency, the

financial responsibility for the support and maintenance of a child who has been placed, without relieving the responsibility set forth in Paragraph A of Article 5 hereof.

Article 6 - Institutional Care of Delinquent Children

A child adjudicated delinquent may be placed in an institution in another party jurisdiction pursuant to this compact but no such placement shall be made unless the child is given a court hearing after notice to the parent or guardian with opportunity to be heard, prior to his being sent to such other party jurisdiction for institutional care, and the court finds that:

A. equivalent facilities for the child are not available in the sending agency's jurisdiction; and

B. institutional care in the other jurisdiction is in the best interest of the child and will not produce undue hardship.

Article 7 - Compact Administrator

The executive head of each jurisdiction party to this compact shall designate an officer who shall be general coordinator of activities under this compact in his jurisdiction and who, acting jointly with like officers of other party jurisdictions, shall have power to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out more effectively the terms and provisions of the compact.

Article 8 - Limitations

This compact shall not apply to:

A. the sending or bringing of a child into a receiving state by his parent, step-parent, grandparent, adult brother or sister, adult uncle or aunt, or his guardian and leaving the child with any such relative or non-agency guardian in the receiving state; or

B. any placement, sending or bringing of a child into a receiving state pursuant to any other interstate compact to which both the state from which the child is sent or brought and the receiving state are party, or to any other agreement between said states which has the force of law.

Article 9 - Enactment and Withdrawal

This compact shall be open to joinder by any state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and with the consent of congress, the government of Canada or any province thereof. It shall become effective with respect to any such jurisdiction when such jurisdiction has entered the same into law. Withdrawal from this compact shall be by the enactment of a statute repealing the same, but shall not take effect until two years after the effective

date of such statute and until written notice of the withdrawal has been given by the withdrawing state to the governor of each other party jurisdiction. Withdrawal of a party state shall not affect the rights, duties and obligations under this compact of any sending agency therein with respect to a placement made prior to the effective date of withdrawal.

Article 10 - Construction and Severability

The provisions of this compact shall be liberally construed to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this compact shall be severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any party state or of the United States, or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state party thereto, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

History: 1953 Comp., § 13-16A-1, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 151, § 1; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-11-1 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 212.

32A-11-2. Financial responsibility; default in compact.

Financial responsibility for any child placed pursuant to the provisions of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children [32A-11-1 NMSA 1978] shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 thereof in the first instance. However, in the event of partial or complete default of performance thereunder, the provisions of the New Mexico law fixing responsibility for the support of children also may be invoked.

History: 1953 Comp., § 13-16A-2, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 151, § 2; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-11-2 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 212.

32A-11-3. Notices; health and social services department [human services department].

The "appropriate public authorities" as used in Article 3 of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children [32A-11-1 NMSA 1978] shall, with reference to New Mexico, mean the health and social services department [human services department], and said department shall receive and act with reference to notices required by said Article 3.

History: 1953 Comp., § 13-16A-3, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 151, § 3; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-11-3 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 212.

ANNOTATIONS

Bracketed material. - The health and social services department has been abolished, and its functions have been transferred, in part, to the human services department, pursuant to Laws 1977, ch. 252, §§ 3, 5. See 9-8-3 NMSA 1978. The bracketed material was inserted by the compiler; it was not enacted by the legislature and is not a part of the law.

32A-11-4. "Appropriate authority"; health and social services department [human services department].

As used in Paragraph A of Article 5 of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children [32A-11-1 NMSA 1978], the phrase, "appropriate authority in the receiving state," with reference to New Mexico shall mean the health and social services department [human services department].

History: 1953 Comp., § 13-16A-4, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 151, § 4; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-11-4 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 212.

ANNOTATIONS

Bracketed material. - The health and social services department has been abolished, and its functions have been transferred, in part, to the human services department, pursuant to Laws 1977, ch. 252, §§ 3, 5. See 9-8-3 NMSA 1978. The bracketed material was inserted by the compiler; it was not enacted by the legislature and is not a part of the law.

32A-11-5. Financial commitment; approval.

The officers and agencies of the state and of its political subdivisions having authority to place children are hereby empowered to enter into agreements with appropriate officers or agencies of or in other party states pursuant to Paragraph B of Article 5 of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children [32A-11-1 NMSA 1978]. Any such agreement which contains a financial commitment or imposes a financial obligation on the state or political subdivision or agency thereof shall not be binding unless it has the approval in writing of the secretary of finance and administration and of the chief local fiscal officer in the case of a political subdivision of the state.

History: 1953 Comp., § 13-16A-5, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 151, § 5; 1983, ch. 301, § 73; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-11-5 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 212.

32A-11-6. Court jurisdiction in placement of delinquent children.

Any court having jurisdiction to place delinquent children may place such a child in an institution in another state pursuant to Article 6 of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children [32A-11-1 NMSA 1978] and shall retain jurisdiction as provided in Article 5 thereof.

History: 1953 Comp., § 13-16A-6, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 151, § 6; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-11-6 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 212.

32A-11-7. Governor.

As used in Article 7 of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children [32A-11-1 NMSA 1978], the term "executive head" means the governor. The governor is hereby authorized to appoint a compact administrator in accordance with the terms of said Article 7.

History: 1953 Comp., § 13-16A-7, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 151, § 7; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-11-7 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 212.

ARTICLE 12 RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROGRAM

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Sections 32A-12-1 and 32A-12-2 NMSA 1978 were originally recompiled from 32-5-1 and 32-5-2 NMSA 1978 to 32-12-1 and 32-12-2 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 213, and were subsequently recompiled at this location in 1993 in order to retain a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law. Citations to decisions under prior law have been retained whenever possible.

32A-12-1. Residential treatment program established.

A. There is established within the children, youth and families department a residential treatment program for youths. The program shall be for the purpose of providing residential treatment or therapeutic group home care to youths. Residential treatment services shall be provided to youths who are determined to be in need of such services pursuant to Section 43-1-16 or 43-1-16.1 NMSA 1978.

B. Services shall be provided through a grant or contract with local community providers who have demonstrated the capability of providing such services. All program facilities used for provision of residential treatment or therapeutic group home care shall meet all applicable licensing requirements.

C. Contracts may be let to out-of-state providers only upon a finding by the secretary of children, youth and families that appropriate in-state providers are not available.

D. The secretary of human services and the secretary of children, youth and families shall execute an agreement specifying the manner in which clients and funds in the custody of the human services department shall be transferred to the children, youth

and families department for treatment and the ongoing responsibilities of each agency toward the clients served.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 227, § 1; 1983, ch. 93, § 1; 1992, ch. 57, § 37; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-12-1 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 213.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For children, youth and families department, see 9-2A-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

The 1992 amendment, effective July 1, 1992, in Subsection A, substituted "children, youth and families department" for "behavioral health services division of the health and environment department" in the first sentence of Subsection A and deleted "Section" preceding "43-1-16.1" in the last sentence; substituted "secretary of children, youth and families" for "secretary of health and environment" in Subsections C and D; and substituted "children, youth and families department" for "health and environment department" in Subsection D.

Compiler's notes. - Sections 43-1-16 and 43-1-16.1 NMSA 1978, referred to in Subsection A, were repealed in 1993. For present comparable provisions, see 32A-6-12 and 32A-6-13 NMSA 1978.

32A-12-2. Residential treatment programs; regulations.

The secretary of children, youth and families shall adopt regulations to provide for:

- A. minimum standards that shall be met by a residential treatment program;
- B. procedures and forms for applying for a departmental grant or contract;
- C. procedures and criteria for review and approval or denial of such applications;
- D. procedures for approval of facilities and programs in or through which services are to be performed;
- E. procedures and specifications of programmatic and financial information to be reported by residential treatment programs to the children, youth and families department for purposes of evaluating the effectiveness of programs funded by the department; and
- F. procedures for review of potential clients for residential treatment or therapeutic group home care.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 227, § 2; 1992, ch. 57, § 38; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-12-2 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 213.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For children, youth and families department, see 9-2A-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

The 1992 amendment, effective July 1, 1992, substituted "secretary of children, youth and families" for "secretary of health and environment" in the introductory paragraph; substituted "that shall" for "which must" in Subsection A; and inserted "children, youth and families" in Subsection E.

ARTICLE 13 JUVENILE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Sections 32A-13-1 to 32A-13-3 NMSA 1978 were originally recompiled from 32-6-1 to 32-6-3 NMSA 1978 to 32-13-1 to 32-13-3 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 214, and were subsequently recompiled at this location in 1993 in order to retain a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law. Citations to decisions under prior law have been retained whenever possible.

32A-13-1. Purpose.

The legislature finds that juvenile crime is steadily increasing and that a reliable process of disposition of juvenile offenders and the availability of treatment alternatives is likely to decrease repeated criminal activity. The legislature further finds that there is a need for a community-based system for juveniles which would provide reintegration assistance, diagnostic evaluations and referral to community-based treatment programs for courts, district attorneys and other service agencies. Two programs related to such a system and associated with the judicial and criminal justice systems have been tested for the past three years. They have been found to be successful in providing evaluation and treatment and have shown significant reduction of repeated criminal activity. These programs are the forensic evaluation program and the wilderness experience program.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 300, § 1; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-13-1 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 214.

32A-13-2. Juvenile forensic evaluation program.

A. There is created within the children, youth and families department the "juvenile forensic evaluation program". The program shall be staffed by juvenile forensic evaluation teams and shall provide evaluation of children alleged or found to be in need of supervision and alleged delinquents upon request of the court, law enforcement agencies and juvenile probation officers.

B. The juvenile forensic evaluation teams shall recommend referral of children alleged or found to be in need of supervision or alleged delinquents to the children, youth and families department, department of health or human services department or recommend any other appropriate legal disposition based on the diagnostic evaluation. Juvenile forensic evaluation teams shall follow the juvenile in each stage of treatment, utilizing a data management system established by the children, youth and families department, and shall provide information upon request to state agencies, pursuant to applicable confidentiality provisions pertaining to children.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 300, § 2; 1989, ch. 328, § 11; 1992, ch. 57, § 39; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-13-2 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 214.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For children, youth and families department, see 9-2A-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, made a minor stylistic change in Subsection A and, in Subsection B, substituted "the youth authority" for "the corrections division of the criminal justice department" in the first sentence.

The 1992 amendment, effective July 1, 1992, substituted "children, youth and families department" for "health and environment department" in the first sentence of Subsection A; and, in Subsection B, substituted "children, youth and families department, department of health" for "youth authority, health and environment department" in the first sentence, and "children, youth and families department" for "health and environment department" in the second sentence.

32A-13-3. Wilderness experience program.

A wilderness experience program shall be provided by the children, youth and families department as needed for the treatment of children alleged or found to be delinquent or in need of supervision. This program shall work in conjunction with the other forensic programs and criminal justice agencies throughout the state by providing a wilderness-based evaluation and treatment experience for juveniles. It shall be the responsibility of this program to provide, in conjunction with the juvenile forensic evaluation program, programming for juveniles referred from criminal justice agencies and diagnosed as in need of such treatment. The wilderness experience program staff shall make comprehensive reports based on the evaluation of individuals during the treatment experience and shall make recommendations for further treatment and referral to other service programs as necessary.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 300, § 3; 1988, ch. 101, § 30; 1992, ch. 57, § 40; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-13-3 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 214.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For children, youth and families department, see 9-2A-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

The 1988 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, inserted "by the youth authority" in the first sentence.

The 1992 amendment, effective July 1, 1992, substituted "children, youth and families department" for "youth authority" in the first sentence.

ARTICLE 14

MISSING CHILD REPORTING

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Sections 32A-14-1 to 32A-14-4 NMSA 1978 were originally recompiled from 32-8-1 to 32-8-4 NMSA 1978 to 32-14-1 to 32-14-4 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 215, and were subsequently recompiled at this location in 1993 in order to retain a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law. Citations to decisions under prior law have been retained whenever possible.

32A-14-1. Short title.

Sections 1 through 4 [32A-14-1 to 32A-14-4 NMSA 1978] of this act may be cited as the "Missing Child Reporting Act".

History: Laws 1987, ch. 25, § 1; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-14-1 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 215.

32A-14-2. Definitions.

As used in the Missing Child Reporting Act [32A-14-1 to 32A-14-4 NMSA 1978]:

A. "law enforcement agency" means any law enforcement agency of the state or any political subdivision of the state, including the New Mexico state police and any municipal or county police or sheriff department;

B. "missing child" means an individual who is less than eighteen years old who is reported to any law enforcement agency as abducted, lost or a runaway; and

C. "state registrar" means the employee so designated by the health services division of the health and environment department [department of health] pursuant to the Vital Statistics Act [24-14-1 to 24-14-17, 24-14-20 to 24-14-31 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1987, ch. 25, § 2; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-14-2 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 215.

ANNOTATIONS

Bracketed material. - The bracketed material in this section was inserted by the compiler as Laws 1991, ch. 25, § 16 repeals former 9-7-4 NMSA 1978, relating to the health and environment department, referred to in this section, and enacts a new 9-7-4 NMSA 1978, creating the department of health. Laws 1991, ch. 25, § 4 creates the department of environment. Under 9-7-5 NMSA 1978 the administrative head of the department of health is the secretary of health. Under 9-7A-5 NMSA 1978 the administrative head of the department of environment is the secretary of environment. The bracketed material was not enacted by the legislature and is not part of the law.

32A-14-3. Missing child reports; law enforcement agencies; duties.

A. Upon receiving a report of a child believed to be missing, a law enforcement agency shall:

(1) immediately enter identifying and descriptive information about the child into the national crime information center computer. Law enforcement agencies having direct access to the national crime information center computer shall enter and retrieve the data directly and shall cooperate in the entry and retrieval of data on behalf of law enforcement agencies that do not have direct access to the system; and

(2) notify the state registrar within twenty-four hours, by telephone, facsimile or electronic transmission, of the missing child. Within three days of this initial notification, the law enforcement agency shall make a written notification in a manner and form prescribed by the state registrar. Both notifications shall include the missing child's name, date of birth, county and state of birth, the mother's maiden name, the name of the noncustodial parent if the parents are not married, the name and telephone number of a contact person at the law enforcement agency reporting and any other information required by the state registrar.

B. Immediately after a missing child is located, the law enforcement agency that located or returned the missing child shall notify the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the investigation, and the originating agency shall clear the entry from the national crime information center computer and shall, within twenty-four hours, notify the state registrar in writing that the missing child has been located.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 25, § 3; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-14-3 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 215; 2001, ch. 187, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

The 2001 amendment, effective June 15, 2001, in Paragraph A(2), substituted "notify the state registrar within twenty-four hours, by telephone, facsimile or electronic transmission, of the missing child. Within three days of this initial notification" for "within thirty days, notify the state registrar in writing of the missing child", inserted "the name of the noncustodial parent if the parents are not married", and inserted "and telephone number" following "the name"; and in Subsection B, added "within twenty-four hours" preceding "notify".

32A-14-4. Birth records of missing children; state registrar's duties.

A. Upon notification by a law enforcement agency that a child born in the state is missing, the state registrar shall flag the child's birth certificate record in such a manner that whenever a copy of the birth certificate or information concerning the birth record is requested, the state registrar shall be alerted to the fact that the certificate is that of a missing child.

B. Upon notification by a law enforcement agency that a child born outside the state is missing, the state registrar shall notify the corresponding officer in the state where the child was born that the child has been reported missing.

C. In response to any inquiry, the state registrar or any local registrar appointed by him or any employee of the vital statistics bureau shall not provide a copy of a birth certificate or information concerning the birth record of any missing child whose birth record is flagged pursuant to this section, except following notification of the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the investigation of the missing child. Such inquiries shall be handled in the following manner:

(1) when a copy of the birth certificate of a missing child whose record has been flagged is requested in person, the local registrar or employee accepting the request shall immediately notify his supervisor or the state registrar. If possible, the person making the request shall complete a form supplying his name, address, telephone number and relationship to the missing child and the name, address and birth date of the missing child. The driver's license of the person making the request, if available, shall be photocopied and returned to him. He shall be informed that a copy of the birth certificate shall be mailed to him. The local registrar or employee shall note the physical description of the person making the request, and, upon that person's departure from the vital statistics bureau office, the supervisor or state registrar shall immediately notify the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction of the request and the information obtained pursuant to this paragraph. The state registrar shall retain the form completed by the person making the request; and

(2) when a copy of the birth certificate of a missing child whose birth record has been flagged is requested in writing, the state registrar shall immediately notify the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction of the request and shall provide a copy of the written request. The state registrar shall retain the original written request.

D. Upon notification by a law enforcement agency that a missing child has been recovered, the state registrar shall remove the flag from the child's birth record.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 25, § 4; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-14-4 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 215.

ARTICLE 15 CHILDREN'S AND JUVENILE FACILITY CRIMINAL RECORDS SCREENING

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Sections 32A-15-1 to 32A-15-4 NMSA 1978 were originally recompiled from 32-9-1 to 32-9-4 NMSA 1978 to 32-15-1 to 32-15-4 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 216, and were subsequently recompiled at this location in 1993 in order to retain a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law. Citations to decisions under prior law have been retained whenever possible.

32A-15-1. Short title.

Chapter 32A, Article 15 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "New Mexico Children's and Juvenile Facility Criminal Records Screening Act".

History: Laws 1985, ch. 103, § 1 and 1985, ch. 140, § 1; 1978 Comp., § 24-18-1, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32-9-1; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-15-1 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 216; 2003, ch. 261, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

The 2003 amendment, effective July 1, 2003, substituted "Chapter 32A, Article 15 NMSA 1978" for "This act" at the beginning of the section.

Duplicate laws. - Laws 1985, ch. 103, § 1 and Laws 1985, ch. 140, § 1, enacted identical sections.

32A-15-2. Purpose.

The purpose of the New Mexico Children's and Juvenile Facility Criminal Records Screening Act [Chapter 32A, Article 15 NMSA 1978] is to comply with the provisions of Public Law 98-473.

History: Laws 1985, ch. 103, § 2 and 1985, ch. 140, § 2; 1978 Comp., § 24-18-2, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32-9-2; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-15-2 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 216.

ANNOTATIONS

Duplicate laws. - Laws 1985, ch. 103, § 2 and Laws 1985, ch. 140, § 2, enacted identical sections.

Public Law 98-473. - Public Law 98-473 appears as 98 Stat. 1837 and refers to the Continuing Appropriations, 1985 - Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984.

32A-15-3. Criminal history records check; background checks.

A. Nationwide criminal history record checks shall be conducted on all operators, staff and employees and prospective operators, staff and employees of child care facilities, including every facility or program that has primary custody of children for twenty hours or more per week, and juvenile detention, correction or treatment facilities. The objective of conducting the record checks is to protect the children involved and promote the children's safety and welfare while receiving service from the facilities and programs.

B. The department shall fingerprint all operators, staff and employees and prospective operators, staff and employees of child care facilities and all prospective foster parents and licensed foster parents. The department shall conduct a background check of all operators, staff and employees and prospective operators, staff and employees of child care facilities and all prospective foster parents and licensed foster parents by submitting a fingerprint card for those individuals to the department of public safety and the federal bureau of investigation.

C. Criminal history records obtained by the department pursuant to the provisions of this section are confidential. The department is authorized to use criminal history records obtained from the federal bureau of investigation to conduct background checks on prospective operators, staff and employees of child care facilities and foster parents.

D. Criminal history records obtained pursuant to the provisions of this section shall not be used for any purpose other than conducting background checks. Criminal history records obtained pursuant to the provisions of this section and the information contained in those records shall not be released or disclosed to any other person or agency, except pursuant to a court order or with the written consent of the person who is the subject of the records.

E. A person who releases or discloses criminal history records or information contained in those records in violation of the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1985, ch. 103, § 3 and 1985, ch. 140, § 3; 1978 Comp., § 24-18-3, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32-9-3; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-15-3 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 216; 1999, ch. 146, § 1; 2003, ch. 261, § 2.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 1999, added "Background Checks" in the section heading, substituted "the" for "such" in Subsection A and added subsection B.

The 2003 amendment, effective July 1, 2003, substituted "conducting the record checks is to protect" for "protecting" following "The objective of" near the beginning of the second sentence of Subsection A; rewrote Subsection B to the extent that a detailed comparison is impracticable; and added Subsections C, D and E.

Duplicate laws. - Laws 1985, ch. 103, § 3 and Laws 1985, ch. 140, § 3, enacted identical sections.

32A-15-4. Procedures.

By December 31, 1993, procedures shall be established by regulation to provide for employment history and background checks for all present and prospective personnel identified in Section 32-9-3 [32A-15-3] NMSA 1978:

A. by the secretary of children, youth and families for child care facilities and juvenile detention and correction facilities; and

B. by the secretary of health for health and treatment facilities.

History: Laws 1985, ch. 103, § 4 and 1985, ch. 140, § 4; 1978 Comp., § 24-18-4, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32-9-4; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-15-4 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 216; 1993, ch. 263, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1993 amendment, effective July 1, 1993, substituted "December 31, 1993" for "September 9, 1985" at the beginning and "Section 32-9-3 NMSA 1978" for "Section 3 of the New Mexico Children's and Juvenile Facility Criminal Records Screening Act" at the end of the introductory language; rewrote Subsection A, which read "by the secretary of human services for child care facilities"; deleted "and environment" following "health" in Subsection B; and deleted former Subsection C, which read "by the secretary of corrections for juvenile detention and correction facilities."

Duplicate laws. - Laws 1985, ch. 103, § 4 and Laws 1985, ch. 140, § 4, enacted identical sections.

ARTICLE 16

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Sections 32A-16-1 to 32A-16-4 NMSA 1978 were originally recompiled from 32-10-1 to 32-10-4 NMSA 1978 to 32-16-1 to 32-16-4 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 217, and were subsequently recompiled at this location in 1993 in order to retain a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law. Citations to decisions under prior law have been retained whenever possible.

32A-16-1. Office created; director appointed.

The "office of child development" is created within the children, youth and families department. The executive and administrative head of the office of child development is the "director of child development". The director shall be appointed by the secretary of children, youth and families based upon the recommendations of the child development board.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 290, § 1; 1992, ch. 57, § 44; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-16-1 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 217.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For children, youth and families department, see 9-2A-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

The 1992 amendment, effective July 1, 1992, substituted "children, youth and families department" for "state department of public education" in the first sentence and substituted "secretary of children, youth and families" for "superintendent of public instruction" in the last sentence.

32A-16-2. Director; duties.

The director of child development shall:

A. employ and discharge personnel necessary for the operation of the office of child development;

B. carry out the policies of the child development board;

C. prepare financial reports and budget requests for presentation to the children, youth and families department;

D. administrate the licensure procedures and program criteria developed by the child development board;

E. assure and work to foster coordination between all state agencies dealing with childcare; and

F. identify all sources of child development licensure preparation and training, disseminate information and coordinate resources to meet child development licensure and training needs.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 290, § 2; 1991, ch. 167, § 1; 1992, ch. 57, § 45; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-16-2 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 217.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For children, youth and families department, see 9-2A-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

The 1991 amendment, effective June 14, 1991, added "of child development" at the end of Subsection A; inserted "child development" preceding "board" in Subsections B and D; inserted "and program criteria" in Subsection D; inserted "and work to foster" in Subsection E; and inserted "child development licensure preparation and" and "child development licensure and" in Subsection F.

The 1992 amendment, effective July 1, 1992, substituted "children, youth and families department" for "state department of public education" in Subsection C.

32A-16-3. Child development board created; composition.

A. There is created the "child development board". The board shall consist of seven members appointed by the governor no more than four of which shall be affiliated with the same political party. Members shall have knowledge and experience in early childhood development and education.

B. The terms of the members of the board shall be for four years; provided, as determined by lot at the first meeting of the board, two members shall serve an initial term of two years; three members an initial term of three years and two members an initial term of four years, thereafter, all members shall be appointed for terms of five years.

C. Members of the board shall receive no compensation other than per diem and mileage as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978].

D. Vacancies on the board shall be filled by the appointing authority for the remainder of the unexpired term.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 290, § 3; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-16-3 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 217.

32A-16-4. Powers and duties of the board.

The child development board shall:

A. recommend to the secretary of children, youth and families the hiring of a director of child development;

B. consider and adopt licensure requirements, policies and procedures for individuals working in licensed or registered health facilities with children from birth to age five; provided that such licensure requirements shall not apply to individuals working in group homes pursuant to Section 9-8-13 NMSA 1978;

C. consider and make recommendations to the state board of education regarding additional licensure requirements for public school personnel working with public school children up to age eight;

D. work with other state agencies to promote a uniform and comprehensive method of licensing childcare personnel;

E. develop and adopt policies and procedures for the office of child development;

F. develop levels of licensure for nonpublic school personnel depending upon the age of children served, the training facility used and the program in which the individual is employed;

G. work with the department of health to develop levels of licensure for nonpublic school personnel serving children who are developmentally delayed or at risk for developmental delay, birth through two years;

H. develop and adopt program criteria for state-funded preschool programs serving children from birth to age five, provided that criteria shall not apply to programs serving children who are developmentally delayed or at risk for developmental delay, birth through two years, and programs serving children who are developmentally disabled, three through five years; and

I. work with other state agencies to monitor the implementation of state-funded preschool program criteria.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 290, § 4; 1991, ch. 167, § 2; 1992, ch. 57, § 46; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 32A-16-4 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 217.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For secretary of children, youth and families department, see 9-2A-6 NMSA 1978.

The 1991 amendment, effective June 14, 1991, substituted "a director of child development" for "an office of child development director" in Subsection A; substituted the language beginning "who are developmentally" for "with developmental disabilities ages birth to three years" at the end of Subsection G; and added Subsections H and I.

The 1992 amendment, effective July 1, 1992, substituted "secretary of children, youth and families" for "superintendent of public instruction" in Subsection A and substituted "department of health" for "health and environment department" in Subsection G.

ARTICLE 17

FAMILY PRESERVATION

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Sections 32A-17-1 to 32A-17-6 NMSA 1978 were originally enacted as 32-17-1 to 32-17-6 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, §§ 218 to 223, and were subsequently recompiled at this location in 1993 in order to retain a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law. Citations to decisions under prior law have been retained whenever possible.

32A-17-1. Short title.

Chapter 32 [32A], Article 17 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Family Preservation Act".

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-17-1, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 218.

32A-17-2. Definitions.

As used in the Family Preservation Act [this article], "family preservation services" means short term, intensive services provided to a family whose child may reasonably be expected to face out-of-home placement that are designed to teach a family new skills to help the family remain intact and able to care for the child at home.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-17-2, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 219.

32A-17-3. Eligibility.

Family preservation services may be provided, considering available resources, to a family whose child is at-risk for placement as:

A. an abused child;

- B. a neglected child;
- C. a child of a family in need of services;
- D. an emotionally disturbed child; or
- E. a delinquent child.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-17-3, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 220.

32A-17-4. Service delivery.

A. The department shall coordinate and implement the provision of family preservation services. The state department of public education shall assist the department by identifying children in public schools who are at risk for the purpose of making family preservation services available to the families of those children. The department shall ensure the statewide quality of family preservation services by:

- (1) providing standards and policies for family preservation services that are family-centered and that identify family strengths;
- (2) monitoring the provision of family preservation services to ensure that the services satisfy standards established by the department;
- (3) providing training for persons who provide family preservation services; and
- (4) establishing a standardized in-take process for the purpose of rapidly assessing the needs of a child and family referred for family preservation services.

B. A person who works in a family preservation services program shall:

- (1) provide family preservation services in the family's home or any other natural setting;
- (2) provide direct crisis intervention and therapeutic services, to be available twenty-four hours per day, seven days a week, as needed for each family;
- (3) assist with the solution of practical problems that contribute to family stress, so as to affect improved parental performance and enhanced functioning of the family unit; and
- (4) arrange for additional assistance, to the extent of available resources, for the family, including housing, child care, education and training, emergency cash grants, state and federally funded public assistance or any other basic support or social service appropriate for the family.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-17-4, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 221.

32A-17-5. Qualifications.

A person who provides family preservation services shall have appropriate training, experience, supervision and continuing education to carry out his duties.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-17-5, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 222.

32A-17-6. Evaluation.

The secretary of the department shall conduct an annual evaluation of family preservation services and the data collected during the evaluation shall be compiled in a manner that promotes comparison with data collected from similar programs in other states.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-17-6, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 223.

ARTICLE 18 TRAINING FOR CULTURAL RECOGNITION

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Sections 32A-18-1 to 32A-18-4 NMSA 1978 were originally enacted as 32-18-1 to 32-18-4 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, §§ 224 to 227, and were subsequently recompiled at this location in 1993 in order to retain a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law. Citations to decisions under prior law have been retained whenever possible.

32A-18-1. Cultural recognition.

A. A person who serves as a judge, prosecutor, guardian ad litem, treatment guardian, court appointed attorney, court appointed special advocate, foster parent, mental health commissioner or mental health treatment service provider for a child subject to an abuse or neglect petition, a family in need of services petition or a mental health placement shall receive periodic training, to the extent of available resources, to develop his knowledge about children, the physical and psychological formation of children and the impact of ethnicity on a child's needs. Institutions that serve children and their families shall, considering available resources, provide similar training to institutional staff.

B. The training shall include study of:

- (1) cross-cultural dynamics and sensitivity;
- (2) child development;

- (3) family composition and dynamics;
- (4) parenting skills and practices;
- (5) culturally appropriate treatment plans; and
- (6) alternative health practices.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-18-1, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 224; 1995, ch. 206, § 45; 1999, ch. 254, § 4.

ANNOTATIONS

The 1995 amendment, effective July 1, 1995, inserted "resource consultant" following "guardian ad litem" in Subsection A.

The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 1999, deleted "resource consultant" following "ad litem" in Subsection A.

32A-18-2. Coordination of training.

The department shall coordinate the training required pursuant to the provisions of Section 32-18-1 [32A-18-1] NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-18-2, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 225.

32A-18-3. Delinquency proceeding; training required for person who represents a child.

A person who represents a child during a delinquency proceeding shall participate in the training required pursuant to the provisions of Section 32-18-1 [32A-18-1] NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-18-3, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 226.

32A-18-4. Cultural awareness.

A. An Indian child placed in foster care, pre-adoptive placement, adoptive placement or a secure facility shall be allowed to maintain his cultural ties and shall be permitted to participate in activities that strengthen cultural awareness.

B. An Indian child placed in a secure facility shall be permitted to participate in activities that strengthen cultural awareness. A representative of the child's culture shall be allowed access to the secure facility to provide activities that strengthen cultural awareness; provided that the activities are restricted to the premises of the secure facility.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-18-4, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 227.

ARTICLE 19

QUALITY ASSURANCE OFFICE

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Section 32A-19-1 NMSA 1978 was originally enacted as 32-19-1 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 228, and was subsequently recompiled at this location in 1993 in order to retain a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law. Citations to decisions under prior law have been retained whenever possible.

32A-19-1. Quality assurance office.

A. The department shall maintain a quality assurance office under the office of the secretary [secretary of the children's youth and families department].

B. The purpose of the quality assurance office shall be to facilitate department efforts to efficiently implement the purposes of the Children's Code [this chapter].

C. In order to measure the quality of services provided, to facilitate satisfactory outcomes for children and families that receive services and to provide a continuing opportunity to improve service delivery, the quality assurance office shall:

- (1) monitor the system for receiving and resolving complaints and grievances;
- (2) perform periodic investigations and evaluations to assure compliance with the Children's Code and other applicable state and federal laws and regulations;
- (3) facilitate monitoring of indicators of the department's performance to determine whether the department is:
 - (a) providing children and families with individualized, needs-based service plans;
 - (b) providing services in a timely manner; and
 - (c) in compliance with applicable state and federal laws and regulations;
- (4) identify any deficiencies and recommend corrective action to the secretary of the department;
- (5) have access to any records maintained by the department, including confidential information; and

(6) promote continuous improvement of all department processes serving children and families.

D. The quality assurance office shall contribute to and facilitate the publication of public reports assessing the performance of the department. The reports shall not disclose the identity of any individual mentioned in the report, including children or families that receive or are eligible for services or any department employee.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-19-1, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 228; 1997, ch. 34, § 15.

ANNOTATIONS

Bracketed material. - The bracketed material in Subsection A was inserted by the compiler since "secretary" is not a defined term in this article; the bracketed material was not enacted by the legislature and is not a part of the law.

The 1997 amendment, effective July 1, 1997, deleted "By August 1, 1993" from the beginning of Subsection A; substituted "implement" for "achieve" in Subsection B; in Subsection C, substituted "monitor the system" for "establish an accessible system" in Paragraph (1), substituted "facilitate monitoring of" for "monitor" in Paragraph (3), and added Paragraph (6); substituted "contribute to and facilitate the publication of" for "annually produce" in the first sentence of Subsection D; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

ARTICLE 20 UNIFORM CASE NUMBERING

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. - Section 32A-20-1 NMSA 1978 was originally enacted as 32-20-1 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 229 and was subsequently recompiled at this location in 1993 in order to retain a historical link between the pre-July 1, 1993 law and the judicial precedents decided under that law. Citations to decisions under prior law have been retained whenever possible.

32A-20-1. Uniform case numbering system.

A. As used in this section, "uniform case numbering system" means a system of referring to cases of alleged child abuse or neglect, including child sexual abuse, to allow only one numerical designation to be assigned to each case of child abuse or neglect. The uniform case numbering system shall provide for uniform reference to each case by all state agencies and organizations supported by state funds.

B. In any investigation, intervention or disposition of a case involving child abuse or neglect, including child sexual abuse, a uniform case number shall be assigned to the investigation and shall be maintained and referred to by all persons or agencies having occasion to become involved in any way in the investigation, intervention or disposition of the case.

C. A uniform case numbering system shall be devised, proposed and, after opportunity for public input, adopted by:

- (1) the department;
- (2) the secretary of public safety or his designee;
- (3) the secretary of the department or his designee;
- (4) the secretary of health or his designee;
- (5) the superintendent of public instruction or his designee;
- (6) the chief justice of the supreme court or his designee; and
- (7) a representative of the elected or appointed district attorneys.

D. The data collected in connection with the uniform case numbering system shall be limited to the names of the alleged offender and alleged victim, the date of the alleged occurrence and a unique case number which encodes the county of the alleged offense, the type of alleged offense and the case disposition, if known. The names of the alleged offender and alleged victim shall be purged as soon as the uniform case number is disseminated to all agencies involved in investigation and rehabilitative service provision in that case, or within six months of the date the uniform case number is assigned, whichever is first.

History: 1978 Comp., § 32A-20-1, enacted by Laws 1993, ch. 77, § 229.

ARTICLE 21

EMANCIPATION OF MINORS

32A-21-1. Short title.

Sections 47 through 53 [32A-21-1 to 32A-21-7 NMSA 1978] of this act may be cited as the "Emancipation of Minors Act".

History: Laws 1995, ch. 206, § 47.

32A-21-2. Legislative findings and purpose.

It is the purpose of the Emancipation of Minors Act [32A-21-1 to 32A-21-7 NMSA 1978] to provide a clear statement defining emancipation and its consequences and to permit an emancipated minor to obtain a court declaration of his status.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 206, § 48.

32A-21-3. Emancipated minors; description.

An emancipated minor is any person sixteen years of age or older who:

A. has entered into a valid marriage, whether or not the marriage was terminated by dissolution;

B. is on active duty with any of the armed forces of the United States of America; or

C. has received a declaration of emancipation pursuant to the Emancipation of Minors Act [32A-21-1 to 32A-21-7 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1995, ch. 206, § 49.

32A-21-4. Emancipation by declaration.

Any person sixteen years of age or older may be declared an emancipated minor for one or more of the purposes enumerated in the Emancipation of Minors Act [32A-21-1 to 32A-21-7 NMSA 1978] if he is willingly living separate and apart from his parents, guardian or custodian, is managing his own financial affairs and the court finds it in the minor's best interest.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 206, § 50.

32A-21-5. Over the age of majority; purpose.

An emancipated minor shall be considered as being over the age of majority for one or more of the following purposes:

A. consenting to medical, dental or psychiatric care without parental consent, knowledge or liability;

B. his capacity to enter into a binding contract;

C. his capacity to sue and be sued in his own name;

D. his right to support by his parents;

E. the rights of his parents to his earnings and to control him;

F. establishing his own residence;

G. buying or selling real property;

H. ending all vicarious liability of the minor's parents, guardian or custodian for the minor's torts; provided that nothing in this section shall affect any liability of a parent, guardian, custodian, spouse or employer of a minor imposed by the Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 NMSA 1978] or any vicarious liability that arises from an agency relationship; or

I. enrolling in any school or college.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 206, § 51.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. - For consent to medical care by emancipated minors, see 24-10-1 NMSA 1978.

32A-21-6. Public entitlement of emancipated minors.

A declared emancipated minor shall not be denied benefits from any public entitlement program to which he may have been entitled in his own right prior to the declaration of emancipation.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 206, § 52.

32A-21-7. Declaration of Emancipation; petition; contents; notice; mandate.

A. A minor may petition the children's court of the district in which he resides for a declaration of emancipation as described in the Emancipation of Minors Act. The petition shall be verified and shall set forth with specificity the facts bringing the minor within the provisions of the Emancipation of Minors Act [32A-21-1 to 32A-21-7 NMSA 1978].

B. Before the petition is heard, notice shall be given to the minor's parents, guardian or custodian in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts.

C. If the court finds that the minor is sixteen years of age or older and is a person described under Section 48 [32A-21-2 NMSA 1978] of this act, the court may grant the petition unless, after having considered all of the evidence introduced at the hearing, it finds that granting the petition would be contrary to the best interests of the minor.

D. If the petition is sustained, the court shall immediately issue a declaration of emancipation containing specific findings of fact and one or more purposes of the emancipation, which shall be filed by the county clerk.

E. If the petition is denied, the minor has a right to file a petition for a writ of mandamus.

F. If the petition is sustained, the parents, guardian or custodian of the minor has a right to file a petition for a writ of mandamus if he appeared in the proceeding and opposed the granting of the petition.

G. A declaration of emancipation granted in accordance with the Emancipation of Minors Act [32A-21-1 to 32A-21-7 NMSA 1978] shall be conclusive evidence that the minor is emancipated.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 206, § 53.